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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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THE HONOURABLE T. W. CROTHERS, K.C.

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ASSISTANT EDITOR

MR. ROBERT H. COATS, B.A.

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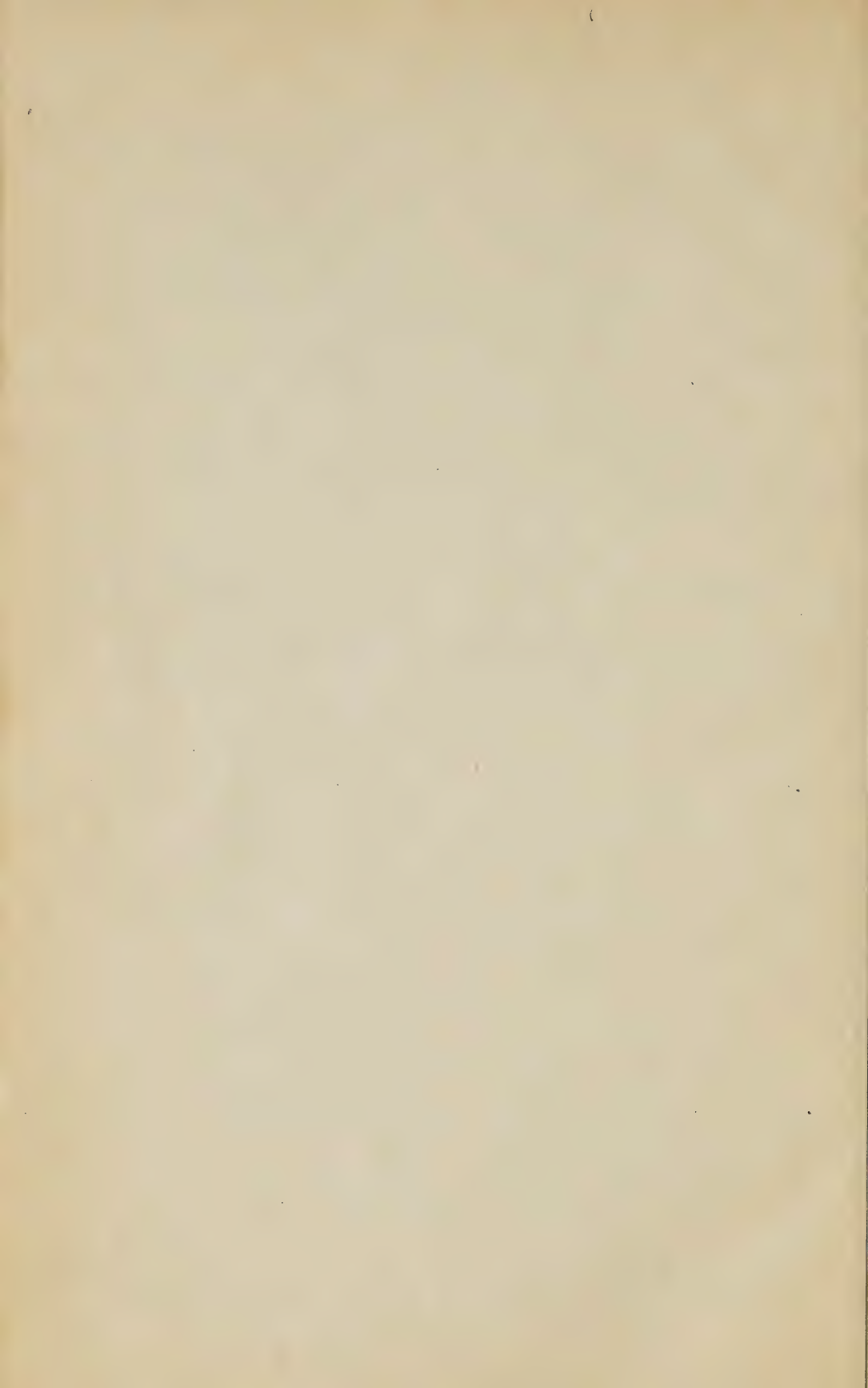
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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

JULY, 1911.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1911.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was general activity in nearly all branches of industry throughout Canada during the month of June. Prospects of an abundant harvest continued to be exceptionally good, sufficient rains having fallen during the first two weeks of the month to insure every prospect of good yields. While the coal mining industry in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia was impeded by labour disturbances, there was on the other hand exceptional activity in the coal mines of Nova Scotia. In all branches of manufacture prosperous conditions prevailed, and arrangements were being made for the establishment of many new industries. The general tone of the lumber trade was healthy. Unskilled labour was well employed, railway construction absorbing a large number of men. Generally speaking all classes of labour were well employed, except in a few cases; the supply of labour generally equalled the demand though arrangement for the additional help which will be required later in the season had not been completed. Returns of immigration, trade and transportation continued to show large increases over those of the preceding year.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement, by industries and groups of trades, of the more important changes in wages and hours of labour, information concerning which

was received at the Department of Labour during June, 1911.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons (225) at Calgary, Alta., received an increase from 62½ to 67½ cents per hour. Bricklayers and masons (forty) at St. Thomas, Ont., received an increase of 2 cents an hour making an advance from \$21.60 to \$22.68 per week. Carpenters (300) at Hamilton received an increase from 35 to 40 cents an hour in May and June. Bricklayers (fifty) at Brandon, Man., received an increase in wages amounting to from 60 to 65 cents per hour for a nine-hour day. Plasterers (500) at Montreal, Que., were granted an increase from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour and a reduction in working hours of from nine to eight hours a day, the change to take effect September 1. Carpenters (1,500) at Montreal received a general increase of ten per cent. in wages. The mean rate of pay advanced from 30 cents to 33 cents per hour for a nine-hour day. Increases, taking effect April 16, were granted to employés of the Pacific Coast Construction Company as follows: Labourers (100) from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day; blacksmiths (six) from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per day; drillers (nine) from \$3 to \$3.25 per day, and cement workers (three) from \$3.25 to \$3.50 per day.

Metal trades.—Electrical workers, interior wiremen (fifty) at Calgary, Alta., were granted an increase from a sliding

scale of 35 to 50 cents, to a minimum scale of 50 cents per hour.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Thirty-four brewery workers at Ottawa received an advance amounting to from \$12 to \$13 per week, to date from July 1. It was also agreed that their hours would be reduced from sixty to fifty-five per week, taking effect from January 1, next. Eighty-five brewery workers at Hamilton received an advance from \$12 to \$13 per week and a reduction from fifty-nine to fifty hours per week.

Railway service.—Freight handlers and checkers (twenty) at Ottawa received an advance from a scale of \$1.55 to \$1.65 per day to a scale of \$1.65 to \$1.75 per day.

General transport.—Conductors and motormen (twenty-five) at Guelph, Ont., received an advance of 1 cent per hour, from a scale ranging from 15 to 18 cents per hour to one ranging from 16 to 19 cents per hour.

Public employes.—The maximum salaries of six teachers of the Collegiate Institute at Sarnia, Ont., were advanced from \$1,600 to \$1,800, \$1,500 to \$1,600, and from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per annum. the actual increase being \$50 per year.

Miscellaneous.—Broom tyers (nine), at Toronto, Ont., received an increase in wages from \$9 to \$12 per week, taking effect from June 1, 1911.

Unskilled labour.—Labourers (fifty) in the employ of the corporation of St. John, N.B., received an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day, taking effect from June 12, 1911.

Interruptions to Industry.

Among industrial establishments, &c., destroyed by fire or through other causes, during June, 1911, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nov Scotia.—Box factory and tower at Bedford, loss \$18,000; University buildings at Wolfville.

Prince Edward Island.—Steamship *Ben Earn* with cargo of coal ran ashore at Cape Negro, near Shelbourne, N.S.

New Brunswick.—Two barns, contents, live stock and implements at Bloomfield Ridge, loss \$3,000. Barn at St. John, loss \$2,000. Hotel at Dartmouth, loss \$3,500. Hotel at Bath, loss \$10,000.

Quebec.—Twelve buildings, farms, dwellings, and factories, at Bedford, loss \$25,000; seventeen dwellings

and three stores at Calumet, loss \$30,000; woods and thirty houses at Gunning Cove and Churchven; wood fibre mill at Hull, loss \$2,000; potteries at Little River, loss \$20,000; dwelling and store at Montreal, loss \$8,000; carpet factory at Montreal, loss \$7,000; factory at Montreal, loss \$3,000; tenement at Montreal; five buildings at Montreal, loss \$25,000; grocery shop and dwelling at Quebec, loss \$18,000; laundry at Quebec, loss \$10,000; barns at St. Gabriel de Brandon, loss \$15,000; stables, shops and dwellings at Ste. Phillippe de L'Prairie, loss \$15,000; steamship at Valleyfield, loss \$25,000; creamery building at Sutton Junction, loss \$3,000; rooming house at Montreal, loss \$2,000; hardware store and cloak making establishment at Montreal, loss \$50,000; church struck by lightning and burned, Montreal, loss \$200,000; church at Waterville, \$6,000; Grand Trunk Station, loss, unknown; house and barn at Ste. Edward de Napierville, loss \$2,000; stables at Montreal, loss \$3,000; paint varnish factory at Montreal, loss, unknown; collision of the steamers *Aranmore* and *General Wolfe* in which the latter boat with full cargo was sunk.

Ontario.—Two shops and telegraph office at Alexandria, loss \$15,000; business block at Clayton, loss \$30,000; grain storehouse at Clandeboye, loss \$2,000; fire in mine at Cobalt, loss \$16,000; sawmill at Chatham, loss \$3,000; dwelling at Eglinton, loss \$3,000; foundry at Fort William, loss \$25,000; barn at Inglewood, loss \$5,000; planing mill and machine shop at Morrisburg, loss \$7,500; general store at Mandomuin; warehouse at Ottawa, loss \$100,000; factory at Orangeville, loss \$60,000; store and dwellings at Ottawa, loss \$8,000; store and apartments at Rainy River; brewery at Toronto, struck by lightning, loss \$15,000; clothing factory at Toronto, loss \$35,000; carpenter shop and storehouse at Toronto, loss \$15,000; varnish factory at Brantford, loss \$2,000; barns at Aylmer, loss \$7,000; hotel, general store and a residence, at Clarksburg, loss \$10,000.

Manitoba.—Business block at Shoal Lake, loss \$18,000; stores and dwellings at Winnipeg, loss \$3,000.

Saskatchewan.—Store at Qu'Appelle, loss \$5,000; hardware store and lumber yard at Swift Current, loss \$100,000; general store and warehouse at Regina, loss \$10,000; hardware store at Regina, loss \$30,000; barn and granary and ten horses, loss \$3,000; barn and eight horses at Francis, loss \$4,000.

Alberta.—Coal mine at Lethbridge, loss unknown.

British Columbia.—Lumber mill at Revelstoke, loss \$50,000; garage at Vancouver, loss \$120,000; shingle mills at Port Moody, loss \$20,000.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during June in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received by the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Excellent conditions prevailed throughout the Dominion with regard to agriculture. In the report of the Census and Statistics monthly for June, conditions are summarized as follows:—

The season this year has been favourable for field crops in all parts of Canada, and excellent reports have been received from all the provinces. The lowest percentage of condition is made for fall wheat, which suffered from inadequate protection in the winter months, and also to some extent from spring frosts. The areas of fall wheat are greater than last year by 4'50 per cent. and of spring wheat by 13'70 per cent. The total area in wheat is 10,503,400 acres, as compared with 9,294,800 in 1910 and 7,750,400 in 1909. The per cent. condition of fall wheat at the end of May was 80'63, and of spring wheat 96'69. The area in oats is 10,279,800 acres and its condition 94'76, as compared with 9,864,100 acres and 93'95 per cent. condition last year. Barley and rye each show a small decrease in area, but the condition is higher than at the same period last year. Slight decreases are also reported for areas of peas, mixed grains and hay and clover, with per cent. condition of over ninety. Hay and clover have a reported condition of 91'45 for the Dominion, being practically 100 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The area of the field crops named is 32,051,500 acres for 1911, compared with 30,554,200 acres for 1910 and 28,194,900 acres for 1909. In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the area in wheat, oats and barley was 3,491,413 acres in 1900, 6,009,389 acres in 1905, 11,952,000 acres in 1909 and 13,809,300 acres in 1910, and it is 15,355,500 acres this year. The increase of these crops from 1900 to 1911 was 2,663,699 acres in Manitoba, 7,364,315 acres in Saskatchewan and 1,836,073 acres in Alberta.

The Fruit Crop Report, No. 2, issued by the Department states that both the month of May and the first week in June were too hot and dry for ideal conditions for fruit. The growth was fair and the rain came soon enough in June to prevent any serious check. During the first half of the month, the growth in eastern Canada was phenomenal. Weather conditions in British Columbia were also good. Nova Scotia reported a full crop in early fall and winter apples. There was a shortage of some varieties in Ontario; no district, however, reported a failure. A medium crop of pears was anticipated. The prospect for peaches was good, except in British Columbia where the crop will be light. Prospects are for a good crop of plums and grapes.

Bulletin No. 83 of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration of Manitoba states that the total crop area in that province is 6,032,037 acres, compared with 5,596,061 acres in 1910. The growth of crops has been phenomenal, and the indications are that there will be a very large yield.

Progress was reported in the formation of the Saskatchewan Co-Operative Elevator Company, twenty-five locals having been formed by June 13. The first general meeting was appointed to be held in Moosejaw on July 6.

The demand for farm labour in nearly all sections of Canada has been heavier this season than in any previous year. Fears were entertained that the supply for the harvest will be inadequate though no definite estimate of supply and demand was as yet available.

Fishing.

The fishing industry in the Maritime Provinces was only fair, the catch of lobsters being light, but there was some compensation in the higher prices obtained. Mackerel and cod were scarce, but some good hauls of mackerel were made near Halifax.

The spring salmon run in British Columbia has been light.

Lumbering.

The lumbering trade in Ontario was rather quiet during the first half of the month. It was reported to be somewhat affected by disturbed conditions in the United States. Many mills in Quebec were late in starting on account of the low water, causing a delay in getting out logs. Rains came, however, about the first of June and by the middle of the month most of the logs had been got out. Lumber was scarce with a tendency to higher prices. In New Brunswick, most of the St. John River drives had reached the main river during the last weeks of May and a summer of activity is expected. In Western Canada conditions showed little change from last month, being on the whole favourable with the outlook for a good fall trade.

On June 22-24 the Pacific Logging Congress was held at Vancouver, B.C. Representatives were present from the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, as well as from the Province of British Columbia. The object of the Congress is to promote a greater knowledge of the science of logging.

Mining.

The coal mining industry in Nova Scotia continued very active, the settlement of the strike at Springhill, N.S.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the present issue several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. The table has reference only to the amount of employment headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the terms employed are divided into two groups, active, very active; (2) quiet and very quiet.

City and District of Correspondent.	Agri-cultural operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including saw-milling.)	Mining.	Manufac-turing.	Railway construction.	Building trades.
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —							
1—Sydney.....	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	Very active	.....	Active
2—Westville.....	Active	.....	Active	Very active	Active	.....	Active
3—Halifax.....	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
4—Amherst.....	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> —							
5—Charlottetown.....	Very active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
<i>New Brunswick</i> —							
6—Moncton.....	Very active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
7—St. John.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active
8—Newcastle.....	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
<i>Quebec</i> —							
9—Quebec.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
10—Sherbrooke.....	Active	.....	Quiet	Very active	Very active	Active	Active
11—Three Rivers.....	Active	Quiet	Very active	.....	Active	.....	Very active
12—St. Hyacinthe.....	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
13—St. Johns and Ibterville.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
14—Sorel.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
15—Maisonneuve.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
16—Montreal.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
17—Hull.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
<i>Ontario</i> —							
18—Ottawa.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
19—Kingston.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	Quiet
20—Belleville.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active
21—Peterborough.....	Active	.....	Active	Very active	Active	.....	Active
22—Toronto.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
23—Niagara Falls.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
24—St. Catharines.....	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
25—Hamilton.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Active
26—Brantford.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
27—Guelph.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
28—Berlin.....	Active	.....	Quiet	.....	Very active	Very quiet	Very active
29—Woodstock.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
30—Stratford.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
31—London.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
32—St. Thomas.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
33—Chatham.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
34—Windsor.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
35—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Very active
36—Port Arthur & Fort William	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Very quiet
<i>Manitoba</i> —							
37—Winnipeg.....	Very active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Very active
38—Brandon.....	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
<i>Saskatchewan</i> —							
39—Regina.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
40—Moose Jaw.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
41—Saskatoon.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
<i>Alberta</i> —							
42—Calgary.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
43—Edmonton.....	Very active	.....	.....	Very active	Active	.....	Active
44—Lethbridge.....	Active	.....	.....	Very quiet	Active	.....	Quiet
<i>British Columbia</i> —							
45—Nelson.....	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Active
46—New Westminster.....	Very active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
47—Vancouver.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Very quiet
48—Victoria.....	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active ⁴
49—Nanaimo.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active

1. Tanners and curriers, quiet.

2. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were active.

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1911.

and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of employment in the prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred phenomena treated under separate the order indicating in each, the degree to which general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1)

	Metal, engineering and ship- building.	Wood- working.	Printing and Allied trades.	Clothing.	Food and tobacco preparation	Leather.	General transport.	Miscella- neous.	Unskilled labour.
1— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
2— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
3— Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
4— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
5— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
6— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
7— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
8—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
9— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active
10— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
11— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
12— Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet?	Very active	Quiet	Very active	Active	Very active
13— Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
14— Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active
15— Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
16— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
17— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
18— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
19— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
20— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
21— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
22— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
23— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
24— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
25— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
26— Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
27— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
28— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active	Active
29— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
30— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
31— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
32— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Quiet
33— Active	Very active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
34— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
35— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
36— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
37— Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
38— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
39— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active
40— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
41— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active
42— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
43— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
44—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
45—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Quiet
46— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
47— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very quiet
48— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
49— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet

3. Hotel and restaurant employes were very active.

4. Paperhangers and decorators were quiet.

on May 27 leading to increased production. Owing to the continuance of the strike of coal miners in eastern British Columbia and Western Alberta, the fuel production of that district was greatly curtailed. On Vancouver Island, however, the trade was better than in May. It was reported that in the lode mining camps the effects of the strike were not so great as had been feared. Promising conditions prevailed in the metalliferous mines in the Nelson division, by the boundary district and Similkameen. Elsewhere in Canada production was steady with little change from the conditions reported in May as prevailing in eastern Quebec, Cobalt, Porcupine and other mining districts.

Manufacturing.

Activity continued to prevail in the manufacturing industry throughout the country.

A successful "Made in Canada" fair was held in Vancouver, B.C.

Railway Construction.

Great activity prevailed in railway construction during the month. Though the amount of work under way is larger than in any previous year, the supply of labour was on the whole adequate in Western Canada, where the camps were for the most part working with their full quota of men. Branches were rapidly being completed in Western Canada by the Canadian Northern Railway Company, and it was anticipated by the Company that from 700 to 800 miles of new lines would be added to their system in the three prairie provinces during the year.

General Transport.

Railway earnings showed an increasing tendency during the month. The carrier trade on the Canadian side of the Great Lakes and through canals was brisk, the principal companies engaged stating they had plenty of trade to handle, the vessels were carrying full cargoes. The ships engaged in the passenger service on the Atlantic were bringing large num-

bers from Europe; and it was reported that all steerage berths were booked up to midsummer.

Under date of June 8, the following circular was issued by the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada:

You are hereby required to file with the Board within sixty days from the date of this circular, a statement showing the number, class and weight of each locomotive on your line, and whether or not equipped with dump ash pans to avoid the necessity of men going underneath the locomotive.

Under date of May 30, the following order was issued by the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, upon the application of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and to more clearly define the meaning of Circular No. 60, issued March 7, 1911, regarding reports of accidents at highway crossings.

It is ordered that where an accident has happened subsequent to January 1, 1905, or hereafter happens, at a highway crossing by a moving train causing bodily injury or death to a person using such crossing, and the Company immediately protects such crossing by a watchman, such protection will be regarded as satisfactory to the Board until the Company is able to make report, and the Board has the accident investigated and the crossing inspected, or until further Order.

The Trades.

Building.—There was continued activity in the building trades in most localities. In a few places, however, operations were impeded by labour disturbances, Vancouver being the most seriously affected in this respect. On the whole the amount of building in progress is largely in excess of last year, with the result that nearly all classes were very actively employed.

Metal and Woodworking.—Activity prevailed in the metal and woodworking trades throughout the Dominion.

Printing and allied trades.—Printing and allied trades enjoyed a month of activity.

Clothing.—Journeyman tailors and garment workers were well employed. Conditions were somewhat quiet among boot and shoe workers. At Quebec, shoe factories were quiet, but somewhat more active conditions prevailed in Ontario.

Leather.—The leather trade was active in most localities.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, and butcher workers were

well employed. Cigar and tobacco makers, also, had a good month.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and restaurant employes, and retail clerks were well employed. The tourist season was opening.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was well employed. In most localities the supply of and demand for this class of labour were about equal.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial trade.—During May, 1911, the total value of imports entered for consumption in the Dominion of Canada was \$43,257,805, compared with \$38,637,294, in May, 1910. During the two months ending May, 1911, the total value of imports amounted to \$74,936,779, compared with \$69,319,732 in the two corresponding months of the previous year. The total value of domestic exports during May was \$20,155,756, compared with \$18,347,432 in May, 1910. During May there was an increase in exports in the products of the mines, agriculture, and manufactures, and a decrease in the products of the fisheries, forests, animals and their products, and miscellaneous merchandise compared with May, 1910. The grand total of Canadian trade for May, 1911 was to the value of \$67,748,232, compared with \$59,187,972 in May, 1910.

In the reports of the Canadian trade commissioners issued during June, an account is given of the conditions and requirements of the lumber market in Mexico. It is stated that the total consumption of products of the forest in that country are comparatively small. The imports of oak and pine for construction lumber during 1909-10, amounted to 289,830 metric tons valued at \$2,467,000 of which the United States supplied 275,000 tons, valued at \$2,388,000, and Canada 2,956 tons, valued at \$26,700. The imports of furniture amounted to \$723,200, of which the United States supplied \$509,000, while Canada's share was \$77. An analysis of the trade with Canada during the last fiscal year shows a net increase of \$6,500,000 in trade within the British

Empire over the previous year, and an increase of \$75,000,000 or over eighteen per cent. in trade with foreign countries. Trade commissioners for Canada were recently appointed to Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, in South America. A ready sale of agricultural and dairy machinery is reported in Denmark.

Domestic trade.—Trade conditions were generally satisfactory, and there was an optimistic tone owing to the excellent outlook for crops throughout the Country.

The bank statement for May showed an increase in deposits and a decrease in circulation and current loans. The circulation of notes amounted to \$81,862,218, compared with \$89,796,521 in April. Bank deposits amounted to \$860,993,354, compared with \$847,787,299 in April. The current loans in Canada amounted to \$708,093,677, compared with \$712,093,758 in the previous month.

Notes.

Mr. Robert Edgar has been appointed secretary of the Bureau of Labour of Ontario.

The seventh annual convention of the Canadian Retail Coal Association was held at Toronto, Ont., on June 14.

The fourth annual convention of the Canadian Gas Association was held at Quebec on June 15.

A convention of Master Plumbers and Steamfitters of Canada was held at Port Arthur, Ont., during the week beginning June 12.

A convention of the Chief Constables' Association of Canada, was held at Ottawa, Ont., during the last week of June.

Incorporation was granted to a firm, capitalized at \$3,500,000, for the purpose of carrying on an extensive bread industry. This company absorbed a number of well known-known bread businesses in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg.

Towards the close of the month a mine of the Port Hood and Richmond Railroad and Coal Company at Port Hood, N.S., was destroyed by inundation of the sea. The cause of the disaster was not ascertained.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

DURING the month of June, the Department of Labour received the resignations of Mr. A. B. Jones, correspondent of the *Labour Gazette* at Saskatoon, Sask., and Mr. J. P. McMurphy, correspondent at New Westminster, B.C.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour conditions were very active throughout the month, and business generally was brisk. Abundant rains refreshed the country and prospects point to good crops. The iron and steel trades, the coal industry, shipping, manufacturing, and the building trades were all busy. The fishing industry is the only one facing failure, for the season so far has been poor.

All the Dominion Collieries worked steadily and the output up to the end of June is 320,000 tons ahead of last year. It is expected that the output for 1911 will exceed that of 1908, which was the largest for these collieries, by 300,000 tons.

Owing to an accident in January last, No. 3 Colliery, Sydney Mines was disabled, which led to a decrease in the output of the Nova Scotia Collieries. It is confidently expected, however, that before the end of the year, the coal output of this Company will exceed that of last year, the May and June outputs being larger than in 1910.

Since the re-lining of the blast furnace at Sydney Mines, the output per day increased from 150 to 250 tons. This is very satisfactory and the iron output for May showed 6,500 tons; steel, 5,000 tons. Trade prospects are good with this Company.

The Sydney Steel Works had a good month and were active in all departments. The completion of construction of the Turbo-electric plant with that of the wire nail mill is being rapidly pushed

ahead. The transmission line to electrify the pumping station will be completed shortly.

Trade prospects for the Sydney works are not so bright as in the past and broken time may occur at the rod mill during July. The demand for steel billets is poor while there is only a fair demand for steel rails.

Shipping was very brisk during the month, and will, no doubt, continue active during the navigation season. Transportation by rail was fairly heavy.

The building trades had a good month, and with the erection of the Dominion Steel Company's General Offices, the Sydney theatre, the Slag Company plant, new stores and residences, the labour supply was well absorbed. The wholesale and retail trades had a good month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The spring opened cold and dry, and the continued drought retarded the growth of the crops, especially the hay crop, but heavy rains began to fall early in the month, and had a good effect upon the country.

Fishing.—Lobster fishing was fair, and with the high prices, those engaged will do fairly well. So far mackerel have been scarce and fishermen are very much disappointed. Cod-fishing was little better than mackerel. It is too early in the year to report failure, but so far the local fishermen have not met with success.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The various branches of skilled labour were actively employed and unskilled labour was in good demand.

WESTVILLE, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. Hale, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Work throughout this town and district continued brisk in all the several

departments. Coal mines were working full time. All the mines here reported a shortage of workmen. The outputs and shipments for the month of May showed an increase of about 16,000 tons over the corresponding month of 1910. The building trade was about normal. At Stellarton, New Glasgow and other places throughout the district, the building trade was brisk with no surplus of men. The town of Stellarton is putting in an extension to its water system to supply town water to the new houses erected by the Acadia Coal Company in the Ashfelt district. New Glasgow is also contemplating making large extensions and improvements in its town water system. Farming, brick yards and other outside industries were well employed, and reports obtained during the early part of the month showed that labourers were scarce in these industries.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—This industry throughout the district was very brisk. The scarcity of rain during the months of May and June has, no doubt, made it necessary to expect a lighter hay crop this year than last year.

Lumbering.—With the exception of shipping last season's cut to the various markets, this industry is at present quiet.

Manufacturing.—All the several branches were actively engaged.

Mining.—This industry in the town and district is, at present, very brisk. Shipments, for the five months ending May 31, 1911, were about 260,000 tons, being an increase of about 60,000 tons over the corresponding months of 1910. The Acadia Coal Company is erecting large brick and other buildings at the Allen shafts to install a large electric plant and other machinery. Improvements are also going on at its other mines, above and below ground.

Railway construction.—It is contemplated to extend the railway to County Harbour, Guysborough County, in the near future. Men are working repairing fences and other work. Men are also employed on gravel trains

renovating and repairing the road-bed along the railway.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All the skilled and miscellaneous trades were well employed. Unskilled labour was also active, but not in excess of demand.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. J. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

June was an improvement, industrially speaking, over May. There were more men employed in building trades, on city works, street cleaning and sewer building. Manufacturing was fully up to the average, and was more active than in the corresponding month of 1910. In the work of completing contracts, that of the new Y.M.C.A. showed much progress, and is being rapidly proceeded with. The building trade, as far as new contracts are concerned, was not marked by the commencement of sufficient buildings to warrant any immediate activity in this line. During the month several permits were issued for dwellings as well as for some stores and warehouses, &c., to the value of about \$50,000. As to the future, there are no signs, at present, to indicate anything abnormal, although the building government piers and buildings, and the erection of a new market building, may cause increased activity at any moment.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Late June wholesale prices were as follows:—

Butter, creamery, prints, 25 cents.
Butter, creamery, boxes, 24–25 cents.
Butter, creamery, 30-lb., tubs, 25 cents.
Butter, dairy, ordinary, 19–21 cents.
Butter, dairy, prints, 22–23 cents.
Cheese, large (new), 12½–13 cents.
Cheese, twins, (new) 13½ cents.
Eggs, fresh, 19 cents.
Beef, forequarter, 7–8½ cents; hindquarter, 8–11½ cents.
Lamb, cold storage, 13 cents.
Mutton, 7–9 cents.
Veal, 6–8 cents.

Hams, smoked, 15-17 cents; fresh, 16 cents.
 Bacon, roll, 12 cents; side, 18 cents.
 Turkey, 16-18 cents per lb.; geese, 16 cents per lb.;
 ducks, 17 cents; fowl, 12½-16 cents.
 Potatoes (P.E.I.), bag, \$2.50.
 Potatoes (N.B.), bag, \$2.50.

Fishing.—Local fishermen made several stops of mackerel, yielding good returns, lots of 800 pounds, 7,000 and 10,000 mackerel being taken. Much of the fish was exported.

Manufacturing was fully maintained.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were more active than in May. Carpenters had a fair month. Lathers and plasterers were quiet. Painters were active. Plumbers and gasfitters were quiet. Stonecutters were dull. Builders' labourers showed an improvement over May. Electrical workers were quiet. Boilermakers had a fair month. Other lines were about normal. Printers and pressmen were fairly active. Bookbinders were not as busy as in May. Tailors were not as active as usual, owing, principally, to cool weather. Boot and shoemakers had an average month. Barbers were busy. Hotel employés, theatre employés and laundry workers were active. Railroad men had a fairly active month. Ship labourers and longshoremen were not as busy as in May. Unskilled labour showed activity to a greater degree than in May.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Lunenburg.—Several vessels have arrived at Mahone Bay from the Banks, viz.:

	Quintals of fish.
<i>Goldie Belle</i>	400
<i>Eva Beauche</i>	400
<i>Nellie Louise</i>	500
<i>Iona W.</i>	400
<i>Calavera</i>	400
<i>Grace Darling</i>	400

The schooner *Otokia*, recently launched, left June 19 for the Banks, other vessels are expected back daily.

AMHERST, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Ross, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The general condition of the labour market during the month of June has been exceptionally good, and there has been a steady demand for masons, stone cutters, carpenters, and other tradesmen in the building line. Building operations were fairly extensive and gave employment to a large number of hands. The Canadian Car & Foundry Company, are building new work shops to replace those destroyed by the recent fire. The new shops are to be of cement re-inforced by steel, but it is not expected that they will be ready for occupancy until September. The Atlantic Auto Company is building a large brick garage for general repair work, and will furnish work to quite a number of men during the summer months and to a limited number of men during the whole year. As mentioned above, the building trades were very active. The building operations going on in Amherst at the present time will total, when the structures are completed, about two hundred thousand dollars. The wholesale and retail trade reported business rather quiet and will probably remain so during the holiday months. There is a growing sentiment among our business men in favour of spending a large portion of their time during July and August at the sea side and many of them have cottages at the seashore, twenty miles from Amherst. Most of the business men own motors, and spend their nights and a portion of the morning at their summer homes. This has a natural tendency to lessen business somewhat during the latter portion of June, July and August. It may be put in as evidence of how well the business men of the town are doing when Amherst claims to lead Canada in the way of motor owning. With a population less than ten thousand, there are fully one hundred motors owned by citizens of the town, representing probably an expenditure of one hundred thousand dollars. The rates of wages have undergone no material change this year. As reported last month the Springhill strike is over and it is satisfactory to note that an optimistic feeling prevails throughout the town. The strike lasted

for twenty-two months, probably the longest strike in the history of Canada. The Company are endeavouring to find employment for the men as rapidly as possible and it is felt that there will be no further trouble. Different officials of the Dominion Coal Company have visited the property, and there are many reports current with regard to the further development of the important Springhill coal area.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—It is too early to state, so far as this section of the Province is concerned, just what the outlook for the crops is at present. The seeding season was very favourable, but the early part of June was very dry and vegetation developed very slowly. During the past fortnight, however, abundant showers have fallen and the farmers are confident that the outlook for the crops is good. Farm produce of all kinds, with the exception of hay, commands high prices and the local market will take more than the farmers are producing.

Fishing.—The only fishing of importance at this time of the year in Cumberland County is lobster fishing. The catch this season has so far been very small. Owing to the ice on the coast, the packers were not able to run their lines until ten days or a fortnight after the opening of the season and the indications are just now that the lobster packers along the Northumberland Strait will have a very limited catch and that the operation will not be a financial success.

Lumbering.—The lumber cut during the past winter was exceptionally heavy. In Cumberland County alone there were probably over forty million feet cut by our different operators. Unfortunately, just now the market is dull and the shippers find it a difficult matter to charter boats to transport their lumber to the European market. It is feared that a large quantity of lumber will have to be held over until another year and some of the dealers anticipate a loss in the season's operation.

Manufacturing.—Work has been proceeding steadily in all our industries. In

fact, taken generally, conditions are better in town from a manufacturing standpoint than they have been for some years. A number of car builders were thrown out of work by the fire in the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, last month but have found employment elsewhere and with this one exception all our other manufacturing plants are operating steadily. Some of them are working night work and the new buildings for the Canadian Car Company, are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, so that by September it is anticipated that the car builders will be back at work again.

Mines.—The Springhill strike is over and during this current month the Company took back over seven hundred of the strikers and are planning to take the remaining three hundred and fifty or four hundred back as rapidly as places can be found for them in the mine.

At the Joggins Colliery work progressed very favourably. The output of the company is being gradually increased and satisfactory development work is done. The Eastern Coal Company and the Great Northern Coal Company, are experiencing financial difficulties. The Eastern suspended operations altogether and in the last week of the month the limited number of men working with the Great Northern also ceased work. Neither of these collieries, however, employ any great number of men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were well employed. Carpenters and joiners had abundant work. Lathers and plasterers will have steady work from now on. In painting and paper hanging there was but little doing. Plumbers were busy. Stone cutters were well employed. Iron moulders had steady work. Iron workers and helpers also were steadily employed. Machinists, engineers, and electrical workers were very busy and boiler makers working night and day. All branches of wood workers were well employed. Upholsterers reported business dull. Varnishers and polishers had steady work but only a limited number

are employed in this vicinity. Car builders had steady work in the passenger department but work on freight cars was very slack. Printers were very busy and pressmen were steadily employed. Journeymen tailors had steady employment. Confectioners reported business good. Butchers and meat cutters were fairly active and ice cutters fairly busy. Trunk and bag makers were well employed. Barbers were busy. Clerks and stenographers were well employed. Furriers reported business dull. Hotelmen reported business fairly active. Unskilled labour was well employed.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR,

The general condition of the labour market during June was satisfactory, the demand being in excess of the supply, in some places, for example, on the Elmira branch railway, the contractor had to import men from the other provinces. This work, the breakwater at Tracadie, near Zion Church, new jail, annex to Notre-Dame Convent, the remodelling of the Royal Bank, Charlottetown, gave employment to different classes of workmen. There were also a number of residences in course of erection in city and county. Wholesale and retail merchants reported business good.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—After a strenuous period of getting the crops planted, the farmer has settled down to routine work again. Dairying, which is becoming one of the most important industries, is receiving much attention at present. Despite the short pasturage, early in the summer, due to the prolonged drought, the yield of milk was larger than at the same period last year.

Fishing.—The lobster season which opened the last week in April, has only about a fortnight to run. The catch on

the whole will be below that of last year. Lobsters and mackerel are the two kinds of fish which are receiving most attention at present.

Manufacturing.—The few factories in this province, where agriculture is the occupation of four-fifths of the people, have been carried on under normal conditions, supply and demand being well balanced.

Railway construction and employment.—The building of the Elmira branch line was the principal railway work under construction. In the general operation of the road conditions were normal.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers, were busy. Painters, decorators and paper hangers, plumbers, gas and steamfitters, stone cutters and builders' labourers were active. Iron moulders, workers and helpers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers, sheet metal workers were active. Bicycle workers were busy. Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon makers and car builders were active. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were active. Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers were active. Bakers and confectioners, butchers, tobacco workers, tanners, curriers, leather workers, saddlers, barbers, clerks and stenographers, delivery employes and hotel employes were active. Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, railroad telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, and trackmen, freight handlers, steamboat men and firemen, ship labourers, longshoremen, teamsters and expressmen had a good month. There was activity in the various branches of unskilled labour.

MONCTON, N. B. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Graves, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Active conditions prevailed in nearly all branches of labour during June

though possibly the volume of employed was hardly up to the mark of June, 1910. Local supply has in most cases been sufficient to meet the demand. Excavation for the foundation of the new wing to the Intercolonial Railway general offices has begun and preparations for the erection are rapidly advancing. Tenders for the erection of a fire station upon High Street are being called for and work will commence at an early date. About fifteen dwelling houses are in course of construction and considerable repair and extension work under way. The Paul Lea Woodworking Company report active conditions and an increased staff. A new passenger coach for the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company has just been constructed by this Company. The Lewisville Brick and Mercantile Company report a large increase in output over last season and employ a staff of about twenty-five employés. Active conditions are reported from Mirwin Bis-cuit factory, New Brunswick Wire Fence Company, Acadia Barrel factory, and Abrams Machine shop. Normal conditions prevail in the Record Foundry, the Humphrey woollen mill and the cotton factory. About twenty-five men are employed upon permanent sidewalk work and about ($\frac{1}{4}$) one quarter of a mile laid. Some fifty hands are also engaged in laying gas mains and street railway work. The rate of taxation this year is 2.22 as compared with 2.02 last year, and the total tax levied is \$116,144 as against \$103,856 in 1910, being an increase of \$12,287. Customs duties for May amounted to \$5,308 as compared with \$4,229 in 1910. Wholesale and retail trade was up to the average and rents steady. No unrest in labour circles was reported and no change in hours of labour noted.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very active during the entire month. Farmers' help was in good demand and with supply insufficient. Dry weather during the first half of June, while favourable for seeding operations, checked the growth of the grass materially, but the situation

was relieved by copious showers during the latter part of the month.

Fishing.—Conditions were quiet in this industry.

Lumbering.—The rise of the water in the various streams during the last week of the month brought much of the stranded lumber down to the mills and the prospects of the summers' cut were safe.

Mining operations were quiet.

Railway construction and employment.—The estimates for the month of May for work done upon the New Brunswick sections of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway amounted to \$36,975. There was no expenditure upon contract No. 1, Moncton to Chipman, which is virtually completed and ready for operation. A number of excursions from Moncton to Chipman over this section have already been made.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were quiet, carpenters fairly active, and painters and decorators busy. Plumbers were fairly active, stone cutters quiet, while builders' labourers were in moderate demand. The various branches of the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades operating here reported steady conditions. Woodworkers, carmen and coo-perage employés were active and upholsters busy. Printers, pressmen, bookbinders and photographers were active. Journeymen tailors, garment workers, milliners and milliners' apprentices were active. Bakers and butchers had steady conditions. Leather workers and saddlers were active. Barbers, theatre employés and laundry workers were active. Clerks and stenographers were busy. All classes of railway operating staff were active. Freight handlers, teamsters and expressmen were busy. Local supply of unskilled labour was fully sufficient for the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sackville.—The Fawcett Foundry Company and the Enterprise Foundry Company reported steady conditions. A. E.

Wry Company, Limited, reported steady conditions in boots and shoes and very active conditions in harness lines. Building conditions were fairly active and construction work upon the public wharf advanced rapidly. A spur line has been built from the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway to the Freestone quarry and several carloads shipped. At Woodpoint quarry about twenty-five men were employed and one schooner loaded.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

During the month of June an improvement was noticeable in the labour market, and a large amount of repairing and remodelling was carried on. The James Pender Company, Limited, is making extensive repairs to its buildings, and a new brick building, eighteen by forty-three feet, on a concrete foundation, for the galvanizing plant, will be built. McLean, Holt and Company's foundry on City Road was damaged to the extent of \$300 by fire on June 8. Incorporation is authorized of the Canada Nail & Wire Company, Limited, with a capital of \$800,000, to operate the Maritine Nail Works in St. John; the Thompson Coal and Brick Company, Limited, Sussex, with a capital of \$24,000, to carry on a general mining business; and the Sackville Concrete Company, Limited, with a capital of \$6,200, to carry on a business in concrete at Sackville. The Bank of New Brunswick will open branches in Yarmouth and Montreal. The Edward Partington Pulp and Paper Company has purchased the property at Union Point known as the West Head Eddy. The land will be utilized in connection with the large paper mill that is to be built on the Point, work on which it is expected will be started shortly. The Gordon Nail works at West St. John will be removed to Calgary. The city cashier paid out \$10,448.90 to civic employes as wages for the four weeks ending June 15. Bank clear-

ings for the four weeks ending June 21 were \$5,716,969, and for the corresponding period last year \$5,915,045, being \$198,076 less in 1911 than in 1910, and \$2,635,511 less than during the five weeks ending May 25 of the current year. Savings Bank deposits during the month of May were \$101,717.76. The withdrawals were \$115,059.81. The Customs receipts for the month of May were \$107,949.31, an increase of \$17,621.32 over the same month of last year. The Inland Revenue receipts were \$15,150.25 for the month of May, an increase of \$2,016.64 over May of last year. All the leading business houses will close at one o'clock on Saturdays during the months of June, July and August.

On June 9, fifty men in the employ of the water and sewerage department of the city went on strike for an increase in wages. They were receiving \$1.50 per day and demanded \$1.75. The men had sent in a petition for an increase in pay, and it was reported on favourably by the Board. They were unaware of this and walked out to enforce their demands. On the chairman of the Board being informed of the situation he granted the increase and the men returned to work.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The indications are that there will be a good harvest this year, the recent rains being of great benefit.

Fishing.—The harbour fishermen reported salmon as being plentiful.

Lumbering.—It is estimated that there are about 70,000,000 feet of logs in the booms of the St. John River Log Driving Company. About forty per cent. of the logs cut will be hung up on the head waters of the St. John River.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, painters and decorators, stone cutters, builders' labourers were active. Plumbers and gas and steam fitters were busy. Iron moulders were active. Machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and line-

men were busy. Blacksmiths and boilermakers were active. Sheet metal workers were busy. Woodworkers were busy, and shingle weavers active. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy. Journeymen tailors were busy. Bakers and confectioners were busy and cigar makers active. Brush and broom makers were busy. Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, railroad telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen and freight handlers, steamboat men and firemen were busy. Ship labourers were dull. Street railway employés, teamsters and unskilled labour were busy.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Fredericton.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Hartt Boot and Shoe Company was held June 21. A dividend of six per cent. was declared. The business of the past year showed an increase of twenty per cent. above the previous year, and the output for the twelve months amounted to \$350,000. The company has adopted the union stamp of the boot and shoe workers' union, and the outlook for the present year is bright.

NEWCASTLE, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James Falconer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The labour market has been exceptionally quiet for the time of year on account of the cold spring. There was no freshet and the spruce logs did not come down until the heavy rains towards the first of June, so that the mills were idle until late though they are all running now, some of them day and night. Then most of the idle men among the labouring class were given employment. Business generally is quiet especially among the mechanics.

Considerable repairs were undertaken; there were also a number of barns erected. Beyond this, there was little building going on. The Edward Sinclair Company have erected several houses for their employés.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers were through seeding, and the prospects were rather bright. Grain was looking fine, on account of the cool dry weather in May. The hay was only fair but haying will be early.

Fishing.—The catch of shad and mackerel was very good and the quality fine, but the salmon was not as plentiful as last season, but better than at the first of the catch.

Lumbering.—The lumber merchants were feeling a little hard just now as it has cost them much more to get the logs to the boom than usual and the price of sawn lumber is not good. The market seemed over stocked, and there was very little shipping.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were practically idle. Plasterers are doing a little, but not rushed. Painters were more fortunate as there is something doing in their line. Plumbers were busy as there is much more doing in that line than there used to be.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. E. Little and P. J. Jobin, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The month of June was a very busy one, in the building trades especially, there being quite a number of new buildings being erected, as well as extensive repairs. This, taken in conjunction with the paving of the streets upon a large scale, the amount to be expended under this latter head being approximately \$300,000, made the demand for labour, including the unskilled class, very brisk. Prospects for a continuance of activity in this line are good, the Quebec City municipality having called for tenders for the laying of a new main from Lorette to the city. The commencement of work in the Transcontinental workshops and the building of the station in the near future gives additional ground for this

expectation. The destruction, by fire of two large establishments, one a corset and cardboard box factory, and the other a laundry, had the effect of throwing some out of employment temporarily, but the firms were rapidly re-organizing and taking on their former employes after securing temporary quarters.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have been busy seeding and those who had this work finished early have benefitted by the plentiful rains of June. The crops in the surrounding country looked beautiful and were much further advanced than ordinarily at this season of the year.

Lumbering.—All the big saw-mills started upon their season's cut, the only exception being a couple of saw and rossing mills that are affected by the new regulations prohibiting the export of pulpwood cut on Crown Lands.

In *railway construction*, a very good start was made upon the new road to connect St. Joachim, the present terminus of the Quebec Railway Light and Power Company (St. Anne Road), with Murray Bay and eventually with the Saguenay. This road had gangs of men working at both ends.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were busy, with the exception of the gas and steam fitters, who were quiet. The metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades were also busy, as were woodworkers. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were actively employed. Tailors and garment workers were busy, but boot and shoe workers were dull. Bakers, butchers, meat cutters and cigar makers were quiet. Ice cutters and drivers were busy. The leather trades were dull. All classes of railroad employes, such as conductors, engineers, firemen, trainmen, switchmen, freight handlers, telegraphers, and street railway employes were busy. Ship labourers and longshoremen were active. The supply of unskilled labour was equal to the demand.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The same condition, so far as demand for labour is concerned, prevailed, as during the month of May. All outside work was being rushed, and many new buildings, both private and business blocks, are in course of erection. The St. Charles Seminary is adding an addition that will cost at least \$80,000. The Street railway has a large force of men re-laying the car tracks and extending the system. The water department of the city has under construction a large reservoir, while a Belleville firm has the contract for a new dam and power-house for the city on the Magog river. With the above and other work there is a keen demand for unskilled labour. Farmers complain that help is very scarce, and with haying about to start, this will be a serious inconvenience in many sections. The various machine shops, factories, &c., are all running full time, and there is plenty of work ahead. The Sherbrooke Power & Railway Company has purchased the Stanstead Electric Light Company, and is negotiating with the North Hasley Electric Company for its plant. The acquisition of these plants will give the Sherbrooke concern a direct line to Stanstead, and it will be in a position to furnish light to the towns and villages along the route. At the same time power will also be furnished to manufacturing concerns. Wholesale and retail trade was reported good.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy. Haying began towards the latter part of the month, but many complain of the scarcity of help. The hay crop is reported good, and other grain and root crops promise well.

Lumbering.—Lumbering is practically at a standstill, although several of the large concerns have gangs of men in the

woods preparing for next season's work.

Manufacturing. — All branches of manufacturers were fully employed, and all departments were running to their full capacity.

Mining. — Mining operations were rushed to the limit. At Eustis copper mines the demand was for more men. The asbestos properties in Thetford and Black Lake have a full force employed.

Railway construction and employment. The Sherbrooke Power & Railway Company is still employing a large force of men relaying and extending its tracks.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trades were busy. Iron moulders, machinists and iron workers were busy. Electrical workers and linemen were very busy. Jewellery workers were busy. The wood working and furnishing trades were busy. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were active. Bakers and confectioners were busy, and cigar makers active. Miscellaneous workers were busy. Railway men were active during the month. Unskilled labour was in demand and scarce.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph J. Ryan, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Skilled and unskilled labour were well employed during the month, employment being more abundant than in the previous month or in the corresponding month of last year. For the first time in several months the supply was not equal to the demand. Good progress was made with the erection of the Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company's Mills.

All the saw-mills started early in the month sawing logs and have been running full time since. There is no exceptional activity in any particular trades, but they are all active, and

wholesale as well as retail trades report a good month.

There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour during June and the best of understanding prevailed between employers and employés.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The hay crop looked well, and grain prospects were good. The dairying industry was flourishing, with excellent pasturage.

Fishing.—Fishing was dull during June.

Lumbering.—Saw mills were in running order early this month and have been running to their full capacity ever since.

Manufacturing.—All factories were busy and running full time.

The aldermen unanimously came to a decision in regard to the construction of a street railway for this city, but will wait till after municipal elections, which will be held July 10, before they start on the work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All those employed in the building trades had plenty of work, as the contractors were short of men during most of the month of June. Iron moulders, workers and helpers were very busy. Core makers, machinists and engineers, also. Electrical workers and linemen were active. Boilermakers, sheet metal workers, bicycle workers and horse-shoers had plenty of work ahead. All employed in the woodworking trades or furnishing trades report a good month. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were well employed. Journeymen tailors, garment workers, glove makers and boot and shoe workers were active the whole month. There was plenty of work for bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, cigar makers and tobacco workers, ice cutters and drivers were very busy. Tanners and curriers were quiet, but leather workers and saddlers were busy. Barbers, clerks and stenographers were fairly employed. Delivery employés were active, furriers rather quiet. Hotel, restaurant and theatre

employés were busy and laundry workers also. Railroad conductors and all others employed for the railroad companies were active this month and steamboat employés were still more busy. Cab-drivers, hackmen, carters, teamsters and expressmen report a good month. There was a good demand for unskilled labour which exceeded the supply this month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

There is plenty of work this month in the whole surrounding district and especially in the building trades. The saw mills were also short of hands.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Victor Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The condition of the labour market during June was better than in May. The building trades had an exceptionally active month. Several new buildings were started as well as considerable repair work. Work on the Normal School being built on the land belonging to the Sisters of the Presentation was making slow progress on account of the scarcity of labour. In the building trades the supply does not meet the demand. The sash and door factories had enough work on hand to keep their staffs fully employed. The boot and shoe industry was quiet. The O. Chalifoux & Son Company has bought a site in Ward 5 and will build large shops. The iron and leather industries were active. The musical instrument factories were busy and worked full time, with increased staffs. The biscuit factory had a good month. A new company has been formed for the manufacture of biscuits and pastry of all kinds. The dairy industry was much more active than at the same time last year. About 62,000 boxes of cheese were shipped to England during the third week of May. Business, wholesale and retail, was good. Banks reported a good month, and collections easy. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours

of labour. The relations between capital and labour were cordial.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The general condition of agriculture was good. Frequent rains did much good to the hay and other crops. Pressed hay was still in good demand, selling from \$10 to \$13 a ton, according to quality. Mixed clover sold for \$9.50 to \$10, and clover for \$7 to \$7.50. Butter remained at 22–25 cents a pound. Fruits and vegetables were plentiful, but prices were very firm. Farm hands were scarce. Farmers offered from \$2 to \$2.50 per day of ten hours, with board, but the demand still exceeded the supply.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All the building trades were fully employed. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers, blacksmiths, boilermakers and horseshoers were fairly active. Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, woodcarvers and pattern makers were well employed. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had a very active month. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were well employed. Boot and shoe workers had a quiet month. Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, ice cutters and handlers were very active. Tanners and curriers were a little more active than in the preceding month; the other leather trades were fairly well employed. Barbers, clerks, delivery employés, hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were active. All railway employés were very active. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen were well employed. Unskilled labour was very active and in great demand.

SOREL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Chênevert, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Activity prevailed in most branches of industry, and orders came in plentifully. Several dwellings and commercial build-

ings are under construction, giving employment to labourers and the various building trades. Outside of the government shipyards, the other yards have little to do at the present time, and this will continue until next fall when the river fleet comes into winter quarters. Navigators are satisfied with their business so far, and the prospects for the balance of the summer are promising. Dry goods merchants and milliners did a good business during the month. The grocery trade also was good. The Quebec, Montreal & Southern Railway Company is building a new station. The Company has been obliged to put on additional freight trains to accommodate the local trade.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers anticipate good crops. The recent rains have done much good. The price of meat is still high, but eggs, butter and vegetables are abundant and sell at fair prices.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Jewellers, silversmiths, carriage and wagon makers and boot and shoe workers had plenty of work. Hotel and restaurant employés, barbers and laundry workers were steadily employed.

ST. JOHNS AND IBERVILLE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Pepin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The labour market continued active during June. A large number of men were employed by the corporation building cement sidewalks and paving streets. Work on the new Cluett & Peabody building was progressing rapidly. Skilled workmen were in demand and some were imported from abroad. Several dwellings were in course of construction, and a number of repairs were going on. The new factory will employ 1,000 hands from the start, and everybody wants to have a house to let. Work on the public bridge

between St. Johns and Iberville has been suspended for an indefinite period. Navigation, which had been inactive on account of the Whitehall canal not being opened in June, has now resumed its normal activity. Business, both wholesale and retail was very good. Banks report a good month. There was no trouble between employers and employés.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Prices of farm products were as follows: Hens, \$1.50 to \$1.75 a pair; ducks, 75–80 cents each; turkeys, \$2.50–\$3 each; chickens, 80–90 cents a pair; fresh pork, \$8–\$8.50 per cwt.; beef, \$8–\$9 per cwt., with an upwards tendency. Hay sold for \$12.50–\$13 per ton, and large quantities were shipped by boat.

Fishing.—The Iberville fisheries gave good returns, fish being very plentiful.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters and decorators and plumbers were very active. Stone-cutters and builders' labourers were active. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers and linemen reported a very active month. Shipwrights, ship carpenters and caulkers had a quiet month. Tinsmiths, tool sharpeners, horseshoers and jewellers were active. Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, wood engravers, carriage and wagon makers, pattern makers, coopers and gilders reported a good month. Printers, pressmen, electrotypers, bookbinders, steel and copper-plate printers and photo-engravers were well employed. Journey-men tailors, garment workers, hatters and glove makers had steady work. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, ice cutters and handlers and tobacco workers were active. Tanners, curriers, leather workers and saddlers reported a good month. Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, furriers, hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were well employed. Railway conductors, locomotive engineers and fire-

men, telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen, freight handlers, steamboat men, ship labourers, longshoremen, cab drivers, hackmen, carters, draymen, teamsters, expressmen and unskilled labourers were all well employed.

MAISONNEUVE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. F. Girard, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Work is constantly increasing, more particularly in the building trades, the members of which were all employed during the month, with the exception of plasterers and labourers, a few of whom were still out of work. The City of Montreal has just awarded contracts aggregating nearly one million and three quarters, work on which will commence without delay, and it is contemplated to build a ten-storey hotel and a large theatre, so that Maisonneuve workingmen seeking employment will be able to find plenty of work in the city during the summer season and until late in the fall. All the manufacturing establishments and business firms were in full activity. Collections were easy, and the system of cash sales is making considerable headway.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were well employed, with the exception of plasterers. Machinists, electrical workers, linemen, stove mounters, blacksmiths, tinmiths and horseshoers were in demand, the other metal trades being active. Car builders and wagon makers were in demand and upholsterers active. The printing and allied trades were very active. Journeymen tailors were in demand, the other clothing trades active. Bakers and confectioners were in demand, ice handlers and cigar makers busy. The leather trades were busy. Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés were in great demand. Carters and draymen were in demand. Unskilled labour was not fully employed, but will be so in the near future.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. G. Audet, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Customs receipts have been increasing this year at the rate of about sixty per cent. over last year. The amount received during May was \$1,727,948, as against \$1,534,283 during the same month of 1910. Bank clearings for May exceeded two hundred million dollars, making a new record. The figures were as follows:—

May, 1911.....	\$209,694,401
“ 1910.....	161,199,401
“ 1909.....	144,131,938

For the last week of the month, bank clearings aggregated \$48,881,334, as against \$39,440,539 for May, 1910. Although 136 building permits were issued in May of this year more than in the corresponding month of last year, for new buildings and repairs, the total value was \$6,060 less. One hundred and sixty permits for repairs were issued, valued at \$278,245, as against 124 permits, valued at \$128,585, in May, 1910. Permits for new buildings to the number of 429 were issued, representing an aggregate value of \$1,424,895, as against 329 permits, valued at \$1,580,615 last year. The total number of permits issued in May was 589, valued at \$1,703,143, as against 453 permits, valued at \$1,709,300 in May, 1910. The value of permits issued since January 1 was \$5,524,936, as against \$4,641,626 for the same period last year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Activity prevailed in this industry.

Manufacturing.—Most manufacturing establishments were active.

Railway construction was good.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The various skilled trades, as well as unskilled labour, were actively employed.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. E. Cinq-Mars, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour was well employed during June. There was a marked improvement over the corresponding month of last year. The advent of settled weather and the water on the rivers keeping high, gave steady employment outdoors and in the mills. Factories and mills were working full time with their full complement of hands. Booth's and Eddy's establishments were the principal employers of labour, and they stated that they had more orders in hand than they could possibly attend to with their mills running all the time. This same state of affairs did not exist at the cement works where the production has been reduced considerably since the forming of the merger. A local company has acquired some ground not far from the merger's properties and it is expected this will have the result of reducing the market price of cement, besides giving employment to some of the labourers from the old works, who were discharged at the time of the merger.

It is expected that the Corporation of Hull will spend \$150,000 this year for municipal works, divided as follows: \$42,000 for the construction of two fire stations; \$100,000 for the extension of the waterworks, changing of some pipes, putting additional hydrants and general overhauling of the waterworks service; also \$8,500, to change the water pipe on Brewery Street and Chelsea road. By-laws passed in order to borrow this money on the sale of City bonds were adopted by the City Council and will be submitted to the vote of the tax-payers on July 10. It is likely that the tax-payers will vote in favour of these by-laws.

Building operations were very brisk and no tradespeople were idle.

The Ottawa Improvement Commission has voted \$4,000 towards embellishing the grounds near the City Hall, in view of an extension of the driveway through

Hull, following the banks of the Ottawa River as far as the Gatineau. Now that the principle of voting money for Hull is admitted, it is expected larger sums will be voted next and coming years. Farmers were very busy, negotiations being well advanced and the crops being large.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. Gilchrist, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Conditions in local industrial and business circles were favourable to the employment of labour during June. Civic improvement work was prosecuted as vigorously as in the previous month, between 900 and 1,000 men being engaged. There was a fair demand for farm hands, following the good weather for crops. The Canadian Northern Railway Company started grading and construction work on its new line near Ottawa and contractors placed orders for hundreds of workmen with local hiring agents. The wages offered are \$2.25 per day of ten hours, the employer agreeing to board the men at 50 cents a day. Enough men had not been secured at the end of June. Some other large employers report the supply of men about equal to requirements. The Rescue Mission, which takes care of idle men of scant means, reflects a more prosperous state among this class than at this time last year. Temporary work offered inmates in the Mission keeps the number there employed almost steadily. Statistics compiled at the beginning of the month showed that Ottawa bank clearings for May, 1911, totalled \$18,545,542 compared with \$16,440,843 in May, 1910. The first three weeks of June, 1911, showed a drop of \$1,000,000. The Ottawa Customs receipts for May, 1911, were \$114,200 or \$7,000 more than the previous May. There were 124 building permits issued in May, 1911, as to seventy-eight in May, 1910. There is a smaller proportion of large structures this year. The total value of the 124 permits is \$538,445, while the value of the seventy-

eight was \$651,150. The city engineer's report showed a total of \$230,886 spent on asphalt pavements last year. Eleven miles of concrete walk were laid costing 16.4 cents per square yard, an advance of .3 cents over the previous year on account of increased cost of labour and material. About two-thirds of a mile of plank walk was laid. Following the formation of a union among the employés, the Capital Brewing Company granted an increase of \$1 per week to thirty-four employés and agreed to reduce the hours of labour from sixty to fifty-five per week after December 31. A movement is under way in another local brewery to secure better terms also. The Grand Trunk Railway Company advanced the wages of twenty freight handlers 10 cents a day and upwards. This followed the resignation of some twenty employés who had made a demand for advance in wages. These men named a date for a reply from the Company, and on not being granted their request on that date, they quit work. Three clerks in the city assessment office were advanced in wages from \$40 to \$50 per month on the recommendation of their chief. Five city foremen applied for increases but no action has been taken. The Ottawa Publicity Commission voted \$300 to the Model Homes Association to be used as prize money to further develop the scheme of plans for workingmen's houses. Controller Hastey offered a free site and \$1,000 if the Association will use it to erect a model \$1,000 home. Daylight saving, which was tried successfully in a few of the printing establishments last year was inaugurated again on June 1. Employés work from 7 to 4 instead of 8 to 5.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The month of June was favourable to crops, dairying and early vegetable trade. Meats kept up a stiff price and beef cattle were eagerly sought by jobbers. Eggs were 2 cents a dozen dearer than in May. Hay sold for \$10 and \$12 per ton and potatoes \$1 per bag. Strawberries maintained a good price.

Lumbering.—Sawing was hampered in some of the small mills, owing to the difficulty of getting logs. The 1911 cut of logs was held back on some of the streams, but in most instances the log supply carried over from the previous year is sufficient to keep the mills going. Pulp wood was also delayed at some points.

Railway construction and employment.—The Canadian Northern Railway Company gave out contracts for several ten mile sections of its Ottawa-Toronto line and work is active near Ottawa. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Grand Trunk Railway Company which some time ago prohibited the receiving of freight after 5 p.m. have countermanded this order and will receive goods up to 6 p.m. as formerly. The change brought a protest from local merchants and shippers. When freight is received up to six, freight handlers are called upon to work overtime.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were busy. Electrical workers and linemen had an active month. Tool sharpeners are actively engaged. Woodworking and furnishing trades enjoyed a continuance of the steady employment of the previous month. Printing and allied trades and clothing trades were well employed during the month. The ice trade was busy. The absence of some families from the city reduced work slightly in food preparation. The leather trades were active. Barbers, clerks, and delivery employés were steadily employed. Those engaged in transport were actively employed. Unskilled labour for railway work was in demand.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

There was not any marked change in the condition of the labour market here, as compared with the previous month. Toward the end of the month a resumption of the difficulties between

the masons and stonecutters, as to jurisdiction over certain work occurred, and the difficulty between the mason's helpers and the local contractors remained largely unsettled. As a result, building operations were retarded, or stopped entirely, to the extent of half a million dollars. Although the tourist traffic has only just commenced, and notwithstanding an extremely cool month of June, the various railroad and steamboat companies reported traffic very heavy for the month. The coal schooners running out of Kingston have made good time, and as a result a large supply of coal is being secured. Sometimes three or four vessels arrive at practically the same time, and then it is found very difficult to get enough men to unload. The grain for which let passers were issued at the local office through the St. Lawrence canal en route to Montreal, for the month of May amounted to \$1,778,628 bushels. The amount of coal was 4,587 tons. Collections at the Inland Revenue office for May were: Spirits, \$4,857.87; malt, \$1,287; tobacco and cigars, \$2,065.36; bonded factory (vinegar), \$254.79; methylated spirits, \$26.14; other receipts, \$25. Total, \$8,516.16. The import duties collected at the local Customs House during the month of May, amounted to \$21,754.73, or, about \$5,000 more than during the same period last year. The Canada Gazette contains a notice of letters patent on June 9, incorporating a company, headed by the Hon. William Harty, M.P., to carry on business as manufacturers of locomotives at Kingston, under the name of the "Canadian Locomotive Company, Limited," with a capital stock of \$3,500,000, divided into 3,500 shares of \$100. During the month the annual military camp was carried on with a large attendance of officers and men. There were no further strikes, lockouts, or changes in the rates of wages, or hours of labour reported. During July the early closing of stores will be resumed as last year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Farmers, manufacturers, miners, railway employes, lumbermen, fishermen,

and all other industries reported an active month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were quiet. The metal, engineering, shipbuilding and wood working trades reported an active month. Printers, clothiers, bakers, butchers, ice cutters, cigar makers, tanners and curriers, broom makers, clerks, delivery employes, furriers, hotel, restaurant and theatre employes, as well as all branches of the transportation business, and unskilled labour reported an active month.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Arthur Sharp, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour was well employed during the month and indications are that it will continue so for some time. All the industries were working full time and some of them were working at night to catch up with orders. The Quaker Oats Company, owing to the building of their new warehouse will begin their heavy running season two months earlier this year than formerly. Extensive additions have been made to the Peterborough creamery, a large and commodious structure for ice storage purpose erected and a new system of cold storage has been installed. Contracts have been let for the erection of the new Protestant Hospital. Building operations will be commenced at once. The Otonabee Power Company has recently acquired about fifty acres of land between dams four and five and will erect a power plant large enough to develop the total flow of the Otonabee; the stated cost of their new work will be upwards of \$200,000. The Union Bank of Canada intends to open a branch in Peterborough.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were somewhat quiet. Crops promise to be abundant and fruits will be very plentiful.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen were very active floating down logs. All the large mills of the district have commenced cutting.

Manufacturing.—Conditions continued active, and all the factories were working steadily.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were very active during the month of June. Some interruption to the work was occasioned by a shortage of brick, but the difficulty was soon overcome. Iron moulders and core makers were active. Machinists and engineers were well employed. Electrical workers and linemen were very active. Metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers were busy. The woodworking trades were all actively employed. Printing and allied trades were very active. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were busy. Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were active. Leather workers were active. Textile workers were busy, carpet weavers were working overtime. Railroad and street railway workers were active. Teamsters and expressmen were busy. Unskilled labour had plenty of work.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Hope.—The Canadian Cannery Company have purchased the Brewery property on Caven street, and will have it renovated and up-to-date machinery installed, and, in addition to canning fruit, will manufacture catsup and pickles.

Whitby.—Two important by-laws were carried; one to have the Seymour Electric Power Company supply power to the town and one to establish a free library.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The month of June was a busy one in nearly all lines of trade and industry, both skilled and unskilled workers being

well employed. Immigrants continued to arrive, many of them remaining in the city and generally obtaining work. The building trade continued very active. The number of building permits issued during May was 1,258, representing an approximate value of \$2,643,755, as against 956 permits, representing a value of \$1,870,350, for May, 1910. The number of permits issued during the period of five months ending May 31, was 2,691, representing a value of \$9,555,513, as compared with 2,148 permits, representing \$7,518,098, for the corresponding period of last year. The City's Electrical Department has announced its rates for electric lighting and power. The rates for the lighting of residences are from forty to fifty per cent. lower than the rates of the Toronto Electric Light Company and the commercial power rates from thirty to fifty per cent. lower. The street railway receipts for May were \$406,884, of which the city's percentage was \$81,376, as compared with total receipts \$361,254, and civic percentage of \$57,737, for May, 1910. The inspectors sent out by the Medical Health Department to investigate housing conditions have condemned as unsanitary about 400 houses, and notified the owners to put them in proper condition.

The property on the north side of Adelaide Street situated immediately east of the Post Office, having eighty feet frontage has been purchased by Hon. J. H. Phippen and Noel Marshall for \$80,000. A modern office building, ten storeys high, will be erected on the site.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy and help much in demand. The hay crop, some of which has been got in was unusually light and it appeared likely that there would be a considerable shortage. The prospects for the grain crop were generally favourable, but continued dry weather had retarded the growth of root crops and small fruits.

Manufacturing.—Active conditions generally obtained with plenty of orders, the Western demand being stimulated by the prospects of an abundant harvest. The National Iron Works has begun

making shipments by water from its new wharf at the foot of Cherry Street, and is forwarding extensive consignments of iron pipes to the West. The Russell Motor Car Company is making heavy shipments of automobiles, including a car-load for Australia, where their business is greatly increasing. Plans for a floating dry-dock to be constructed by the Polson Iron Works, Limited, are now before the Dominion Government for approval. It will be a steel structure weighing 2,250 tons, capable of accommodating a vessel of 4,500 tons, and the cost is estimated at \$1,250,000. The Fletcher Manufacturing Company have purchased the factory of the Standard Silver Company on Hayter Street for \$52,000. W. R. Brock has purchased the factory of the E. W. Gillett Company, Limited, on King street, East, with a frontage of fifty feet, for about \$200,000, which will be converted into a factory for the manufacture of dry goods.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All classes engaged in the building trades have had plenty of work. Moulders, machinists, blacksmiths, boiler makers and sheet metal workers had a good month. Electrical workers were very busy, owing to the demand created by the Hydro-Electric transmission system. On June 12, 150 electrical workers employed by eighteen firms went out on strike for an increase of wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour. A number of the employers conceded the raise asked, the men returning to work. Brass workers, jewellers and silversmiths were active. Furniture workers, cabinet makers, carriage makers and other wood workers had steady employment. Piano workers were fair. Printers, pressmen, bookbinders and lithographers were well employed. Custom tailors were active. Garment workers were fairly well employed. Boot and shoe and hat and cap workers were active. Bakers, confectioners, butchers and brewery workers were steadily employed. Cigar makers had a good month. Harness and leather workers were active. Railway and street railway men, expressmen and teamsters had plenty of work. Sailors and longshoremen were fair.

Hotel and restaurant employes, barbers and laundry workers were busy, especially during the latter part of the month. Unskilled labour was in good demand.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Hewlett Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

June was, in every way, a satisfactory month from the industrial point of view. There were no idle working-people and no unsatisfied demand for labour. The outlook is good. A small factory was established for the manufacture of aluminum goods. Machinery was installed in the fire-arms sight factory. General transportation was active and commercial and financial conditions quite satisfactory. City taxpayers will vote on by-laws to raise \$45,000 for a new trunk sewer and \$15,000 for enlargement of the city hall. Tenders were invited for laying 50,000 square feet of concrete walk, and 2,500 feet of curb. Plans were prepared for a skating rink of large size. Extensive improvements will be made to the city post office. A large force of men was employed at the driving park, extending the track and erecting new grand-stands, stables and fences. The first grand circuit race meeting will open on July 10. The strike of Michigan Central trackmen was settled, and that of carpenters at Welland ceased to disturb the industrial situation. The Ontario Power Company laid off a considerable number of men from the construction staff, chiefly unskilled labourers. Contractors on the Niagara boulevard employed large numbers of teamsters, concrete workers and labourers.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and fruit growers were busy. Strawberries, the first fruit crop, yielded well and prices were high. Hay was a fair crop. Wheat promises a medium yield.

Manufacturing—concerns were all busy. Several were running overtime.

Railway traffic on both steam and electric lines, was heavy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and painters were reported very busy, and lathers, plasterers and plumbers busy. Builders' labourers were quiet. Though a number of small buildings will be completed in a few weeks, several new structures, including a store and office building and a factory extension, have been contracted for, and the outlook for the building trades is fairly good. All the metal-working trades were active. Journeymen tailors were busy, and hat makers and neckwear, suspender and shirt employes were very busy. Fruit canneries, several of which have been enlarged since last season, commenced their busy time and will give a great deal of employment for four or five months. The shredded wheat factory was running to its extreme capacity. Barbers, office employes, salespeople and delivery employes were busy. There was a demand for hotel and restaurant employes. Laundry workers were busy. Steam and electric railways were employing full complements of men of all classes. Passenger traffic was particularly good. The depression in lake navigation had not yet affected business via the Welland canal, and steamboat lines running from Niagara-on-the-Lake and summer resorts on Lake Erie were very busy. Unskilled labour was generally well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Niagara-on-the-Lake.—A by-law was carried granting a franchise to the Frontier Electric Railway to build a line from this place to Niagara Falls. Two militia training camps were held during the month. Summer navigation lines were busy, and summer hotels did a heavy business.

Bridgeburg.—The staff of the foundry is now over 200 men, and still increasing.

Fenwick.—A site was purchased for a large new cannery for fruit and vegetables.

Port Robinson.—A cooperage and woodenware factory is to be started.

Fort Erie and Crystal Beach.—The summer resorts opened with large crowds, and a large number of persons are employed in hotels and places of amusement.

Port Colborne.—Shipping interests reported a very serious depression of business everywhere on the Great Lakes, but Welland canal traffic was very good. Local building operations were more active. A shortage of workmen's dwellings was reported.

Welland.—A \$40,000 contract was let in connection with the new waterworks plant. Further contracts will be awarded soon. A statement was issued by the journeymen carpenters' union that all the men who struck because of the wage dispute in May had secured employment at the new scale of 35 cents per hour.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

June has proved to be one of the busiest months in nearly all lines of industry. Very few men were to be found idle, and all trades were actively employed. The building trades were rushed and unable to handle all the trade required of them. A bonus was paid in some cases over and above the union scale of wages to secure hands. Civic improvement work has begun to be an important item in the employment of labour and will increase as the season advances.

The new steamer *Dalhousie City*, built by the Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway Company, to ply between Port Dalhousie and Toronto was completed, and makes her first trip on July 1. Business, wholesale and retail, was good. The usual Wednesday half-holiday during June for certain stores and shops prevailed again this year, and will continue during July and August. Those stores and shops which have enjoyed Wednesday half-holidays during July and August other seasons will this year close at 12 m., instead of 1 p.m., as previously.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and fruit growers were busy, and everything points to another very successful season.

Manufacturing.—The various factories were active, with good prospects of a busy season. The canning factories were in full operation.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades were all busy, principally engaged in the erection of dwelling houses, of which there is a scarcity. Metal and engineering trades were fairly active. Woodworking and furnishing trades were busy. The allied printing trades were all busy. Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers were busy. Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, ice cutters and drivers, cigar makers and tobacco workers were fairly active. Tanners and curriers, leather workers, saddlers and trunk and bag makers were busy. Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, furriers, hotel and restaurant employés and laundry workers were active. Transportation was busy, the volume of trade having increased in all lines. Unskilled labour was well employed for the month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Dalhousie.—The labour market was active, with conditions of employment good. The Maple Leaf Rubber Company was calling for additional help.

Merriton.—All classes of labour were well employed for the month.

Thorold.—All mills and factories were running full time, and labour was well employed.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William T. Cooper, correspondent reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The condition of the labour market during the month of June showed an improvement over that of the previous month. Outside civic work progressed

rapidly. The weekly pay-list of the works department is increasing each week. During the week ending June 17 it reached over \$13,000, the greatest in the city's history. Building permits for the month of May showed an increase of more than 165 per cent. over the corresponding month a year ago, and those issued during June will also show a big increase over the same period last year. The expert engaged by the City to report on the cost of a municipal power, light and distribution plant, with hydro-electric power, reported as follows: A street lighting system of modern type, at a cost of \$240,906; a residence lighting system, connecting 1,000 consumers, at a cost of \$67,731; a power system to serve any applicant within city limits, at a cost of \$55,725; and a commercial lighting system, at a cost of \$66,041. Ratepayers will vote on July 25, on a by-law to raise \$502,000 for such a plant, and on one to purchase property on Euclid avenue, adjoining the City Hospital, at a cost of \$20,000. Plans have been prepared for the widening and deepening of the canal at the beach, and it is estimated that the ultimate cost of the work will be in the neighbourhood of three-quarters of a million dollars. The Ontario Bread Company, Limited, has been incorporated and has an authorized capital of \$40,000. The new firm already has two bread factories in the city and is installing the most modern machinery. The Dominion Soap Company, of Hamilton, has been incorporated, with a capital of \$100,000. The Hamilton Land & Building Company has also been incorporated, with a capital of \$200,000. The Standard Cable Company, of Pittsburgh, will erect a half-million dollar plant here, employing 300 men at the outset, and later on expect to have 500 at work. A permit has already been taken out for the first of its buildings, a brick factory, to cost \$100,000. The Taylor Manufacturing Company, of Princeton, Ind., a concern which manufactures clothing store equipment and fixtures, will build a factory here. In the meantime, the premises formerly occupied by the Hamilton Mirror Plate Company have been secured, and operations will be commenced shortly. About

fifty hands will be employed at first, and that number will be increased to 100 when the new factory is erected. The Boston Insulated Wire & Cable Company, to employ from fifty to seventy-five men, and The Mayo-Brown Company, of Spokane, Wash., have also commenced operations here.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending June 3, 10, 17 and 24, as compared with those of the same weeks last year, were—

1911.	1910.
\$2,170,590	\$1,966,221
2,786,912,	1,793,267
2,552,743	1,859,327
2,154,730	1,916,907

Customs collections for Hamilton during the month of May amounted to \$162,745.84, an increase of \$30,523.27 over the same month last year. Summer trade is now moving well, there being a good demand for both wholesale and retail lines. Some of the local bakers have reduced the price of bread from 6 cents to 5 cents per $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. loaf. The credit price remains at 6 cents per loaf. Twenty men employed by the City as garbage collectors went on strike on June 7, after having been refused an advance in wages from \$2 to \$2.25 per day. The men returned to work the next day, on the understanding that their request would be considered by the works committee. No action has been taken by the committee as yet on the matter. The members of the local carpenters' unions who went on strike on May 1 have all found employment with other employers at 40 cents per hour, the price demanded from the Master Carpenters' Association.

The Fire, Police and Jail Committee held a special session on June 19 behind closed doors to investigate complaints made by local firemen to the effect that they were required to bale hay, paint stations and do other work in connection with the department which should be done by outside tradesmen. It is expected that in future tenders will be called for when such work as painting is to be done. Principals of the Hamilton Public schools have asked the Board of Education that their salaries be increased, alleging that the salaries paid do not

compare favourably with those paid in other cities.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers in this district report that crops have been considerably hampered by the continued dry weather, and that there will be a shortage of straw. Hay is very light in the surrounding country. Fruit-growers reported having gathered only about half the strawberry crop, owing to the lack of rain. Indications are that there will be a bumper crop of raspberries. Tomato, cabbage and bean plants have suffered more than usual this year, owing to grubs and cut worms. Farm help is scarce.

Manufacturing has been carried on during June with the same steadiness that has characterized it during the past few months.

Railway construction.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has started work on its line from here to Guelph, and the work is being rushed from both ends in an effort to complete it by the end of the year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons had plenty of work on hand, but were hampered considerably by having to wait for brick and lime. Carpenters, lathers and plasterers, plumbers and gas and steamfitters were well employed. Moulders, machinists, electrical workers, and horseshoers had a fair month. Woodworkers and carriage and wagon makers had a busy month, while pattern makers were fairly busy. Printers and pressmen had steady employment. Journeymen tailors found work rather quiet toward the end of the month. Garment workers were busy, and boot and shoe workers fairly so. Cigar makers found trade rather quiet, a number of them being laid off for a week. Tobacco workers had steady employment. Brewery workers have received an increase in wages and a reduction in hours of work. Barbers reported having had the best month in the history of the trade. Broom makers were fairly busy. Railway employes, steamboat men, street

railway employ  s, teamsters and expressmen report having had a busy month. Unskilled labour found steady employment; the supply being equal to the demand.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

June was a good month for all classes of labour, better than the preceding month and the corresponding month of last year. The building trades were particularly busy. Many dwellings, principally for workingmen, are being erected, and the demand is increasing. Many houses are rented long before they are finished and as a consequence of the demand, rents are going up from \$1 to \$2 a month.

The iron and fabric trades were also very busy, many employ  s in the latter working overtime. The Massey-Harris Company, Limited, has commenced the erection of another large warehouse.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and market gardeners were very busy. The hay crop was light. Strawberries were plentiful, but cherries will be scarce, owing to late frosts affecting the blossoms.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers generally were very busy, and overtime would be worked in some cases if it were possible.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, decorators and paper hangers, plumbers, gas and steamfitters were very busy. Iron and brass moulders, coremakers, machinists and engineers, electrical workers, linemen, metal polishers, buffers and platers, stove mounters, blacksmiths, boilermakers and sheet metal workers were very busy. Horseshoers were busy. Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers, pattern makers and coopers were very busy. The printing and allied trades were active. Tailors and tailoresses were busy, as also

were shoe workers. Bakers and confectioners were very busy. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were fairly active. Leather workers and saddlers were busy. Barbers, clerks, delivery employ  s, hotel and restaurant employ  s were steadily employed. Laundry workers were busy. Railway trackmen were active, freight-handlers being exceptionally busy. Street railway employ  s were steadily employed. Teamsters and draymen were very busy. Unskilled labour was in demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—The factories and mills were very busy. Labour generally was well employed.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Drever, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The condition of the labour market during the past month has been very active, both for skilled and unskilled labour, and especially so for those engaged in the building trades. The contract for the new isolation hospital has been let, at a cost of \$17,500, also the contracts for the new jail and jailer's residence, at a cost of \$27,277; the work in each case to be completed as soon as possible. Manufacturing concerns were all running full time, with orders coming in satisfactorily. Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade rather quiet. Customs returns for the month totalled \$16,997.54, an increase of \$1,016.29 over the corresponding month of last year. The June excursions to the Ontario Agricultural College were not so well patronized as during former years, owing to the increase in railway rates. Retail clerks have been granted their usual Thursday half-holiday during July and August. The directors of the Guelph Radial Railway Company have voluntarily granted an increase of one cent per hour to their employ  s. The minimum wage according to the new scale is 16 cents per hour, and the maximum, 19 cents. With this exception there have been no changes in rates of wages or hours

of labour. The new Canadian Pacific Railway passenger station has been completed and opened for traffic, and a gang of men are at work increasing the freight yards, by putting in new sidings. The Grand Trunk Railway Company has also a large staff of men at work building retaining walls for the raising of their tracks, and putting in traffic subways.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters and plumbers were active and in good demand; in fact there was no need for any idle men in the building trades, the demand being greater than the supply. Iron moulders reported a fair month. Tube-mill workers were very busy. Electrical linemen were also very busy. Machinists, metal polishers and stove mounters reported a fair month. Blacksmiths and horseshoers were well employed. Woodworkers in sash and door factories were very active. Piano and organ workers and sewing machine makers reported a good month. Carriage makers were very active. Printing and allied trades had no idle men. Journeymen tailors had a fair month, but garment workers were very busy. Bakers, confectioners, hotel and restaurant employes and teamsters. Unskilled labour was active with the demand in excess of the supply.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. F. Gofton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

All classes of labour were fully employed, and there was a demand for unskilled labour, also for experienced carpenters for outside work. The activity of the labour market will exceed that of the previous month and compare favourably with that of the corresponding month of last year. Good progress was made on the new buildings under construction, especially those of the Kaufman Rubber Company, the Lang Tanning Company, the L. McBrine Com-

pany, Western Shoe Company, Walker-Bin Company, and the Plate Glass Company. The addition to the Berlin Interior Hardwood Company was completed toward the close of the month. There were nineteen building permits issued during the month, valued at \$28,510, one being for a broom factory of one storey high for Jacob Schiebel. Transportation, shipments and bank clearings were also favourable. Business, wholesale and retail, reported healthy conditions. There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, though the keen demand for help caused some unrest, many changing their places of employment during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were engaged in their usual marketing. They reported that the hay crop would be light but that fall wheat was looking good, as was spring grain. The prospects of the apple crop were not very favourable, nor of cherries, plums and pears. Strawberries were a light crop, owing to the dry weather.

Lumbering.—Owing to the advance in the price of lumber, there was very little shipped.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing establishments were very busy.

Railway construction and employment.—Construction work on the People's Railway was at a standstill.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trades had a very busy month and active conditions prevailed among the metal, engineering, woodworking and furnishing trades. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy. Tailors, garment workers, hat makers, glove makers, and boot and shoe workers had a busy month. Those employed in food preparation were busy and ice cutters and drivers, cigar makers and tobacco workers were active. Tanners, leather workers, saddlers and trunk and bag makers were unusually busy. Barbers, broom makers, clerks, stenographers, hotel and

restaurant employés, laundry workers and suspender makers were active. Railway employés, freight handlers, street railway employés, cab drivers, draymen, teamsters and all engaged in transportation were active. Unskilled labour was fully employed, the demand exceeding the supply.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Markey, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

There was very little change in industrial or business conditions since last month. Business generally was very good and fully up to the standard of a year ago; several industrial concerns reported marked improvement. Most of the factories were busy, and the outlook was reported to be most encouraging. There was a more or less constant demand for skilled labour, both in wood-working and in iron working establishments, but the scarcity of such labour has not yet become an urgent problem. Of unskilled labour there seemed to be plenty. There was a good deal of complaint of the scarcity of female labour. Both the local biscuit factory and the knitting factory are frequently in need of girls. There is also a demand for boys to learn trades. Most of the farmers were busy with their root crops, hoeing and cultivating. Haying has already begun here and there, and will soon become general. Most of the farmers were fairly well supplied with help, but there was a scarcity in some quarters. The west and the local factories have lately taken away so many men that at least some of the farmers in this district find themselves short-handed with the approach of harvest. The building season opened late, but the record promises to be very good. There were a few new factories and several private residences of a good class erected. The total is likely to be considerably in excess of last year. There was plenty of work for all who offered themselves in the building trades, but there was no very serious complaint of scarcity of men. There

is promise of a new automobile factory here. It is said that the necessary local capital has been subscribed and that the factory is practically a certainty.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

There promises to be more than usual activity this year in the building trades. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters and decorators were all busy and with prospects of a busy and steady season. Plumbers, stone cutters and builders' labourers were steadily employed. Iron moulders, iron workers and machinists generally were busy. There was a demand for skilled mechanics, including machinists and men skilled in iron working. Blacksmiths were steadily employed. Bicycle workers were busy. Woodworkers were all busy, including upholsterers, varnishers, carvers, carriage and wagon makers, painters and finishers. There was a demand at one of the wagon factories for painters and stripers, and for a few additional finishers at the piano factories. Printers and pressmen were busy. Tailors and garment makers were busy and steadily employed. The clothing trade is undergoing a change here. One of the largest clothing houses in the city is trying the experiment of having all its ordered clothing made out of the city, orders and measurements being taken here and sent elsewhere. Bakers, butchers, confectioners and cigar makers were steadily employed. Tanners and leather workers are steadily employed. Barbers, clerks and delivery employés were busy. All the available unskilled labour was employed.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

During June all classes of labour were busy and fully employed. There was a demand for skilled and unskilled labour, and good progress was made in new buildings under construction. Building per-

mits for the month of May totalled \$20,514. Work on the dredging of the river goes steadily on, the staff of workers having been increased in order to get the work finished during the summer. Reports from the various factories were that business was very good. Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade excellent. The customs returns for the port of Stratford for the month of May were \$16,399.01, an increase of \$2,439.20 over the same month of 1910. No changes in rates of wages or hours of labour and no trouble in the labour market were reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers were very busy with the usual work for this time of the season. Some market prices were as follows:—

Eggs, 18 cents per dozen.
Butter, 18 to 20 cents per pound.
Chickens, 50 to 75 cents, each.
Potatoes, 75 cents per bag.
Hay, \$8 to \$10 per ton.
Wheat, 80 cents per bushel.
Oats, 35 cents per bushel.
Barley, 45 cents per bushel.
Peas, 65 cents per bushel.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing establishments were actively employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers and plasterers, painters, paper hangers, plumbers, gas fitters, stone cutters, builders' labourers and all engaged in the building trades were busy. Iron moulders, workers and helpers were active. Machinists, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen were busy. Blacksmiths and boilermakers were active. Jewellers did a good trade. Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers were active. Carriage and wagon makers and coopers were busy. Printers were fairly well employed. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were active. Factory workers were busy. Bakers, confectioners and butchers had a very good trade. Ice dealers were busy. Cigar makers were active. Leather workers and harness makers were busy. Barbers, clerks, delivery employes, hotel

and laundry workers were very busy. Railway conductors, engineers, firemen and trainmen were active; freight handlers were busy and cab drivers, draymen and teamsters were well employed. Unskilled labour was active.

DISTRICT NOTES.

St. Mary's.—The Town Council has let the contract for the building of a bridge of reinforced concrete and cement over Trout Creek, and the building of seventeen miles of new cement walks, which will mean an expenditure of \$15,400, and the employment of a large number of men.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Wootton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The general condition of the labour market was very similar to the preceding month, and in almost all lines considerable activity was displayed. A considerable amount of work is being done on the down town streets, in the way of asphalt paving, &c. In the different factories business was brisk, and a great demand was felt for female help, one firm offering the initial wage of \$6 to girls over twenty, and \$5 to those over sixteen, and in addition a percentage of earnings. The May building permits exceeded all previous records and amounted to nearly \$200,000. The City has decided to lay nearly a mile more of asphalt roads, and also a couple of miles of large mains for waterworks purposes. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's roundhouse is being pushed along rapidly, and over 200 men are employed about the new works. The County Council are to expend \$64,000 for new bridges.

Two labour troubles commenced in this city during the month. On June 5, about sixty iron moulders went on strike, because of the refusal of their employers to accede to their demand of a reduction of hours from ten to nine per day. No settlement has yet taken

place. The men refused an increase in pay, they desiring the shorter work day. On June 6 a construction gang employed by the street railway company laying brick between tracks, &c., quit work because their demand for an increase from 16 to 18 cents per hour was refused. On the following morning the Company took some back at the increased rate and secured some new men to fill the places of those on strike. Work continued as usual.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The crop outlook for this district is of the best, and a good crop of fruit is expected. A demand for experienced farm help is felt, and farmers are using every endeavour to get them.

Railway construction and employment.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is going along steadily with the improvements in the London yards, and have also work trains out, ballasting their line from here to Windsor.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Although a large number of permits were taken out, considerable of the large work is being done with cement, and only residences with brick; for this reason, bricklayers were not rushed with work. Carpenters were busy. Lathers and plasterers found trade only fair. Paper hangers were busy, as were also stone cutters and builders' labourers. The strike of the iron moulders affected conditions somewhat, but business generally was brisk. Iron workers were busy. Electrical workers and linemen were exceptionally busy keeping up with the demand for hydro power. Metal polishers were busy. Carriage and wagon workers were busy. Car builders reported a considerable number of men leaving, and others taking their places at the Grand Trunk Railway Company's shops. Coopers were busy. Printers and pressmen reported trade fair. Tailors, boot and shoe workers were very busy. Garment workers were busy. Bakers and confectioners were busy, and re-

ported not enough female help. Cigar makers reported trade fair, although one large shop shut down for about ten days, having too much stock on hand. Tanners and curriers were very busy. Railway train crews reported a very good month, with a lot of freight moving. Street railway employes were busy and put in a lot of overtime. Teamsters were busy. Unskilled labour was fairly well employed. The influx of immigrants from the British Isles fully supplied any demand for this class.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Goderich.—English capitalists visited this locality, having in view the establishing of a mammoth salt works by the Hodgkinson process. The Kensington Furniture Company which was partly destroyed by fire lately is being rebuilt.

St. Mary's.—A \$500,000 cement works is to be established in this town; one hundred acres of land have been acquired for this purpose, and the town is guaranteeing the bonds of the Company to the amount of \$40,000.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The labour market was quieter during the month of June than it had been for the past three months. In the building trades work progressed favourably, but there appeared to be a surplus of unskilled labour.

On the Wabash and Pere Marquette railways traffic was active, and men employed in the traffic departments were kept busy. Further reduction was made in the working staff of the Michigan Central railway, notwithstanding that business compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year. General retrenchment appears to be in order on the Michigan Central, but it is generally believed that the lay-off of employes will be of short duration. Street rail-

way business was considerably better than usual. Normal conditions prevailed in local industries.

Agriculture.—Farmers in this district reported the crops as looking well. Rain was needed, and with a supply the prospects are good for a splendid harvest. Small fruits were showing up well. Apples were scarce.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Normal conditions prevailed in the local industries; the men being well employed for a summer month.

During the month the bricklayers were given a two cent an hour increase in their wages. Thirty men were affected by the change.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Mechanics in the building trades have been kept well employed during June. Iron moulders, machinists and boiler-makers were well employed in the local railway shops. Journeymen tailors reported a fair month. Bakers, confectioners and cigarmakers were busy. Regular men employed on the railways reported a fair month's time. Spare men were not well employed, and reductions were made in the ranks. Unskilled labour was not in demand during the month. There appeared to be a surplus in the supply.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Gregory, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

General activity prevailed in all branches of the labour department during the whole of June, noticeably in the different branches of the building trades; an addition to the Manson Campbell Fanning Mill Company, \$5,300; International Harvester Company \$12,000 and \$60,000; J. D. O'Keefe, abattoir, \$33,000; American Pad and Textile Company, \$45,000; Westman Bros., \$5,000; Western Bridge and Equipment Company \$15,000. The Board of Education has accepted plans

for a new school building, estimated cost \$25,000, which, along with a large number of other private residences under way makes prospects good for a busy season. Factories in all branches are working to their full capacity. A scarcity of labourers has been a hindrance to a number of the large contractors, who were unable to secure the number of men required. No strikes were reported during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have completed the cutting of hay which will be very light throughout the district. Wheat, corn and spring crops will be above the average. Many farmers report a scarcity of harvest hands.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners report an excellent month. Lathers and plasterers were active. Painters and paper hangers were very busy with plumbers active and builders' labourers very busy. All branches of the iron trade reported activity in all departments. Sash and door makers and carriage workers were very busy. Printers and allied tradesmen were fairly busy. Journeymen tailors were slack. Carters, teamsters and draymen were in demand. Unskilled labour was not equal to the demand.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

There was no change in the labour market from the preceding month. Conditions, generally, were busy and, on account of the difficulty of obtaining men, manufacturers were working overtime. The building contractors were rushed with work. A total of thirty-six permits was taken out in the city during the month of May, the total valuation being \$69,790, as compared with seventeen permits issued in May, 1910, at a cost

of \$21,580. The D. M. Ferry Seed Company of Detroit, Michigan, are asking for tenders for a large building to cost between \$35,000 and \$40,000, which is to be completed by the end of the year. The wholesale and retail merchants reported trade active.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Owing to the dry weather crops were not so well advanced as was expected. Hay was only about half a crop. Corn was doing fairly well. Fruit showed a fairly good crop.

Manufacturing.—Retail lumber dealers and manufacturers were very busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were busy and carpenters and joiners were in demand. Lathers, plasterers and painters were very active. Plumbers and steam fitters were very busy. The metal and engineering trades were busy and no trouble was experienced in finding employment. Woodworkers upholsterers and carriage and wagon makers were well employed. Printers and pressmen were busy. Journeymen tailors reported trade good. Garment workers were always in demand. Owing to the warm weather the bakers and confectioners were very busy. Leather workers were well employed. Clerks, delivery employes and hotel and laundry workers were busy. Transportation employes were all fully employed. Freight handlers were in demand. Unskilled labour was well employed.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. A. Denman, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The demand for labour in all lines was brisk. Sidewalk and sewer construction have caused a big demand for unskilled labour. The building trades were very busy. Other skilled trades fully occupied. *Agricultural* conditions were good. Fishing and mining were normal with *manufacturing* brisk.

The town of Steelton has let a contract for a sewer outlet at a cost of \$14,500. This, with other sewer and sidewalk work has caused a brisk demand for unskilled labour. The Algoma Central Railway is advertising for tenders for the extension of its line from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's main line to the National Transcontinental Railway, a distance of over 100 miles. The town is experiencing the best year of its history.

PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. Urry, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

There was very little change in labour conditions in this district since the previous month. Work was quiet and nothing advancing very rapidly. Many workers have left the cities, for the west, principally, and the labour market was consequently relieved from a great surplus, although the demand for men was not sufficient to keep all the workers fully occupied. Compared with the same month last year there was a great difference in the amount of work going on, in favour of last year. No new industries were started, but the Western Dry Docks celebrated its first launching of a large steel steamer on Tuesday, June 27. This is the first vessel built and launched at the docks; some three hundred men are engaged at the works. There was no exceptional activity in any particular trade. Commercial activity, as evidenced by extent of transportation, shipments, etc., has been normal for this time of the year, as also have the wholesale and retail trades. There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour except in regard to the coal handlers, whose dispute was settled under the Industrial Disputes Act. The board on the Electrical Workers, meeting under the same Act, came to a decision the last week in June, and the City of Port Arthur signed the agreement on June 29, and the City of Fort William on June 30, together with the

men. By this agreement the electricians of Fort William will be brought up to the level of those of Port Arthur; the men of Port Arthur are as they were, but the rates are uniform in the two cities, which is a great advantage for the utilities and workmen of both cities.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Many residents who have farms in the vicinity are away, and this year, owing to the rainy season, the hay crop promises to be exceedingly good. This will be welcome to homesteaders for the reason that there has been no hay crop for the last two years.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All building operations were quiet. Docks and other works are projected but have not yet been started, consequently all building trade operatives are going slowly. All other trades and all lines of business were quiet.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows: —

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Conditions have not materially changed during June. Complaints of inability to get employment are not to be found, and so far there has been no pronounced difficulty on the part of the employers in getting the help they require. Crop conditions are, however, being kept in view. Good weather continues and the prospects of an exceptionally heavy crop—greater than the West has yet had—are materially enhanced since last month. If favourable conditions during July continue the labour situation will be one of the very gravest character. Last year's crop was moved with difficulty, although it was a light one. This year, however, it will be approximately twice as great as that of the previous year. A good crop necessitates more labour in every field of activity. Railroads require more men to get their tracks in condition to carry heavier traffic, indus-

tries are stimulated and railroad construction likewise. All these simultaneously make demands upon the labour market with the result that a serious situation will be created.

Wholesalers, although the crops are so very promising, are somewhat disappointed with the volume of business. Bank clearings for the first weeks of June, however, show a very satisfactory increase. The total for May at Winnipeg was \$99,142,864 as compared with \$70,380,883 for May, 1910.

It is estimated by the bankers in Winnipeg that the clearings for the first half of the present year at Winnipeg will be approximately twenty-four per cent. above those for the corresponding period of a year ago. There has been some unrest between the builders and the bricklayers and stone masons' union. It appears that the result of the last agreement between the Builders' Exchange and the union in question was that on the first of January of the present year the rate per hour should be raised from 62½ to 67½ cents. This advance was not granted. Amongst the men the reason for this breach of the agreement, generally accepted, is that the employers refused the advance because of the action of the Bricklayers' Union in fining certain men for having attempted to form another union at the time a strike was called on the Lyall contract in Winnipeg. The men have had several meetings recently and as a result it is reported a strike is imminent. It is learned, however, that there is some difference of opinion among the men themselves as to the advisability of a strike at the present time.

Employés of hotels and restaurants have held meetings recently with a view to formally organising a union. This decision has been arrived at, but as yet no officers have been elected. It is stated that most of this class of employés work from ten to fourteen hours a day and seven days a week.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—At present those who have given the question of procuring

labourers to assist in harvesting the crop in August and September estimate that at least 40,000 men will be required. It is felt that already a heavy crop is assured and that if the present favourable weather conditions continue it will be phenomenally large and much larger than it has hitherto been. Estimates of the wheat yield alone are in the neighbourhood of 200,000,000 as compared with an actual yield last year of 115,000,000 bushels. Procuring enough labour is the question uppermost in the minds of the larger class of farmers and those interested in the handling of the crop.

In the immediate locality of Winnipeg the season has been excellent for the market gardeners and already the early garden produce is being marketed.

Building.—The permits for May totalled \$2,229,480, as compared with \$2,104,450 for May, 1910. Approximately, permits to the extent of \$1,000,000 are being held up because of some conflict between the authorities and prospective builders of apartment houses respecting the interpretation of the new building by-law in regard to this class of structure.

During the early part of June a large number of new buildings were permitted and it is expected that the volume of building will be greater during the ensuing months than during those in the earlier part of spring.

Engineering trades.—Although many of the shops are busy the volume of work is not so large as anticipated and one or two of the larger concerns are not employing so many men as they did a year ago.

Railway construction and employment.—Although the amount of work being done during the present year is much greater than last year, or in any previous year, the supply of men has been fairly well up to the demand. The reason for this is said to be that so many experienced men from the United States are available because of dullness in railroad construction in that country.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. Fulcher, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR

The supply of labour for all purposes seemed fully equal to the demand during the past month. There has, however, been no considerable unemployment, the supply and demand seeming nearly to equal one another. Many of the new buildings are showing good progress. The concrete work of the Canadian Northern Railway Company's hotel has reached the sixth storey. The hospital for the insane is almost one storey high. Good progress has also been made on the new fire hall, and on the International Harvester Company's new building. The Canadian Pacific Railway is advertising for tenders for a new passenger station for Brandon. The Railway Commission has decided that the transfer railway shall be located on Twenty-fifth street, and the construction has already been started. By a vote of the ratepayers, the City Council was authorized to purchase steel rails costing \$25,000, to be placed on the streets that are being paved this summer. It has not been finally decided whether the City should have a municipal owned street railway or whether a franchise should be given. At present an English syndicate is endeavouring to secure a thirty years' franchise. The labour market was quiet.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The crops showed a better condition than in any previous year. The rainfall has been abundant, and with warm weather the conditions have been ideal.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing firms reported business good and working full time.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons and carpenters were busy. Lathers and plasterers were

active. Painters, plumbers, stone cutters, builders' labourers, iron moulders, machinists and electrical workers were busy. The printing and allied trades were busy. Bakers were active. Cigarmakers, railway employes and unskilled labour were busy.

REGINA, SASK., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. B. McNeill, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Throughout the past month all branches of labour have been well employed, there being little or no change over the preceding month, but conditions were more favourable than in the corresponding period of last year. Though the city is full of activity, still the supply is equal to all demands. Work on the street railway continues to go ahead with much rapidity, one outstanding feature being that traffic is suffering but very little in consequence. Ample labour has at all times been available throughout. Both wholesale and retail trade was reported very satisfactory. The contract for the new Union Station has been let and the excavation started; when completed it will be 60 feet deep, 316 feet long and three stories high, and it is considered will be the best of its kind west of Winnipeg.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Crop prospects for this year throughout the Province were very bright, and farmers at this early stage of the growing season were prognosticating a thirty-bushel crop. For some time past, ideal weather conditions have prevailed, and this favourable state of affairs is accountable for the grain being twenty-five to thirty inches in height. One of the surest indications of the healthy condition of the wheat, is the tremendous business being done by the hail insurance men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The bricklayers and masons have been fairly active during the month, though

at times, owing to shortage of material, several jobs came near a standstill. Carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers were active. The demand for painters and paper hangers was not so great in the latter as in the former part of the month; nevertheless, a busy time was experienced throughout the month. Plumbers were active, stone cutters were fair, while builders' labourers were active and in fair demand. Machinists and steam engineers were active, also electrical workers and bicycle workers. All branches of the printing trade reported an active month, also journeymen tailors and garment workers. Bakers and confectioners were busy. Barbers were well employed and in slight demand. Clerks, stenographers and delivery employes reported a good month. Hotel and restaurant employes were very active. Laundry workers were well employed. Freight handlers were very busy, the increased traffic rendering it necessary to add to the present staff. Cabdrivers, hackmen, draymen and teamsters had an active month. Unskilled labour found employment easy to secure, but at no time was the demand greater than the supply.

CALGARY, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Howell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

There has been considerable activity prevailing in most trades during the past month. Owing to a great influx of workmen there is still a surplus on the market among many trades. There are a great many bricklayers, masons and stonecutters idle at present. Excavations and foundations for many large blocks are being rapidly proceeded with and shortly it is expected that many of the unemployed tradesmen will be at work. The value of the 314 building permits was \$1,826,220, as against \$573,486 for June, 1910. Bank clearings for June were \$16,834,994, whilst for June last year they stood at \$13,055,062.

There were 457 persons who took up homesteads during the month, while

248 pre-emptions were filed. It has been definitely decided by the Gordon Wire and Nail Works, of West St. John, N.B., to erect a factory in this city.

Wholesalers and retailers report trade brisk and considerably better than during June, 1910. On June 1, the bricklayers and masons, who had given notice of an increase of wages from 62½ cents to 70 cents per hour and negotiations proving futile, came out on strike. The Builders' Exchange refused to offer above 66¼ cents per hour. The Union succeeding in getting the whole of the employers (excepting two) to sign an agreement for two years to pay 67½ cents per hour; they therefore declared strike closed on June 12, ignoring the Builders' Exchange. The electricians were on strike for eight days and resumed work upon an agreement of 50-cent per hour minimum. Their former wages ranged from 35 to 50 cents per hour. There was a strike of all workmen on the New King George Hotel, owing to non-union electricians being employed; also the discharge of the carpenter foreman. They again resumed work on June 23, on condition that it be strictly a union job and the same conditions observed. The foreman was not reinstated. The following day the plumbers and steamfitters were notified by the foreman their wages would be reduced from 60 cents to 57½ cents per hour, so they refused to start and after further negotiations with the proprietor they returned to work on June 27 at their former rate of 60 cents per hour.

The metal workers failing to effect an amicable settlement for an increase of wages from 42½ cents to 50 cents per hour, came out on strike on June 23 and are still out. A meeting of the Calgary cooks took place on June 21 for the purpose of clearing out the yellow labour in the hotels. Several hotels and restaurants have already engaged white cooks, and others promise to follow after the Fair. On June 29, the stonecutters of this city and Glenboro quit working stone for the new fire hall, on account of such work being sub-let. Also on the same date the carpenters

on the new Costello block quit, refusing to work with a coloured man on the job.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons and stonecutters had a fair month. Carpenters and joiners were active. Lathers and plasterers were well employed. Painters and plumbers were busy. Engineering trades were well employed. Metal workers were busy till strike occurred. Electricians and linemen were busy. The printing and allied trades were active. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were active. Bakers, butchers and meat cutters were well employed. Cigar makers were active. Miscellaneous trades were busy. Leather trades were quiet. Builders' labourers were busy. There is a surplus of unskilled labour.

EDMONTON, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. C. Foley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

An increased demand for unskilled labour improved the condition of the labour market over the previous month, and a comparison with the same month last year also showed an improvement. Building operations were delayed by shortage of cement, but the situation was relieved, and there was again great activity in the building trades. At present it is practically impossible to obtain either any kind of business premises for rent, or residences. A very large number of houses are being built, and many heavy business blocks and warehouses are under construction or in immediate sight. The natural result of so much building and the acute demand for buildings, has been to promote a very healthy demand at increasing values for all reasonably well situated business or residential property. The returns for the month of May and the corresponding month last year are as follows:—

May, 1910 May, 1911 Increase

Customs returns.....	\$ 26,180	\$ 61,710	135½%
Building permits.....	231,055	504,425	118 %
Bank clearings.....	5,368,879	9,247,284	72 %
Post office (stamps only)...	6,011	8,750	45½%

Street Railway—

Passengers carried.....	292,714	488,320	66½%
Revenue.....	\$ 12,896	\$ 20,422	58 %
Homestead entries.....	584	794	36 %

Work was progressing favourably on the Canadian Pacific Railway high level bridge, and the city let the contract for a bridge over the Saskatchewan in the east end. The special committees of Edmonton and Strathcona, which were appointed to discuss the terms upon which the amalgamation of the two cities will take place, have come to a final settlement as to the issues involved, and an agreement embodying the terms will be prepared and submitted to the ratepayers for their adoption. Wholesale and retail trade was very good. All classes of labour were well employed, supply and demand being well balanced with the exception of a small surplus of unskilled labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Crop statistics, as completed by the provincial department of Agriculture indicate that the areas sown to wheat and oats alone are greater this year than the total of the acreage from which crops were harvested in 1910; not only is the actual acreage increase phenomenal, but the conditions of the crops are such that a yield exceeding by a very wide margin the yield per acre in 1910 may be expected.

Railway construction and employment.

—The greatest activity prevailed in railway construction in Northern Alberta. A large number of labourers who were unemployed during the month of May have secured employment which will last until frost sets in. According to contractors' reports steel will be laid on the Edmonton to Athabasca Landing line by August 1.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. M. Ritchie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The month of June has been a far better month than May for labour. With the exception of some classes in the building trades and miners, it has been the month of the year. The supply has been equal to the demand, but all classes have been fairly well employed, although not so well as last year. Work on the overhead bridge has started and is being pushed ahead. This is being erected jointly by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the city. The laying of additional cement sidewalks has been commenced by the contractors. An addition is being built to the Taylor Milling Company's building; this is to provide space for the separate grinding of feed. There are two dust collectors to be installed in the mill. The estimate for these additions is \$5,000. Both the two milling plants in Lethbridge were working double time. The brickmaking industry was busy. An order for one million bricks has been received from Calgary. Both the coal companies at Diamond City and Chinook are making brick, the latter for their own use, the former for shipment to Calgary. Bank clearings for the week ending June 21 were \$681,349.34, as compared with the week before, which amounted to \$558,296.37, an increase of \$73,052.97. There was no unusual unrest in labour circles.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Up to the present this has been the most remarkable season for crops. There has been some complaint of cut worms destroying the crop and in some instances periods of heat and drought had a bad effect on winter wheat, but there was also an abundance of rain and prospects for a good crop are excellent.

Mining.—There are only two small coal mines in operation at present. There are some new companies boring for coal west of the city of Lethbridge. The work of extending the underground workings at the Lethbridge collieries is proceeding.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Employment for bricklayers and masons was very poor, though a little better than during the month of May. There was more work for carpenters during June than in May. Complaints were heard that strangers were obtaining most of the work at lower wages. Lathers and plasterers had a poor month. Painters were fairly well employed. Plumbers were rather dull, as were gas and steamfitters and stone cutters. Builders' labourers reported rather better conditions than last month. Comparing the season with last year work in Lethbridge was not up to the average. Printers and pressmen were busy. Bakers, butchers, icemen, hotel and restaurant employés, draymen and teamsters were busy. Unskilled labour was very well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Pincher Creek, Alta.—Fall wheat from 18 to 24 inches high, it is well stooled, and the condition is A1. Spring wheat 8 to 10 inches high, and in good shape. Hay crop was never better. No damage from any source whatever. Ideal growing conditions, namely, hot showery weather. Stock rolling fat as pastures are very heavy.

Macleod, Alta.—Grain crops in this district in good condition, but slow in development on account of lack of rain. Tuesday night heavy thunder showers passed over, which will be of considerable value, normal amount of moisture not yet fallen, however. Fall wheat was never better, spring wheat and oats in good shape, but at a standstill. Some damage by cutworms has led to a number of fields being plowed up, and re-seeded. Slight damage reported by hail.

Cardston, Alta.—Winter wheat racing along and is 2 feet high with a good prospect. Spring grain all doing well, but not so advanced in proportion. Acreage not reduced by rain, but some sown later, namely, barley, and oats. Rain sufficient but not too much, show-

ers now travelling about. Prospects all around excellent. Grass cattle getting into fine shape. No damage to crops so far, except a little from cut worm, will want some more rain later for spring grain.

NELSON, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. B. Dockstader, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The general condition of the labour market throughout the Kootenay district during the month of June was quiet, because of the continuation of the coal miners' strike in East Kootenay and Alberta, though apart from this the conditions throughout the quartz mining portion of the district were fairly good. The building permits issued last month showed an increase over those for May, 1910, of about 240 per cent. The total permits issued aggregated in value \$16,945, compared with \$6,965 for the same month last year. The customs receipts at the Port of Nelson for last month showed a large increase over those of May, 1910. The Customs collections for the month were \$13,225.63, compared with \$6,938.14 for the same period last year, the increase being over eighty-one per cent. Several rich strikes of free-gold ore have been reported recently in the Ymir and Sheep Creek districts. The Slocan country generally is looking more prosperous than it has for years and it seems evident that a survival of the mining industry in that famous silver-lead camp is just beginning. Mr. T. M. McFarlane, a recent arrival from Mexico, proposes to grow orchids near Nelson where he has purchased land, and has 3,000 plants en route from Mexico. This will be a new industry for the Kootenay.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The prospects for the strawberry crop seem favourable and the fruit growers' union has leased the McDonald warehouse. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is placing

the barge service on Kootenay Lake to accommodate the small fruit growers.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. P. McMurphy, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The month of June has seen the activity of the early spring continuing with unabated vigour. Although the completion of a number of grading contracts is announced, a further number of contracts have been let, and on every hand there are indications of undiminished activity. The strike at present on in Vancouver is having little or no visible effect upon the labour situation here. There are few idle men in town, work seems plentiful and wages good.

Throughout the district there are many indications of a busy summer and fall. At many points careful and systematic road work is being carried on, which will, when finished, leave the district thoroughfares in excellent shape for farm and auto traffic.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—With the appearance of fine weather all vegetation is growing rapidly. Indications are good for a bumper hay crop, while all the cereals give excellent promise. A good average fruit yield is expected throughout the district.

Fishing.—The salmon fishing industry, although showing some slight improvement, is not as good as has been looked for. Cod, halibut and sturgeon are rather plentiful and the supply is equal to the demand.

Lumbering.—All the mills are running full time, and while stocks are slightly heavier than at this time a year ago, the demand looked for will, if it materializes, more than absorb the product. British Columbia lumbermen are looking for a brisk season and the local mills are expecting to do their full share of business. An order-in-council has been received from Ottawa, giving the necessary permission to proceed with the

work of damming the Nicomeke and Serpentine Rivers. This scheme will protect 22 square miles, or about 14,000 acres, of the best agricultural land in the Province from the destructive floods, which have in past years visited it as a result of the tide backing up the waters of these rivers and inundating the surrounding country.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

On June 5, a general strike commenced in the building trades, which have been practically at a standstill ever since. The bricklayers, however, did not join the strikers, and a number of non-union men were employed at construction work. There are now about 4,000 men on strike belonging to the following unions:

Amalgamated Carpenters, six branches.
 Brotherhood of Carpenters, Locals No. 617, No. 1435;
 North Vancouver; No. 1208, South Vancouver.
 Structural Iron Workers, No. 97.
 Architectural Iron Workers and Housesmiths, No. 116.
 Cement Workers, No. 140.
 Steam Engineers, No. 397.
 Electricians, No. 621.
 Elevator Constructors, No. 26.
 Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, No. 207.
 Hod Carriers and Builders' Labourers, No. 23.
 Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Local 138.
 Machinists, No. 182.
 Plumbers, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers, No. 170.
 Plasterers, No. 89.
 Sheet Metal Workers, No. 280.
 Shinglers, No. 1.
 Granite Cutters.
 Stone Cutters.
 Marble Cutters, No. 92.
 Marble Cutters' Helpers, No. 93.
 Tilelayers, No. 62.
 Glass Workers, No. 40.

Besides, it is estimated that there are 5,000 others out of work, principally new arrivals. Building operations are therefore proceeding in a very small way. Master builders, formerly employers of union men only, were compelled to close down or adopt the 'open' shop principle. The strong contractors state that they are suffering no inconvenience and the strike officials proclaim that all building operations have been stopped, and at labour headquarters a feeling

of buoyancy prevails. No prospects are in sight for an immediate settlement. The unions meet daily and also the members receive their strike benefits.

The Vancouver Employers' Association assert the following objects: (1) to protect their members in their right to manage their respective businesses, in such lawful manner as they may deem proper; (2) the adoption of a uniform system, whereby members may ascertain "who is and who is not worthy of employment;" (3) the investigation and adjustment, by the proper officers of committees of the Association, of any question arising between members and the employes, when such question shall be submitted to the Association for adjustment; (4) to endeavour to make it possible for any person to obtain employment, without being obliged to join a labour organization, and to support such persons in their efforts to do so if discriminated against by union labour; (5) to protect their members in such manner as may be deemed expedient against legislative, municipal and other political encroachments.

The Employers' Association also state that they have as members ninety per cent. of the representative business houses of the City. John McMillan, secretary Executive Committee of the Vancouver Building Trades, issued the following statement:—

"1. The agreement between the Vancouver Building Trades Council and the contractors provides for the union shop; agreement to be made for a period of one, two or three years.

"2. All pending disputes regarding hours or wages to be settled by arbitration under the terms of the Industrial Disputes and Conciliation Act, 1907."

It was generally regarded previously that the question was whether the wages of carpenters were to be \$4.50 or \$4.25 for eight hours, as offered by the contractors. The battle is now "open shop" versus "closed shop."

On June 15 it was reported that 1,845 men were on the pay roll of the city and employed on sewer work, street improvement and so forth in eight wards.

The wages paid out totalled \$57,186, which is some \$7,000 higher than ever before; about 1,000 are at street work, 600 in sewer construction, over 300 installing water pipe, bringing the total up to over 2,100. This number does not include labourers employed by contractors doing work for the city. Local improvements, aggregating \$700,000 were authorized at the sitting of the Court of Revision. The largest item is that covering block paving on Broadway, between Scott street and Glen Drive, which is \$129,750. The north-west corner of Granville and Nelson street, 75 feet frontage in Granville street, was sold for \$180,000 by Robt. Kelly. A year ago he purchased it for \$100,000. On June 17, money by-laws, involving an expenditure of \$1,390,000, were carried by the ratepayers as follows:—

1. \$750,000 for sewers—513 to 64.
2. \$10,000 for Seymour Creek water system—499 to 69.
3. \$100,000 for street improvements in city proper—465 to 91.
4. \$30,000 for jail extension—453 to 87.
5. \$50,000 for Isolation Hospital—454 to 97.
6. \$35,000 for Clarke Drive street end—414 to 137.
7. \$75,000 for streets in Hastings—435 to 114.
8. \$75,000 for water service in Hastings—455 to 87.
9. \$115,000 for water service in D. L. 301—466 to 76.
10. \$60,000 for streets and sidewalks in D. L. 301—448 to 84.

The National Finance Company, Limited, has let the contract for a ten-storey office building facing the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's property and Burrard Inlet on Howe Street, costing \$100,000. An apartment building, costing \$70,000 will be erected at the corner of Pendrill and Cardero streets. Wholesale business houses report the strike has not affected business so far. Of course wholesale orders are usually booked a few weeks ahead. Retail merchants are complaining of a falling off in business. Provisions are firm. Vancouver's bank clearances for May, 1910, amounted to \$36,760,680. This was increased last month to \$46,522,543, a gain of twenty-seven per cent. Boilermakers have asked for an increase in wages. At present they receive \$3.75 for nine hours.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Chow, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour conditions during June were satisfactory. Building operations continued brisk, a large number of up-to-date residences being under construction. The Canadian Mineral Rubber Company has commenced operations on its large street paving contract, and states that it will employ all available men and teams in the city while the work continues. Owing to labour troubles in Vancouver, and dullness of trade in the American coast cities, there has been a large influx of idle men to this city during the past month. The Victoria Harbour Railway is a new project started by local capitalists, with the object of making Victoria more truly a deep-sea port, and to bring along the water front of the city and to the outer wharves the cars of the various railway lines, and to afford track-age facilities to the various mills, factories and wholesale houses.

Building permits for May amounted to \$287,335, compared with \$280,110 for April, and \$257,290 for the same month last year. The customs receipts for May totalled \$412,333, while for April they were \$338,151, and for May last year, \$227,097. The head tax collected on Chinese amounted to \$262,549, the largest on record. The Hudson's Bay Company has purchased a site and is about to commence the erection of a departmental store in this city, which will be one of the largest in Western Canada. It is stated that construction will commence within a short time. Gault Brothers are erecting a large business block which will be utilized as a dry goods store. The Westholme Hotel has recently been opened. Wholesale and retail trade was in a thriving condition, the retail section having a steady and continuous growth. The City Council has granted the street cleaning staff time and one half for all work done on Sundays and holidays. The teamsters went on strike on June 1 to enforce a demand for pay for holidays which they claimed they were entitled to, under an agreement with the employers, and after being out for two weeks declared the strike off. A large number of the strikers' places

were filled with imported men. The receipts of the timber branch of the Provincial Lands Department for the month of May amounted to \$151,069.75.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Crops in this district are reported to be in a healthy condition and a fair average yield is expected. The hay crop is now being harvested and is an average one.

Fruit growing.—The strawberry crop is being gathered, the yield being an average one, and owing to a larger area being under cultivation, the total yield will be considerably larger than last year. Prices are firm at from 10 to 12½ cents per 1-lb. box.

Lumbering.—The lumber mills are busy and have all the business at present that they can handle.

Manufacturing.—The various manufacturing factories are all working steadily, employing full staffs.

Sealing.—The catch of the Victoria sealing fleet for the spring cruise totalled 805 skins. There were only four vessels engaged.

Railway construction and employment.—Work on the Canadian Northern is proceeding steadily, a large force of men being employed. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is about to commence the construction of a branch line from Duncans to Cowichan Lake, a distance of about twenty miles.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, carpenters, lathers and plasterers were steadily employed, as were also painters, plumbers and builders' labourers. Paperhangers and decorators reported trade as quiet. Iron moulders and machinists reported work as slack. Electrical workers, linemen, and blacksmiths, were steady. Boilermakers and shipbuilders were fairly well employed. Horseshoers were steadily employed. Woodworkers and upholsterers reported work as fair. Work among the printing and allied trades was good. Tailors were dull, garment workers well employed. Bakers, butchers and cigar

makers were steadily employed. Leather workers reported work as about the average. Barbers, clerks, stenographers, waiters, laundry workers, &c., were constantly employed. Steamboat men of all classes, longshoremen, street railway employés, cab drivers, draymen, teamsters, &c., were finding steady employment. Unskilled labour was more extensively employed than at any previous time, with an abundance of men available.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

There has been very little change in the labour situation during the month and while there has been a large amount of work going on there have been more men than were required, owing chiefly to the steady arrival of men from the mining districts in the old country. There is exceptional activity among the building trades in this district, and a steady increase in the transportation of merchandise, as well as travellers from the mainland and the American side.

Wholesale and retail dealers report trade steady. There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour during the month. The carpenters and joiners have organized a branch of the amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are quiet waiting for the weather to settle for making hay.

Fishing.—There is no activity among the fisherman outside of catching fish for local use.

Lumbering.—The sawmills of the district are working steadily and the same applies to the logging camps in the district.

Mining.—The coal mines of this city have been working steadily during the month; among the other mines, some have been very slack during the month and some have been pretty steady.

Work is being pushed on tracklaying on the extension to the Esquimault & Nanaimo Railway to Alberni, which will soon be reached. There are several railway survey parties at work on the island on new routes to the north of the island. The sealing station of the west coast of the island is working steadily and having good success. There is a lot of cement sidewalk work going on in this city and at Ladysmith.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons report work as active. Carpenters and joiners are very active, there being no decrease as yet in the amount of building on hand. Lathers and plasterers are active. Painters and paperhangers are very active. Plumbers report work as good. Builders' labourers have been well employed during the month. Blacksmiths and carriage makers were very active. Printers have been active during the month. Cigarmakers report work as steady. Teamsters and expressmen have been active during the month. Unskilled labour has been fairly well employed; that is those who have work, but there are a large number of men around looking for work.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1911.

DURING the month of June two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received in the Department, as follows:—

1. On behalf of the electrical workers,

members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, Local Union No. 339, employed by the cities of Port Arthur, Ont., and Fort William, Ont. The number of employés affected by this dispute was said to be

thirty-two directly and sixty-six indirectly.

2. On behalf of the electrical workers, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, Local Union No. 544, employed by the city of Edmonton, Alta. The number of employes affected by this dispute was said to be thirty-five.

Reports Received.

During the month of June reports were received in the cases of the following Boards:—

(1) The Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, of Port Arthur, Ont., and its employes, members of the Coal Handlers' Union No. 319.

(2) Various boot and shoe manufacturers of the City of Quebec and their employes, the firms concerned being the following, namely: The John Ritchie Company, Limited; The William A. Marsh Company, Limited; Gale Brothers; and Mr. J. M. Stobo.

Other Proceedings Under the Act.

In the June number of the *Labour Gazette* reference has been made to the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to adjust certain differences between the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, of Port Arthur, Ont., and its employes, members of Coal Handlers' Union No. 319. At the beginning of the month of June the Board was completed by the appointment of His Honour Judge John McKay, Port Arthur, Ont., as Chairman, the other members of the Board being Messrs. Geo. F. Horrigan and Andrew Boyd, both of Port Arthur, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company and the employes respectively.

Reference has also been made in the June number of the *Labour Gazette* to the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to adjust certain matters in dispute between the Hudson Bay Mining Company, Limited, of Gowganda, Ont., and its employes, members of Gowganda Miners' Union No. 154,

Western Federation of Miners. The Board, when finally constituted, was composed as follows: Professor John Sharp, New Liskeard, Ont., member appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company; Mr. Duncan J. McDonell, Gowganda, Ont., member appointed on the recommendation of the employes; and Mr. Geo. Ritchie, K.C., Toronto, Ont., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the foregoing members of the Board. The Board met at Gowganda during June and proceeded with the enquiry. The formal report had not been received in the Department at the close of the month.

In the application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to adjust certain matters in dispute between the Cities of Port Arthur, Ont., and Fort William, Ont., and their electrical employes, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, Local No. 339, it was stated that the dispute related to a demand on the part of the employes concerned for increased wages and that a working day should consist of nine hours instead of ten hours as at present in force. The number of employes affected by this dispute was estimated at thirty-two directly and sixty-six indirectly.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on June 1, and was constituted as follows: Mr. J. Dix Fraser, Port Arthur, Ont., member appointed on the recommendation of the cities of Port Arthur, Ont., and Fort William, Ont.; Mr. C. W. Foster, Fort William, Ont., member appointed on the recommendation of the employes concerned; and Rev. Dr. S. C. Murray, Port Arthur, Ont., Chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the foregoing members of the Board.

In the application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation for the adjustment of certain differences between the City of Edmonton, Alta., and its electrical workers, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America,

Local No. 544, it was stated that the dispute grew out of a demand on the part of the employés concerned for a change of wage allowance or remuneration of the employés and a change generally of the conditions surrounding their workings in and about the various utilities owned and operated by the City of Edmonton, namely: telephones, electric lights, street railways, and electric power. The number of employés affected by this dispute was said to be thirty-five. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister on June 2, being constituted as follows: Mr. Arthur W. Ormsby, Edmonton, Alta., member appointed on the recommendation of the City of Edmonton; Mr. W. Symonds, Lethbridge, Alta., member appointed on the recommendation of the employés concerned; and the Honourable Mr. Justice H. C. Taylor, Edmonton, Alta., Chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the foregoing members of the Board.

I. REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CANADIAN NORTHERN COAL AND ORE DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PORT ARTHUR, ONT., AND CERTAIN EMPLOYÉS, MEMBERS OF COAL HANDLERS' UNION, NO. 319.

THE Minister of Labour received on June 19 the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, of Port Arthur, Ont., and its employés, members of Coal Handlers' Union No. 319.

In the application for the establishment of this Board it was stated that the dispute in question related to demands on the part of the employés concerned for increased wages, and increased compensation for overtime, also that members of the Union should not be discriminated against, and that when an agreement was concluded between the parties it should remain in force for a period of one year. The number of employés affected by this dispute was estimated at 150 directly and 200 indirectly.

The Department received word at various times during the month to the effect that the Board which had under enquiry the dispute between the members of the Western Coal Operators' Association and their employés were actively pursuing their work, and a message to the Minister at the close of the month intimated that a conclusion would be likely immediately reached.

The Board which was established under the chairmanship of the Honourable Mr. Justice Teetzel to adjust differences between the Great North Western Telegraph Company and its employés resumed its enquiries, after adjournment, on June 15, the proceedings lasting only a day or two. The Department had been informed by the Chairman of the Board that the matters referred for adjustment had been mostly disposed of, and that the prospects for an amicable arrangement were good. No formal report had been, however, received in the Department at the end of the month.

On May 19 the Minister of Labour established a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to inquire into the matters in dispute. The Board was constituted as follows: Messrs. Geo. F. Horrigan and Andrew Boyd, both of Port Arthur, Ont., members appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company and the employés respectively; and His Honour Judge John McKay, also of Port Arthur, Ont., Chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the foregoing members of the Board. The Board met on June 2 and continued to hold sittings from that date until June 16, when a settlement was effected of all matters in dispute, an agreement being signed by representatives of the Company and the employés concerned, this agreement to take effect from May 1, 1911, and to continue in force until April 30, 1912. Concessions were made on both sides, the men modifying their demands respecting wages

and compensation for overtime, and the Company, on the other hand, granting the employes' demands that members of the Union should not be discriminated against and that the life of the agreement, when concluded, should be for a period of one year. The Company also agreed to reinstate the five men who were discharged in the month of May, 1911. It was arranged that on the fifteenth day of January, 1912, the General Manager, or other representatives of the Company, would meet with three employes or their representatives for the purpose of drawing up a new agreement to go into effect the first day of May, 1912.

Report of Board.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

To the Honourable,
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of the dispute at the City of Port Arthur; between the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, employers, and the said Company's employes as represented by the Coal Handlers' Union, No. 319, employes.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed herein under the provisions of the above-named Act, and composed of Andrew Boyd of Port Arthur, recommended by the employes, George Francis Horrigan of the same place, recommended by the Company, and His Honour Judge John McKay of the same place, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board by the Minister of Labour as Chairman of the Board beg to report as follows:—

By mutual agreement we met on the second day of June A.D., 1911, subscribed and took the oaths of office and held two sittings on that date.

The Board met on the fifth and seventh days of June, 1911, endeavouring to bring about a settlement of the differ-

ences between the said Company and its employes, but did not then succeed in doing so.

On the eighth, ninth, twelfth and thirteenth days of June, 1911, evidence was adduced on behalf of the employes and at the close of the evidence a further effort was made to bring about a settlement.

Two sittings were held on the sixteenth day of June, when a settlement was agreed upon in regard to all matters in dispute herein.

The Chairman drew up the agreement and it was duly signed in our presence by all the representatives who appeared before us for the respective parties herein, and a copy of such agreement is herewith transmitted.

The Board are unanimously of the opinion that the agreement effected is fair and reasonable under the conditions prevailing at the Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William.

The Board having concluded its labours agreed upon the above report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) JOHN MCKAY,

Chairman.

ANDREW BOYD.

GEO. F. HERRIGAN,

Members of Board of Conciliation.

PORT ARTHUR, June 17, 1911.

Memorandum of Agreement.

Memorandum of Agreement made this sixteenth day of June, A.D., 1911, between the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, of the first part, and the employes of the said Company engaged as Coal Handlers, of the second part.

The said employes of the second part covenant and agree to and with the said Company of the first part that they will faithfully, honestly and diligently serve the said Company in the capacity of coal handlers at the Company's premises in the City of Port Arthur in the District of Thunder Bay, and obey the lawful and proper orders and directions of the Company's agents and superintendents for

and during such reasonable hours as the Company may have work for the said parties of the second part to perform from the first day of May A.D. 1911, until the thirtieth day of April A.D. 1912, at the following rate of wages, that is to say: twenty-five cents per hour for dock work and thirty cents per hour for boat work during the season of navigation and one and a half time to be paid for work performed on Sundays, and for overtime, that is to say for work performed between seven o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning, and at the rate of twenty-two and one-half cents per hour for work performed between the close of navigation and the thirtieth day of April, A.D., 1912.

The said Company of the first part covenants, promises and agrees to and with each of the parties of the second part that they will employ the said parties for such reasonable hours as they may have work for the said parties to perform as coal handlers during the said period so long as they perform faithful service at the rate of wages per hour hereinbefore set forth and pay such wages so earned each month to each of the said employés on the fifteenth day of each succeeding month.

The said Company of the first part hereby agrees with the parties of the second part that they will re-instate at once the five men discharged in the

month of May, A.D., 1911, and that the members of the Union will not be discriminated against.

The said Company of the first part also covenants, promises and agrees to and with the parties of the second part that on the fifteenth day of January A.D., 1912, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon at the Company's office in the said City of Port Arthur the General Manager or other representatives of the said Company will be prepared to meet with three representatives of the said employés and consider, discuss and decide on the schedule of wages payable for the year commencing the first day of May, A.D., 1912.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

(Sgd.) N. N. JORPLAND,

Superintendent of the Canadian Northern Coal & Ore Dock Company, Limited.

(Sgd.) MECHEL PENTO,

G. ROSS,

N. CIACCO.

Representatives of the Employés of the second part.

Witnesses:

(Sgd.) John McKay,

Geo. F. Horrigan,

Andrew Boyd.

II. REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN VARIOUS BOOT AND SHOE COMPANIES OF QUEBEC AND THEIR EMPLOYÉS.

THE report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between various boot and shoe companies of Quebec and their respective employés was received in the Department on June 26th. The firms concerned in the disputes were the following, namely: The John Ritchie Company, Wm. Marsh & Company, Gale Brothers and J. M. Stobo, all of the City of Quebec. The boot and shoe manufacturing industry, not being a public utility, can be referred under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation

Act only by virtue of Section 63 of the statute, which requires the consent to such reference of both parties to the dispute. In the present case the matters set forth in the several applications received on April 3, were referred by joint consent of the parties to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and since the various disputes concerned the same industry, the Department corresponded with the various parties to ascertain the willingness of all concerned to have a single board established, the firms agreeing on a representative in common and the employés also nominating the same

person. Under these conditions a Board was established, composed of the following gentlemen, namely: Dr. G. Will. Jolicœur, Chairman, Mr. Félix Marois and Mr. Joseph A. Langlois, all of Quebec. Dr. Jolicœur was appointed on the joint recommendation of Messrs. Marois and Langlois. The number of employés affected by the various disputes was placed at sixty-eight directly and 875, indirectly. The report received was unanimous, bearing the signatures of the three members of the Board, and dealt with the various disputes in turn.

Report of Board.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:

(Translation).

QUEBEC, June 24, 1911.

To the Honourable.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

SIR,—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of differences between the following firms: the John Ritchie Company, Wm. Marsh & Company, Gale Brothers and J. M. Stobo, boot and shoe manufacturers, Quebec, and their employés.

After having heard the evidence of both parties in each case and examining the nature of the work of each of the employés concerned, also the methods followed and the prices paid in the boot and shoe factories in Montreal as well as in Quebec, we transmit the following report and the unanimous findings of the three members of the Conciliation Board established under your hand and seal on April 24, 1911.

First—CHARLES GARNEAU *vs.* THE JOHN RITCHIE COMPANY.

The dispute arose as a result of the introduction of a new machine for pressing heels. With the old machine the plaintiff worked for ten cents per case. The new machine requiring two opera-

tions instead of one, he asked twenty cents per case. After having heard the evidence and examined the working of the two machines we have concluded that the work is about the same: a little longer with the new machine, but on the other hand less dangerous. Charles Garneau should be paid twelve cents per case for the two operations on the new machine, or, should he prefer, \$10 per week, if he accepts engagement by the week as his employer, J. Ritchie, offered him before going before a Board of Conciliation. We may add that everywhere else, or nearly everywhere else, this work is done by the week.

This decision is to take effect from the day on which the matter was submitted to the arbitration of the Board composed of manufacturers and workmen, that is to say, from March 7, 1911.

Second — PHIDIME DROUIN, JOS. GOULET & ADJUTOR FORTIN *vs.* WM. MARSH & COMPANY.

The demand of the employés for an increase of \$1 per week, raising their respective salaries from \$11.50 to \$12.50 per week, is granted and the increase is to take effect from April 1, 1911.

Third—GALE BROTHERS *vs.* FERDINAND BÉRUBÉ.

The employer Gale was paying Ferdinand Bérubé fifty cents per case for cutting the front of the heels and sandpapering them, and sandpapering and polishing the heels of children's and young ladies' boots and shoes. The employer Gale considers that excessive, inasmuch as F. Bérubé with his 19-year-old boy makes an average wage of \$38.75 per week, including even the five or six weeks that he does not work during the summer. The Gale firm being the only one in Quebec for this kind of work, our investigation was made chiefly in Montreal, where we were able to obtain information which justifies us in rendering the following decision: The employer Gale shall pay to F. Bérubé forty cents per case for heels and twenty cents per case for spring heels; this decision to take effect forthwith.

The price of forty cents per case for heels shall apply only to heels not more than one inch in height. Over this height, the price shall be fixed in the proportion of one inch one heel.

Fourth—HUBERT BONNEAU vs. J. M. STOBO.

In the settlement of this difference there were two questions in dispute: (1) the question of wages; (2) the upholding of Article 10 of an agreement existing between the employers and employes. After hearing the evidence, and in accordance with the information obtained here in Quebec and in Montreal, we decided the question without reference to this clause 10, which did not appear to us as having a direct bearing on this dispute and which would have hindered both parties rather than have been of use to either. We, therefore, decide that the employer, J. M. Stobo, shall pay to Hubert Bonneau, \$14.00 per week from November 1, 1910, and shall also give him the preference whenever there is work.

As you have already understood from our previous letters, the greatest difficulty in the settlement of these disputes is not so much in the re-adjustment of wages as in the attempt which we have

made to bring the workmen and the employers together. A great deal of the present trouble, we believe, is due to the fact that the two associations have for some years looked upon each other as veritable enemies. We have, therefore, taken advantage of every opportunity that presented itself to point out to the workmen that they should respect the authority of the employer. Have we succeeded in reconciling them? We hope so, but much would still remain to be done. We have, therefore, in concluding our work, informed the two parties that we shall be at their service, if we are needed even after the Board has disbanded.

We shall likewise be ready, Sir, to give you any further information that you may require.

In conclusion we are glad to testify that all parties concerned in the settlement of these differences were ready to give us all the information requested.

Signed at Quebec, June 24, 1911.

(Sgd.) DR. G. WILL. JOLICEUR,
Chairman.

FELIX MAROIS,
Representing the Employers.

J. A. LANGLOIS,
Representing the Employés.

BULLETINS ISSUED DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE BY THE ANNUITIES BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA.

An Excellent Investment.

AMONG the many good provisions of the Canadian Government Annuities Act is that under which a husband and wife, two sisters, or, in fact, any two persons may join in the purchase of what is known as a Last Survivor Annuity, that is an Annuity which will be paid to both so long as both live, and to the survivor so long as he or she lives. For example, a man who is now seventy-one recently purchased a Last Survivor Annuity for himself and sister, two years older, at a cost of \$4,676. This secures them an income of \$500 a year, the first quarterly payment falling due three months from the date on which the

purchase money was paid. Prior to the investment in a Government Annuity the money had been drawing six per cent. interest, or yielding an income of only \$280, so that the increased income will make a vast difference in the comfort and happiness of the Annuitants, while at the same time it will relieve them of all anxiety as to the state of the money market and the safety of the investment.

Any information desired on the subject of Annuities may be obtained by applying to your Postmaster, or addressing the Superintendent of Government Annuities, Ottawa, to whom letters go free of postage.

Providing for the Through Trip.

Life is a journey. This is a trite metaphor, but it is trite because it is true. We are each in charge of an engine, which we call the body, and this engine needs fuel, which we call the necessities of life. There are comforts and luxuries which we all desire, and these we may liken to patent attachments and brass and nickel works which reduce the jolts of the journey or give style to the rolling stock.

We find it easy in youth to provide the coal and water as we go along, and to keep the locomotive looking trim. We fly gaily past those stations which we call birthdays, and willingly pick up passengers here and there for whose comfort and safety we become responsible.

Sooner or later the engine runs into an open switch. You know what that means. If it is along the first part of the trip there are passengers left in need of a conveyance. Life insurance has provided the means whereby the young engineers may guard against an early derailment. The benefits of these provisions cannot be over-rated; he is an imprudent driver who neglects them.

There are other contingencies which may arise before the open switch is reached. One of these is the possibility that the journey for the individual may be longer than the average run, and a point be attained where the hand becomes lax at the throttle, and the worry of where to get fuel for the engine presses hard on the man in charge. This is the contingency that the Government of Canada had in mind when it devised its Old Age Annuity scheme,—a scheme whereby the surplus means of youth, and a wise man will find some way to have a surplus, may be kept in store for the needs of age.

The Government has foreseen your needs, and anticipated the requirements for your journey. You entrust to the Government some of the savings you can make when your supplies are in excess of your demands, and the Government assures you coaling stations beyond the fifty-fifth milestone.

The open switch may not appear in your path until long after the seventieth station has been passed. Nothing is more pitiable than to watch the old engines, which cannot leave the tracks if they wish, trying to ascend the grades at the last stages of the journey of life, or to see some of the passengers, once travelling in comfort, now forced to walk the tracks. Friendly companions may give them a lift, or others may push them along grudgingly as a duty. An Annuity may not restore to you the speed of youth, but it will retain for you its independence. If you are concerned, as you should be, with the problem of how to provide for that "last of life for which the first was made," you should ask for schedules at the Government Annuities Branch, Ottawa.

The Government of Canada has shown its faith in the idea of providing against the needs of the last stages by appropriating \$70,000 annually to educate the people in the habits of thrift. This appropriation is paid out of the revenues of the Dominion, and not one cent of it is repaid out of the purchase moneys received from the Annuitants.

The people of Canada have shown their faith in the scheme by paying in a million dollars to obtain the benefits offered. How many, however, are still running the journey of life blind to the fact that they may need the protection which this scheme affords! Have you the fare for the through trip?

REGULATIONS FOR LOGGING AND MINING CAMPS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE following regulations for the sanitary control of lumber, mining, and other camps, sawmills and other industries situated in unorganized districts,

went into effect in British Columbia on June 15.

1. Every employer of labour on any work in any lumbering, mining, con-

struction, or other camp, sawmill, or other industry situated in any portion of an unorganized district, shall, upon the establishment of each and every camp or work, forthwith notify the Sanitary Inspector of the Province of the establishment of the same, and when requested to do so shall furnish such particulars as may be required by the said Inspector.

2. The owner, manager, agent, or foreman of any lumber, mining, or other camp, sawmill, or other industry located within an unorganized district, shall, in connection with every such industry or works, be responsible for the execution and enforcement of any regulation herein contained or hereafter to be adopted.

3. If in the opinion of the Sanitary Inspector the site of any camp or works is unhealthy or unsanitary, he may order the removal of such camp or works to some other site to be selected by him.

4. Any house, tent, or dwelling occupied by the employes engaged in any industry located within an unorganized district shall contain sufficient cubic feet of air space for every occupant thereof as may in each instance be deemed necessary by the Sanitary Inspector, and shall further be provided with efficient means of ventilation. The floor of every dwelling shall be constructed of boards or planks, or other material equally suitable for the purpose, raised on supports at least one foot from the ground, and so made that it shall be tight. Every dwelling other than a temporary tent shall be lighted by windows so constructed that they can be opened when necessary.

5. The method of ventilation of every dwelling in which a stove or furnace is used shall be such as will satisfy the Sanitary Inspector. The temperature of the room shall be maintained at from 60 to 65 degrees Fahr., and a shallow pan supplied with water shall be kept on the stove to supply air moisture.

6. Every camp or works of every industry coming under these regulations shall be equipped with a wash-house or laundry containing a stove and tubs for bathing purposes.

7. Every camp or works shall be supplied with a building or tent properly constructed and set apart as a kitchen, and having a dining-room in connection therewith, with proper conveniences for the cleanliness and comfort of the employes.

8. Proper receptacles must be kept on hand into which all refuse, whether liquid or solid, must be placed, and such refuse must be regularly destroyed by fire or removed to a safe distance from any building and be so deposited as to not create a nuisance or contaminate the drinking water.

9. Latrines, earth, or other closets must be located, constructed, and maintained in a manner satisfactory to the said Sanitary Inspector.

10. Stables in connection with any camp or works must be located as not to contaminate the water supply, and must not be less than 125 feet distant from any dwelling or kitchen. This distance may be increased at the discretion of the Sanitary Inspector.

11. The water supply of any camp or works must be uncontaminated and obtained from a source satisfactory to the Sanitary Inspector.

12. Printed copies of these regulations may be obtained from the Sanitary Inspector.

13. Should the Sanitary Inspector find that any of these regulations are not complied with, he may, where necessary, take steps to enforce them, and the expense of such action shall be paid by the employer or his agent.

14. The penalties contained and provided in section 97 of the "Health Act" shall apply to the violations of any of these regulations.

15. The Sanitary Inspector may, where deemed necessary, obtain the services of any Provincial constable or constables to assist him in the performance of his duties and to aid in the enforcement of these regulations.

By Order.

L. T. DAVIS, M.D.,
Sanitary Inspector,
Victoria.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENT.

THE following agreement was made on May 19, 1911, between the Cut Stone Contractors of Toronto, Ont., who were in favour of employing general union stonecutters and the Toronto branch of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America.

First.—This Agreement shall be for two years dating from May 1, 1911, and three months' notice shall be given by either of the above parties as to any alteration immediately before the expiration of this Agreement.

Second.—That the rate of wages shall be fifty cents per hour for the first year, fifty-two and a half for the second year, the advance to take place on the first day of May, 1912, and that the hours of labour be eight hours per day (from 8 a.m. to noon and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.) except Saturday when four hours shall be worked (8 a.m. to noon.)

Third.—That all stonework where a mallet, mash-hammer, and chisel is used, pitched faced ashlar, twelve inches high and upwards and artificial stone included, may be considered practical stonecutting.

Fourth.—That stonecutters be employed to set and fit all cut stone where practicable.

Fifth.—That the above Association will not take part in any sympathetic strike.

This Agreement to be binding on all parties signing the same. Said parties agreeing to use their influence to bring about a Conference of all parties concerned, three months previous to expiration of this Agreement.

Employers.

Fred Holmes & Son
Roman Stone Company, per J. H. Jackson
Page & Company
Hurst & Steward
Fussell & Thomas
J. M. Scott
D. Whyte
Hibberd & Newcombe
W. B. Charlton
James Isaac
H. Nixon
Croft & Son
Ardolino Brothers

On behalf of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America, Toronto Branch.

T. A. Wood
R. B. Geggie
E. Kent
D. A. Crockatt
P. Bristow

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent immigrant arrivals in Canada, number of home-stead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada.

THE total immigration to Canada for the months of April and May, 1911, was 113,155, as compared with 95,771 for April and May, 1910; the increase is eighteen per cent. Of the total arrivals for the two months, 81,344 were at ocean ports as against 61,214 during the corresponding months last year, an increase of about thirty-three per cent. There was a falling off in the arrivals from the United States in comparison with April and May last year, 31,811 as compared with 34,557, about nine per cent. decrease.

	1910-1911				1911-1912.				INCREASE.				DECREASE.				Percentage	
	Males		Females		Children		Totals		Males		Females		Children		Totals		In-crease	De-crease
APRIL:																		
Via ocean ports...	19,420	4,811	3,588	27,819	24,880	6,324	4,079	35,283	5,460	1,513	491	7,464					27%	
From United States	11,924	3,951	4,488	20,363	10,621	3,015	2,761	16,397							936	1,727	3,966	19%
Totals.....	31,344	8,762	8,076	48,182	35,501	9,339	6,840	51,680	4,157	577		3,498				1,236	7%	
MAY:																		
Via ocean ports...	20,856	7,329	5,210	33,395	27,428	11,222	7,411	46,061	6,572	3,893	2,201	12,666					38%	
From United States	8,508	2,938	2,748	14,194	10,142	2,756	2,516	15,414	1,634			1,220			182	232	9 "	
Totals.....	29,364	10,267	7,958	47,589	37,570	13,978	9,927	61,475	8,206	3,711	1,969	13,886					29%	
Grand Totals ...	60,708	19,029	16,034	95,771	73,071	23,317	16,767	113,155	12,363	4,288	733	17,384					18%	

Homestead Entries during April, 1911.

The following statement shows the number of homestead entries made during the month of April, 1911, as compared with April, 1910.

AGENCY.	MANITOBA.		SASKATCHEWAN.		ALBERTA.		BRITISH COLUMBIA	
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910
Battleford.....			418	306				
Brandon.....	2	10						
Calgary.....					498	1,219		
Dauphin.....	103	116						
Edmonton.....					869	506		
Estevan.....			90	131				
Humboldt.....			209	242				
Kamloops.....							37	22
Lethbridge.....					61	129		
Medicine Hat.....			80	402	131	512		
Moose Jaw.....			457	815				
New Westminster.....								3
Peace River.....					11	5		
Prince Albert.....			260	287				
Regina.....			32	34				
Red Deer.....					215	249		
Saskatoon.....			363	743				
Swift Current.....			427	1,172				
Winnipeg.....	200	198						
Yorkton.....			147	108				
Total.....	305	324	2,483	4,240	1,785	2,620	37	25

Number of entries for April, 1910.....7,209
 April, 1911.....4,610

Net decrease for April, 1911.....2,599

Homestead Entries during May, 1911.

The following statement shows the number of entries made during the month of May, 1911, as compared with May, 1910.

AGENCY.	MANITOBA		SASKATCHEWAN.		ALBERTA.		BRITISH COLUMBIA	
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910
Battleford.....			389	332				
Brandon.....	6	7						
Calgary.....					394	904		
Dauphin.....	97	93						
Edmonton.....					793	582		
Estevan.....			108	134				
Humboldt.....			178	219				
Kamloops.....							35	20
Lethbridge.....					52	121		
Medicine Hat.....			111	308				
Moose Jaw.....			431	674	168	344		
New Westminster.....								
Peace River.....					34	94		
Prince Albert.....			230	225				
Regina.....			30	59				
Red Deer.....					171	283		
Saskatoon.....			315	646				
Swift Current.....			391	1,028				
Winnipeg.....	230	181						
Yorkton.....			145	120				
Total.....	333	281	2,328	3,745	1,612	2,328	35	20

Total number of entries for May, 1910.....6,374
 May, 1911.....4,303

Net decrease for May, 1911.....2,066

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	MANITOBA.		SASKATCHEWAN		ALBERTA.		BRITISH COLUMBIA	
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910
January.....	144	152	642	976	568	1,558	6	12
February.....	121	161	830	1,069	677	1,007	9	17
March.....	200	202	1,610	2,688	1,172	1,901	14	28
April.....	305	324	2,483	4,240	1,785	2,620	37	25
May.....	333	281	2,328	3,745	1,612	2,328	35	20
June.....								
July.....								
August.....								
September.....								
October.....								
November.....								
December.....								
Total.....	1,003	1,120	7,893	12,718	5,814	9,414	91	102
From January 1, 1911.....	23,354							
From January 1, 1910.....	14,911							
Net decrease for 5 months, 1911	8,443							

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion Lands situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of April, 1911, as compared with the month of April, 1910.

Lands Patented.

NATURE OF GRANT.	April, 1911.		April, 1910.	
	No. Patents.	No. Acres.	No. Patents.	No. Acres.
Assignment of mortgages.....	1			
Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company's sales.....	14	4,978'00	14	16,637'00
British Columbia homesteads.....	2	326'03	7	1,045'00
British Columbia sales.....	9	12,065'85	1	
Commutation grants.....	1	38'76		
Homesteads.....	1,349	213,870'085	1,874	296,625'892
Leases.....	1	35'70		
License of occupation.....	1	5'74	2	
Manitoba Act grants.....	1	40'62	1	11'40
Military homesteads.....	1	290'00		
Mineral rights (1,979'67 acres).....	7		21	
Northwest half-breed grants.....	18	2,686'51	37	6,435'87
Parish sales.....	4	337'10	3	76'70
Quit claim, special grants (153'52 acres).....	1			
Railways—				
Canadian Northern Railway.....	11	198'20		
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	9	94'794	13	993'483
Canadian Pacific Railway grants, Souris Branch.....			33	261,167'60
Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds.....			1	7'00
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.....	48	900'32	8	121'33
Manitoba and Northwestern Railway.....	1	12'27		
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railway & Steamboat Company.....	18	4,001'66		
Sales.....	55	5,530'71	58	8,179'39
School lands sales.....	18	2,165'158	38	5,107'525
Special grants.....	8	288'95	20	1,007'64
Yukon Territory sales.....	4	337'16	34	1,148'445
Totals.....	1,582	248,203'61	2,165	598,564'27

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

Statement showing the number of Homestead Entries made during the month of April, 1911, the nationality of the homesteaders and the Provinces in which the entries were made.

NATIONALITIES.	PROVINCES.				
	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total.
Canadians from Ontario.....	24	176	156	1	357
" Quebec.....	2	41	73	.....	116
" Nova Scotia.....	1	5	6	1	15
" New Brunswick.....	.....	3	11	2	16
" Prince Edward Island.....	1	.....	3	.....	4
" Manitoba.....	38	42	18	1	99
" Saskatchewan.....	1	398	20	1	420
" Alberta.....	.....	11	77	.....	58
" British Columbia.....	.....	9	14	3	26
Persons who had previous entry.....	35	97	93	3	228
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadians returned from the United States...	1	34	13	.....	48
Americans.....	14	633	509	5	1,161
English.....	27	428	282	13	750
Scotch.....	8	62	66	3	139
Irish.....	2	26	34	.....	62
French.....	9	41	20	.....	70
Belgians.....	1	17	6	.....	24
Swiss.....	2	2	5	1	10
Italians.....	.....	3	1	.....	4
Roumanians.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Syrians.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Germans.....	2	59	31	3	86
Austro-Hungarians.....	80	116	150	.....	396
Hollanders.....	8	5	11	.....	24
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	3	10	11	.....	24
Icelanders.....	9	2	.....	.....	11
Swedes.....	4	46	50	.....	100
Norwegians.....	.....	98	55	.....	153
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors).....	33	59	64	.....	156
Mennonites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Doukhobors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Chilians.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Arabians.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
India.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	305	2,483	1,785	37	4,610

Number of souls represented by above entries 10,730.

Statement showing the number of Homestead Entries made during the month of May, 1911, the nationality of the homesteaders and the Provinces in which the entries were made.

NATIONALITIES.	PROVINCES.				
	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total
Canadians from Ontario.....	10	143	164	2	319
" Quebec.....	16	34	63	1	114
" Nova Scotia.....	1	6	12	1	19
" New Brunswick.....	3	5	1		9
" Prince Edward Island.....		5	4		9
" Manitoba.....	33	45	19		97
" Saskatchewan.....	1	326	24		351
" Alberta.....		4	63	1	68
" British Columbia.....		2	8	3	13
Persons who had previous entry.....	36	76	104	4	220
Newfoundlanders.....			1		1
Canadians returned from the United States..	4	33	16		53
Americans.....	15	655	474	8	1,152
English.....	31	371	241	6	622
Scotch.....	8	65	65	3	141
Irish.....	10	19	24		53
French.....	10	31	10		51
Belgians.....		19	9		28
Swiss.....	4	5	2		11
Italians.....		6	1	2	9
Roumanians.....		8	1		9
Syrians.....		4	2		6
Germans.....	8	41	31		80
Austro-Hungarians.....	96	169	124	2	391
Hollanders.....	8	4	5		17
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	1	13	8		22
Icelanders.....	4				4
Swedes.....	6	52	40		98
Norwegians.....	2	61	57	1	121
Russians (other than Mennonites and Douk-hobors).....	29	126	60		215
Mennonites.....					
Doukhobors.....					
Chinese.....					
Japanese.....					
Persians.....					
Australians.....					
New Zealanders.....			2		2
Greek.....		1			1
Turk.....		1			1
Total.....	333	2,328	1,612	35	4,308

Number of souls represented by above entries 10,370.

Immigration from the United States.

Statement showing the total number of homestead entries made in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia during the months of April and May, 1911, by persons coming from the United States of America.

	PROVINCES.				Total
	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan	Alberta.	British Columbia.	
Persons.....	28	1355	1012	13	2,414

Of the above, 904 were from North Dakota; 417 from Minnesota; 143 from Wisconsin; 80 from Illinois; 104 from Washington, 98 from the State of Michigan and 82 from Iowa.

ABSTRACT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE YUKON TERRITORY ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1911, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF MAY, 1910.

NATURE OF GRANT.	May, 1911.		May, 1910.	
	Number of Patents.	Number of Acres.	Number of Patents.	Number of Acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's sales.....	20	5,669.20	22	11,213.00
British Columbia homesteads.....	2	319.00	8	1,128.92
British Columbia sales.....	4	385.80	3	68.70
Coal lands sales.....			5	1,316.25
Homesteads.....	892	140,563.371	1,362	215,944.19
Hudson's Bay Company.....	1	3,212.50	1	29,214.30
License of occupation.....	4		2	
Manitoba University grants.....	1	160.00		
Military homesteads.....	2	640.00	1	320.00
Mineral rights (438 acres).....	2		10	
Northwest half-breed grants.....	11	1,435.45	51	8,686.10
Parish sales.....	1	226.10	3	331.70
Quit claim, special grants (320 acres).....	2			
Railways:—				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company.....	12	16,273.00		
Canadian Northern Railway.....	5	530.14		
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	2	12.53	13	21,190.50
Canadian Pacific Railway grants, Souris Branch.....			11	8,221.80
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.....			16	220.44
Manitoba Southwestern Colonial Railway Company.....	5	42.33		
Sales.....	62	4,699.882	58	7,370.53
School lands sales.....	22	1,506.086	40	4,757.73
Special grants.....	21	860.85	15	464.01
Yukon Territory sales.....	1	34.67	20	857.04
Totals.....	1,072	176,570.90	1,641	311,305.21

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1911.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, Department of Railways and Canals, and the Department of Marine and Fisheries which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

Department of Public Works.

THE general clause for the protection of labour was inserted by the Department in the following contracts awarded during May, 1911:

ARMOURY AT PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

Armoury at Portage La Prairie, Man. Name of contractors, Snyder Bros., Portage La Prairie, Man. Date of contract, June 5, 1911. Amount of contract, \$26,400.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Stonecutters.....	\$.60 per hour.
Bricklayers.....	.60 "
Masons.....	.55 "
Carpenters.....	.30 "
Joiners.....	.35 "
Stairbuilders.....	.40 "
Plasterers.....	.50 "
Lathers.....	.04 per yard.
Painters and glaziers.....	.30 per hour.
Plumbers.....	.40 "
Steamfitters.....	.45 "
Tinsmiths.....	.30 "
Metal roofers.....	.35 "
Electrical workers.....	.30 "
Builders' labourers.....	.22½ "
Ordinary labourers.....	.20 "
Driver, horse and cart .....	.35 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	.45 "

EXTENSION TO PUBLIC WHARF, WHITE'S COVE, N.B.

Extension to public wharf, White's Cove, N.B. Name of contractor, John

B. Melanson, Comeauville, N.S. Date of contract, May 31, 1911. Amount of contract, \$5,800.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.25
Carpenters.....	1.75
Blacksmiths.....	2.00
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.50
Labourers.....	1.35
Driver, 1 horse and cart....	2.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.00

EXTENSION TO WESTERN WHARF, GROSSE ILE, QUARANTINE STATION, QUE.

Extension to western wharf, Grosse Ile, Quarantine Station, Que. Name of contractor, J. A. Lemay, Portneuf, Que. Date of contract, June 7, 1911. Amount of contract, \$59,777.60.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50
Carpenters.....	2.00
Blacksmiths.....	2.25
Blacksmiths' helper.....	1.50
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart....	2.25
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	4.00

ARMOURY AT LEVIS, QUE.

Armoury at Lévis, Que. Name of contractor, The Ideal Construction Company, Quebec, Que. Date of contract, June 19, 1911. Amount of contract, \$68,518.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Carpenters.....	\$2.25 per day 10 hours.
Masons.....	.35 per hour, 9 "
Bricklayers.....	.50 " 9 "
Stonecutters.....	.40 " 8 "
Plumbers and steamfitters..	.25 " 9 "
Painters.....	.25 " 9 "
Plasterers.....	.40 " 9 "
Electricians.....	.20 " 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	.25 " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	2.00 per day 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart....	2.25 " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

EXAMINING WAREHOUSE AT VANCOUVER, B.C.

Examining warehouse at Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractor, The J. McDiarmid, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, June 20, 1911. Amount of contract, \$324,435.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Stonecutters.....	\$0.62½ per hr., 8hrs. p. day
Bricklayers.....	.68½ " 8 "
Masons.....	.68½ " 8 "
Carpenters.....	.50 " 8 "
Joiners.....	.50 " 8 "
Stairbuilders.....	.50 " 8 "
Plasterers.....	.75 " 8 "
Lathers.....	3.00 per M.
Painters and glaziers.....	.50 per hour, 8 "
Plumbers.....	.62½ " 8 "
Steamfitters.....	.62½ " 8 "
Sheet metal workers.....	.56½ " 8 "
Structural iron workers....	.56½ " 8 "
Electrical workers.....	.50 " 8 "
Builders' labourers—	
Plasterers' labourers.....	.50 " 8 "
Bricklayers' and Masons' labourers.....	.43½ " 8 "
Ordinary labourers.....	.35 " 8 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart....	5.00 per day, 9 "
Driver, team and wagon ..	7.00 " 9 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, ESSEX, ONT.

Public building, Essex, Ont. Name of contractor, Geo. A. Proctor, Sarnia, Ont. Date of contract, June 26, 1911. Amount of contract, \$18,183.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Stonecutters.....	\$3.50
Bricklayers.....	3.50
Masons.....	3.50
Carpenters.....	2.00
Joiners.....	2.25
Stairbuilders.....	2.50
Plasterers.....	3.50
Lathers.....	.03 per yard.
Painters and glaziers.....	2.00
Plumbers and steamfitters..	3.00
Sheet metal workers.....	2.00
Electrical workers.....	2.00
Builders' labourers.....	1.75
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Driver, horse and cart....	2.25
Driver, team and wagon ..	3.00

WHARF AT TRYNOR'S COVE, N.B.

Wharf at Trynor's Cove, N.B. Name of contractor, John J. Kane, St. John

West, N.B. Date of contract, June 12, 1911. Amount of contract, \$2,998.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter.....	2.50
Carpenters.....	2.00
Blacksmiths.....	2.00
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.50
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	3.50

Department of Railways and Canals.

ERECTION OF A BRICK AND STONE PASSENGER STATION AT CAMPBELLTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Erection of a brick and stone passenger station at Campbellton, New Brunswick, on the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, June 17, 1911. Amount of contract, \$52,250. Contractors, Ed. Bates & Jno. Flood of St. John, N.B.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
General foreman.....	No special rate.
Tile layers.....	None in locality.
" helpers.....	None in locality.
Foreman mason.....	\$3.50
Foreman carpenter.....	2.50
Foreman electric wiring.....	2.50
Masons.....	3.50
Bricklayers.....	4.00
Carpenters.....	2.00
Builders' labourers.....	1.75
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Blacksmiths.....	2.50
Sheet metal workers.....	2.00
Boilermakers.....	2.50
Roofers (pitch and gravel).....	1.75
Roofers (slate).....	2.25
Electric wiremen.....	2.00
Electric conduit workers.....	1.75
Painters and glaziers.....	2.00
Steam derrick engineer.....	2.25
" fireman.....	1.75
Driver, horse and cart.....	2.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	3.00
Timekeeper.....	2.00
Structural steel workers.....	3.33
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	2.50
Watchman.....	1.50
Water boy.....	.75

IMPROVING OF LOWER ENTRANCE TO THE FARRAN'S POINT CANAL.

Improving of Lower entrance to the Farran's Point Canal. Date of contract,

May 22, 1911. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, The Randolph MacDonald Company, Limited, of Toronto, Ont.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
General foreman.....	\$ 4.00 per day 10 hours.
Foreman carpenter.....	2.75 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.25 " 10 "
Foreman labourers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Tug captain.....	65.00 per mo. with board, 12 hrs. per day.
Tug engineer.....	60.00 " "
Dredge engineer.....	110.00 " "
Dredge crane man.....	70.00 " "
Stationary engineer.....	2.25 per day 10 hours.
Stationary firemen.....	1.50 " 10 "
Horse, cart and driver.....	2.50 " 10 "
Team and driver.....	3.50 " 10 "

IMPROVING OF UPPER ENTRANCE TO LOCK NO. 28 OF THE GALOPS CANAL.

Improving of upper entrance to Lock No. 28 of the Galops Canal. Date of contract, June 30, 1911. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, The Randolph MacDonald Company, Limited, of Toronto, Ont.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
General foreman.....	\$ 4.00 per day 10 hours.
Foreman carpenter.....	2.75 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.25 " 10 "
Foreman labourer.....	2.50 " 10 "
Tug captain.....	65.00 per mo., b., 12 hrs d.
Tug engineer.....	60.00 " "
Dredge engineer.....	110.00 " "
Dredge crane man.....	70.00 " "
Stationary engineer.....	2.25 per day 10 hours.
Stationary fireman.....	1.50 " "
Horse, cart and driver.....	2.50 " "
Team and driver.....	3.50 " "

DELIVERY AND ERECTION OF A HIGHWAY STRAUSS BASCULE BRIDGE OVER THE TRENT CANAL AT CAMPBELLFORD, ONTARIO.

Delivery and erection of a Highway Strauss Bascule bridge over the Trent canal at Campbellford, Ontario. Date of contract, June 30, 1911. Amount of contract, \$26,990. Contractors, The Hamilton Bridge Works Co., Limited, of Hamilton, Ont.

¹Not included in last month's report.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Bridge erection foreman....	\$2.50
Assemblers.....	2.00
Riveters.....	2.00
Rivet heaters.....	1.75
Structural iron workers ...	2.25
Labourers.....	1.50
Hoisting engine driver ...	2.00
Carpenters.....	2.25
Painters.....	2.00
Watchman.....	1.50
Machinists.....	2.00
Machinists' helpers.....	No rate.
Carpenters' helpers.....	No rate.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

WOODEN LIGHTHOUSE TOWER ON BARNES POINT, CUMBERLAND BASIN, WEST-MORELAND COUNTY, N.B.

The construction of a wooden lighthouse tower on Barnes Point, Cumberland Basin, Westmoreland County, N.B. Name of contractor, John A. Lea, contractor, Sackville, N.B. Date of contract, April 8, 1911. Amount of contract, \$982.80.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters.....	\$1.75
Painters.....	1.75
Bricklayers.....	3.50
Masons.....	3.00
Labourers.....	1.50

LIGHTHOUSE TOWER AT CARLETON POINT, P.Q.

The construction of a lighthouse tower at Carleton Point, P.Q. Name of contractor, Charles Bernier, of Carleton, P.Q. Date of contract, April 28, 1911. Amount of contract, \$1,200.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters.....	\$1.75
Painters.....	1.75
Bricklayers.....	3.50
Masons.....	3.00
Labourers.....	1.50

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS TO LIGHT-KEEPER'S DWELLING AT FATHER POINT, COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI, P.Q.

Repairs and alterations to the light-keeper's dwelling at Father Point, County of Rimouski, P.Q. Name of contractor, Paschal Hudon, Contractor, Rimouski, P.Q. Date of contract, May 13, 1911. Amount of contract, \$1,025.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters.....	\$2.00
Painters.....	2.00
Bricklayers.....	3.50
Masons.....	3.00
Labourers.....	1.50

Post Office Department.

During the month of June orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the regulations for the suppression of the Sweating System, and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type, and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	717.04
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps.....	50.15
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads.....	1,697.00
Supplying mail bags.....	307.50
Repairing mail bags.....	1,088.69
Making and repairing Post Office scales....	584.50
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	1,416.58
Supplying Railway Mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes, steel portable boxes and street letter boxes and repairing portable letter boxes, parcel receptacles and Railway Mail Clerk's tin travelling boxes....	462.71
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	106.55
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	726.66

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the month prevailing in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a statement usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every care may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is representative of

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in the the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.	Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Ed Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Price, per lb.					
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lb.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
Sydney.....	18	15	14	16	16	16	22	5-8-14	14	22	20	8	22	27	....	18	1	6	6	4	
Westville.....	15	12	8	15	16	16	22	6	16	20	16	7	20-22	25-30	16	....	3	4½	4	4	
Amherst.....	18	14-16	14	....	13	16	24	30	17	22	20	7	22-25	27	16	16	1½	5	4½	4	
Halifax.....	22	12-15	2-10	14-18	15	14	20-22	5-15	18	22-25	20	8	25	30	18	17	1½	4½	3½	3½		
<i>Prince Edw. Isd.</i>																						
Charlottetown	14-16	10-14	7	....	14	8-12	20-23	8-15	20	12-14	11	5	25	26	18	17	2	3½	3-3½	4	
<i>New Brunswick</i>																						
Moncton	20	16	12	....	16	16	23	6-16	17	20	18	7	23	27	16	....	2	4	3½	4	
St. John.....	22	14	16	....	15	16	18	5-25	18	20	18	7	18-24	28	18	18	1½	5½	3	4	
Newcastle....	20	14	10	15	18	15	20	7	15	20	....	7	20	....	16	....	2	4	3	5	
<i>Quebec—</i>																						
Quebec.....	14-15	12-13	8-10	13	14	16	18-20	8	20	22	....	10	20-22	26	16-18	15	6	3½	3	5	
Three Rivers.	18	12	12	15	15	14	22	8-12	16	22	18	7	23	25	17	15	6	3	3	4		
Sherbrooke...	20	12½	10	15	13-14	16	18	10	18	23	....	7	18-20	24	16	16	1	5	3½	5	
Sorel.	18	15	15	25	15	15	18	8-10	15	20	15	8	25	25	16	16	6	3	3½	5		
St. Hyacinthe	14	10	8	15	13	13	18	6-10-12	15	18	....	5	22	25	16	16	6	3	3	5	
St. Johns.....	18-20	15-18	12-15	20	14-15	12	20	5-10	20	18	....	6	23	25	18	15	6	3	3	4	
Maisonneuve	16	14	8	10	12½	14	20	5-20	20	24	....	7	24	28	18	17	3	4½	4	4	
Montreal.....	16	10-14	7-12½	18	14	14	16	6-9	20	23	20	7	23	25	18	20	4	3½	3½	4		
Hull.....	15	12½	12½	12½	14	14	17	8-12	14-15	20	....	6	22	25	15	15	6	3½	3½	4	

CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING JUNE, 1911.

ceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering into the cost of is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the quarter of each locality, has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics every Province in the Dominion. respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be quoted, etc., from

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 18.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, JUNE, 1911.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX. per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent, per month.
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.
4	5	15	13	5½	5½	23-35	30-40	25-40	1.50	10	8½	6.50	3.50	4.50	3.50	20	9-12
5	5	15	13	5	5	30	25	35	1.35	9	10	.....	3.20 4.00	3.50 4.00	.....	17	5-15
5	5	10-12	10-12	5	5	35-40	35-40	40	1.35	10	10	6.75	4.70	5.00	3.50	21	10-15
5-7	4	15	10	5	4½	40	50-60	40	1.50	10	10	6.80	4.75- 5.00	5.50	3.50	20	15
5	5	12	8-14	5½	4-5	25	50	40	1.10	12	10-12	6.50	4.00	.....	1.25	25	6-8
5	5	15	15	5½	4	35	40	40	1.20	10	10	7.25	5.25	5	3.50	21	14
5	5	20	12-15	3½	5½	40	50	40	1.80	10	12	6.50- 7.00	5.10	8-9	4.00	20	9
5	5	15	12	6	6	40	.....	40	1.25	10	10	7.50	5.50	4	2.50	20	8
5	5	13	12	5	4½	35-40	35-40	40	1.00- 1.20	20	10	7.25	4.50- 5.00	6-7	4.50- 5.50	18	16-18
4	4	12	12	5½	5	30	25-50	30-40	1.25	15	8	6.50	5.00	6.50	4.00	18	8
4	5	17	15	5	4½	50	40	40	1.25	10	8	6.90	6.00	5.00	4.50	23	11-14
5	5	15	10	5½	4½	30-50	30-50	40	90	12½	8	6.75	4.50	6.25- 6.50	4.75	18	10-13
4-5	5	12	13	6	5	30-60	30-60	40	1.20	5-7	8	7.50	5.00	6.50- 7.00	5.00	18	8-9
5	5	12	11	5½	4½	35	40	40	90- 1.00	10	10	6.25	5.00	8.00	6.00	20	9
4	10	12	10	5	4½	30	25	30	1.40	20	10	7.00	4.50	8.00	6.50	18	12
5-6	10	8-12	10	5½	4½	25-60	25-60	25-50	1.00	15	8	7.50	6.75	8.00	6.00	18-25	10-15
4	4	15	7	5½	5	40	40	40.	1.25	10	8	7.50	5.50	5.50	3.50	18	10-15

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
<i>Ontario—</i>																				
Ottawa.....	20-22	12½	10-12	16-18	16	16	20-22	8-15	17	21	....	6	21	25	20	16	3	3½	3½	4
Kingston.....	20	15	10	15	15	18	23	12½	18	20	....	6	18	20	15	13	3	3½	3½	5
Peterborough ..	20	12½	12½	15	17	15	20	15	20	17	....	6	25	30	20	17	2	2½	3	3½
Toronto.....	18	7-10	6-9	10-12	17	12	18-20	8-10	14	24-25	20-22	8	20-23	25-28	17	15	2½	4	2½	2½
Niagara Falls.	18	10	15	20	20	16	22-25	12	20	20	....	7	28	30	17	16	1½	4	3½	5
St. Catharines	18	11	12½	18	14-15	14	18	10-15	15	23	18	7	20-25	23-25	18	16	3	4	3½	3
Hamilton.....	18-20	10-12	15	18-20	16	15-16	20	15	15	20-22	....	7	20-22	25-28	20	16	1½	4	3	4
Brantford ...	20	12	12½	18	15	15	22	13	18	22	....	6	....	25	20	17	1½	3½	3½	5
Guelph.....	20	12	13	18	15-17	18	21	15	15	18	15	5	22-20	25	20	17	3	4	3	4
Berlin.....	18	12½	12½	15	15	14	20	10	12½	19	....	6	23	25	18	16	1½	4	2½	4
Woodstock ..	20	13-14	12½-15	18	20	18	20	8-14	15	18	....	6	....	25	20	15	1½	4	2½	3
Stratford.....	18	15	13	16-18	22	20	25	12½	17	18	18	6	18	18	17	16	1½	4	3	4
London	18	12	15	15	15	22	22	15	15	20	....	6	18-20	24	20	16	1½	3½	3	5
St. Thomas...	20	12½	12½	18	18	12½	23	14	17	20	....	6	22	26	20	17	1½	3½	2½	3
Chatham.....	18	15	15	18	14	14	23	12-15	15	16	....	6	20	23	16	16	1½	4	2½	3½
Windsor.....	18	10-12	15	15	18	16	22	15	20	20	....	7	25	30	24	20	1½	4	3	5
Sault Ste. Marie	20	12½-14	15	18	18	17	18-22	12½-14	16	27	24	9	23	27	17	17	1½	3½	2½-3½	4½
Port Arthur	25	15-18	17	25	18-22	18	25	12½	15	30	25	10	25	30	....	20	4	6½	3½	3½
<i>Manitoba—</i>																				
Winnipeg.....	22	14	14	20	18	18	25	11	16	35	....	9	23	25	16	....	1	5	2½	
Brandon	25	12½	12½	20	20	14	30	15	22	20	....	10	25	30	20	....	1½	4	3½	3½
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>																				
Regina.....	25	18	22	22-25	22	15	30	15-18	20	25	15	10	30	35	25	20	1½	6½	4½	5
<i>Alberta—</i>																				
Calgary	22	14	15	20	20	18	25	12½-18	20	30	25	8	25	30	20	20	1½	4½	2½	3
Edmonton.....	18	12½	14	20	18	20	25	18	18	25	20	10	30	35	20	20	1½	5	3½	4
Lethbridge ..	18-22	15-20	15	25	18-20	25	15-18	15	15	30	25	10	30	35	20	20	1½	5½	3½-3½	5
<i>British Columbia</i>																				
Nelson.....	20-22	15	15	20-22	20	20	25-30	12½-15	20-22	40	20-30	12½	30	40	....	20	1	6½	3½	4½
New Westminster	25	15	20	25	23	18	35	15	21½	35	20	12½	40	40	20	20	1½	6½	3½	5
Vancouver...	25	18	20	25	20	15	30	15	15	40	30	10	25	35	20	20	1½	4½	3½	5
Victoria.....	22-25	17	20	25	22	20	30	12-15	20	40	....	10	35	50	25	20	1	6½	4	5
Nanaimo.....	20	15	16	23	20	20	25	10	18	35	30	10	30	40	20	20	1	6½	3½	5

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 18

COMMODITIES, CANADA, JUNE, 1911.

Rice, good medium per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent, per month.
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		
4½	5	15	15	5	4½	30	30	40	1.25	10	8	7.50	5.50	6.50	3.25	20	14
5	5	20	15	5½	5	40	40	40	1.00	10	8	7.00	6.25	7.00	4.50	15	6-10
5	5	20	15	5½	5	40	40	40	1.25	10	10	7.10	5.50	6.00	3.50	20	12
4	5	.....	18	5½	4½	25-35	25-40	25-40	1.15	10	7	6.75	5.00	7.50	5.00	18	18-20
5	8	.....	10	5½	5	30-50	30-50	40	1.50	10	8	6.00	4.00	7.00	5.00	20	10-15
5	5	.....	10	7	6	40	40	30	1.35	10	8	7.00	.....	8.00	5.00	17	11
5	5	12	10-12	5	5	25-40	25-40	30-40	1.20	10	8	6.75	5.25-5.75	8.00	6.00	18	15
7	5	.....	12½	5	5½	25-40	25-40	35	1.00	10	9	7.00	5.00	8.00	5.00	16	11
5	5	.....	12½	6½	5½	25-40	25-40	25-40	90	10	8	6.50	5.00	8.00	5.00	18	10
5	5	15	15	5½	4½	35	35	40	90	10	8	6.75-7	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	10-12
4½	5	15	12½	6	5½	25	25	25	90	10	10	7.00	4.50	7.50	6.00	16	8
5	5	8	00	6½	5½	25	25	25-30	1.00	10	10	7.00	6.00	8.50	7.00	18	8-12
7	5	.....	13	5½	5	30	30	40	85	10	8	6.75-7.00	6.00	8.00	5.50-6.00	15	9-12
5-10	8	12½	12½	5	4	30-40	30-40	25-40	1.00	10	10	7.25	6.00	6.00	3.50	18	12
7	5	12½	10	5½	5	25-50	40	40	1.00	10	8	7.25	5.00	.....	.....	15	8-10
5	7	12½	12½	6	5	30	30	30	1.10	10	10	7.50	5.00	8	4.50	20	12-15
5	5	12½	12½-15	6½	5	30	30	30-40	1.35	10	10	8.00	5.50	6	4.50	22	12-15
5	5	20	15	6½	5	25-60	30-40	25-40	1.25	10	10	7.60	5.40	5-6.50	3.50-4.50	25	12-15-18-25
4½	5	20	15-17½	5½	5	35	35	35	1.90	12	10	10.50	9.00	6.75	5.75	25	20-25
5	5	20	17½	6½	6½	35	35	35-40	1.20	10	10	11.25	9.00	6.75	4.75	35	15-18-25-30
5	5	15	15	5½	6½	35	40	35-40	1.50	15	10	13.50	8.50	9.00	8.50	30	35
6	6	17	15	6	5½	35	35	40	1.85	15	10	8.50	5.50	.....	5.75-7.00	40	28-30
5	5	13	10	6	5½	40	40	40	1.10	20	12	.....	4.00	3.00	.....	30	20
8	6	20	20	5	6	30-60	40	30	2.25	20	10	.....	5.50	.....	.....	35	14-18
8½	8	15	15	7	6	50	50	40	2.25	20	12½	9.50-10.00	7.00-8.25	.....	6.00	50	15-20
8	6	12½	8	6½	5½	35	85	40	3.00	15	8	.....	7.75	.....	5.00	40	25
5	6	14	10	6½	5	35	40	40	2.85	15	10	.....	7.50	.....	5.50	35	25-35
6	6	12½	15	6½	6	40	50	40	3.50	15-25	8	11.50	6.50-7.50	.....	6.00	35	22-24
5	8	20	17	6	5½	40	40	40	3.25	20	12½	.....	4.50	.....	.....	40	10-15

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE COMMODITIES IN CANADA.

The information in the present article has been furnished by correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, under detailed instructions from the Department as to sources of information, quality of goods to be quoted, &c.

THE principal changes in retail prices of articles of common consumption in Canada during June, compared with the previous month were, a general increase in the price of eggs, and a decrease in the price of coal due to seasonal causes. There was also a general decrease in dairy products, such as butter and cheese. The movement of rents was upward, wherever there was any change reported. In some districts the general tendencies were counteracted by local conditions. The following notes on changes in the various localities afford an explanation of the increase given in the table on retail prices accompanying this article.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Westville, N. S.—The price of mutton advanced from fourteen cents in May to fifteen cents per pound in June. Salt pork, Canadian mess, declined from seventeen cents to sixteen cents per pound. In dairy butter, in tubs, there was a decrease of three cents per pound.

Amherst, N. S.—Potatoes have advanced and have not been higher for years. Eggs and butter have fallen slightly in price. Lamb was selling at \$2 for a hindquarter and \$1.50 for a forequarter, prices which never before have been reached. All kinds of fish were very expensive, shad selling at from thirty-five to fifty cents each, salmon and mackerel at thirty cents each. Shad and salmon were scarce, and another cause was stated to be that the fish industry was controlled by a number of persons and the local dealers allege they had to pay excessive prices for their purchases.

Halifax, N.S.—Potatoes showed an increase from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bag, on account of the diminishing supply of old stock. Both hard and soft coal decreased in price owing to the demand being less than in the cold weather, and transportation easier, anthracite being reduced from \$7 to \$6.80 per ton, and

bituminous from \$5-\$5.25 to \$4.75-\$5 per ton in June. These decreases are said to be customary every year, but prices usually advance each month until September. Anthracite coal comes from New York State, and bituminous from Acadian Mines Reserve and Inverness, N.S., the price of these being \$4.75 per ton, and from Sydney and the Cape Breton mines which is sold for \$5 per ton. Fish was selling at the following prices: five cents per pound for cod and haddock, seven cents for steak, and fifteen cents for halibut. Cod and haddock are the kinds most used. Dry salt cod sells at from eight to ten cents per pound.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—There was a slight increase in the price of potatoes and a slight decrease in the price of eggs, as large quantities were being brought in. No mutton was sold, but lamb, which was just coming on the market, was selling for \$1.20 to \$1.25 a quarter. Codfish was selling at from eight to fifteen cents per pound, and salmon at from eighteen to twenty-two cents per pound.

Moncton, N.B.—There was an increase in the price of lard and sugar, both granulated and yellow, and a decrease in the price of fish and bacon. The slight variations in price from those quoted in May for the various commodities were attributed to an oversupply or an undersupply as the case might be.

St. John, N.B.—There was an increase in the price of prunes, evaporated apples, veal and potatoes, there having been a scarcity in the last two commodities. There was a decrease in the price of lard, butter, eggs, and bacon.

Newcastle, N.B.—Increases in prices were noted for veal, breakfast bacon, and prunes. Salt pork declined from fourteen cents in May to fifteen cents per pound in June. There was also a decrease in the price of lard and butter.

Quebec, Que.—The price of eggs increased from twenty cents in May to twenty-two cents per dozen in June. Fresh pork showed a decrease of one cent per pound, from fifteen to fourteen cents. Creamery and dairy butter both declined two cents per pound, the prices for June

being twenty and twenty-two cents for dairy and twenty-six cents for creamery butter.

Sherbrooke, Que.—The only change in prices noted was an advance in the price of anthracite coal from \$6.80 in May to \$6.90 per ton in June.

Sorel, Que.—The following increases in prices were noted: mutton, ten cents per pound; strong bakers' flour one-half cent per pound; rolled oats one cent per pound; rice one cent; granulated sugar, one-half cent; potatoes from fifteen to twenty cents per bushel; breakfast bacon two cents; lard three cents; fresh eggs, from three to five cents per dozen, and packed eggs five cents per dozen; butter, dairy and creamery, three to five cents per pound; and cheese, one cent per pound.

St. Hyacinthe, Que.—The following articles were reported to have decreased in price in June, compared with May, beef, two cents; veal, two cents; lard, one cent; milk, two cents per quart; dairy butter, six cents per pound and creamery three cents; cheese, two cents; potatoes, fifteen cents per bag. The causes of these increases were stated to be purely local, due to the abundant supply of commodities, and to the fact that the farmers, having finished their wing, came to the market in large numbers.

St. Johns, Que.—There was a general increase in the price of bread, said to be due to an understanding existing among the bakers, of two cents for a six pound loaf and one cent for a one-pound loaf. There was a decrease in the price of milk from seven to six cents per quart, owing to the cows having been put out on pasture at the beginning of the month. The price of anthracite coal increased from \$6.25 in May to \$6.25 per ton in June. The cause of this increase is explained by the fact that in May coal was sold from the pits and in June it was sold from the miners' shed. According to the custom, the price of coal increases twenty-five cents a month until August.

Trois-Rivières, Que.—Potatoes increased in price fifteen cents per bag. Common fish sold for five cents and even for three cents per pound, the choice varieties maintaining their price. Several but-

chers announced a reduction of two cents in all varieties of meat, also for butter and eggs, but this reduction did not appear to be general. The price of anthracite coal was \$7 per ton if delivered in cellars or on the first floor and twenty-five cents a ton additional for each storey above the ground floor.

Ottawa, Ont.—The most notable change in the market was an advance in the price of hindquarters of beef. It was reported that beef was going from the east to the west and draining the usual supply of the local market. Mutton and pork also slightly advanced in price. There was a slight rise in the price of eggs from twenty cents in May to twenty-one cents in June. Dairy offerings were plentiful during June and the low prices of the previous month prevailed. Fish, caught locally, sold for eight cents per pound and upwards, enabling consumers to get cheaper varieties than formerly. There was a decrease in the price of potatoes, which were usually quoted at \$1.25 per bag, having been in May from \$1.25 to \$1.40 per bag.

Kingston, Ont.—Compared with May, there were increases in the price of strong bakers' flour from three cents to three and one-half cents, and in prunes from thirteen cents to fifteen cents per pound. There was a decrease in granulated sugar from six cents to five and one-quarter cents per pound. The price of butter was also reduced, dairy butter being twenty-four cents per pound in May and eighteen cents in June, while the price of creamery butter fell from twenty-nine cents to twenty cents per pound.

Peterborough, Ont.—The markets during June were rather quiet, there having been a fairly good supply of small produce, butter and eggs, &c., while the supply of larger foodstuffs such as potatoes, apples, meat, &c., was rather poor, though the demand was brisk.

Toronto, Ont.—Prices in the retail market were generally steady and unchanged during the month. Eggs were from two to three cents per dozen higher, owing to the temporary falling off in the supply. Butter was cheaper with larger receipts of dairy and grass butter. Creamery butter was not so plentiful as dairy

butter, the lower price of the latter affecting the former. Prunes were four cents per pound higher and very scarce owing to the failure of last season's crop. Pork products remained stationary, though there was a substantial rise in the price of live hogs during the first two weeks of the month, and retailers were expecting an early increase in retail prices.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—There was an increase in the price of granulated and yellow sugar, on account of the canning season. There was also an advance in the price of potatoes on account of the diminished supply.

St. Catharines, Ont.—The following articles increased in price since May: eggs, fresh apples, potatoes, mutton, strong bakers' flour, and there was a decrease in the prices of butter, bacon, family flour. The price of herring decreased from twelve and one-half to ten cents. Evaporated apples and bituminous coal are not sold in St. Catharines.

Hamilton, Ont.—The general condition of the market was steady. Mutton, eggs, and old cheese showed a slight advance owing to seasonal conditions. The price of butter and potatoes lowered slightly owing to the large quantities being offered.

Brantford, Ont.—Eggs were somewhat scarcer and higher in price, being twenty-two cents a dozen, compared with eighteen cents in May. Creamery butter was one cent higher than in the previous month, selling at twenty-five cents per pound, the reason probably being because many farmers are sending their milk to the cheese factories. Old cheese was twenty cents, three cents higher than in May, the increase in price caused by scarcity. There was an increase of \$1 per month in the average rent of workmen's houses, owing to the fact that the demand exceeded the supply.

Guelph, Ont.—There were decreases in the prices of bacon, butter, potatoes, and coal, a more plentiful supply of the first three products being offered, while the decrease in the cost of coal was due to summer prices.

Berlin, Ont.—There was an increase of two cents per dozen in the price of eggs, compared with May. This was attribut-

ed to the fact that egg packers were buying in eggs throughout the district, which caused a shortage of the supply. Lard declined two and one-half cents, selling at twelve and one-half cents per pound, due to a reduction in wholesale price. Potatoes were ten cents per bag cheaper, selling at ninety cents. This was owing to offerings being large.

Woodstock, Ont.—Sirloin steak increased from eighteen cents in May to twenty cents per pound in June, while other cuts remained unchanged. This is attributed to the fact that there was a demand for sirloin steak and the increase appears to have been due to an attempt to create a better demand for other kinds. There was an increase in the price of yellow sugar, twenty pounds for \$1 having been quoted in May and nineteen pounds in June. This is attributed to an increase in the wholesale price. The price of eggs and potatoes increased owing to a diminution of the supply. There was the usual summer reduction in the price of coal. Evaporated apples were quoted at fifteen cents per pound but there was little sale, the price being prohibitive. Old-fashioned dried apple were selling at ten cents per pound.

Stratford, Ont.—There was an increase in the price of eggs from seventeen to eighteen cents per dozen, attributed to the large shipments from that district. Butter declined in price owing to a more plentiful supply. The price of lard decreased from eighteen to seventeen cents per pound owing to the change in price at the pork factories.

London, Ont.—Veal increased in price from twelve cents to fifteen cents per pound owing to a scarcity. There was a decline in the price of potatoes from \$1 to eighty-five cents per bag, owing to the fact that new potatoes would soon be in hand. Pork increased from twenty to twenty-two cents per pound.

St. Thomas, Ont.—There were increases in the prices of fresh whitefish, pork, bacon, eggs, butter and beans, while there was a decrease in the price of rice, mutton, roast beef, lard, new cheese and prunes.

Windsor, Ont.—There was a decline

the price of dairy butter from thirty to twenty-five cents per pound and in creamery butter from thirty-five to thirty cents per pound. Roast beef declined from fifteen to ten to twelve and one-half cents per pound, and mutton from eighteen to fifteen cents per pound. On the other hand, there were increases in prices of salt pork, bacon, and lard. The price of prunes decreased from thirteen to twelve and one-half cents per pound.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—There were increases in the price of mutton, salt pork and potatoes, and a decrease in the price of creamery butter.

Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.—There were increases in the prices of veal, mutton, granulated sugar and potatoes, and a decrease in dairy butter, in tubs. The general market conditions were normal, the above fluctuations being due to seasonal causes.

Winnipeg, Man.—There were reported increases in the prices of lard, eggs, flour, evaporated apples, potatoes, prunes, and hardwood, while there was a general decrease in the prices of dairy products. Milk declined from twelve to nine cents per quart, dairy butter from twenty-seven to twenty-three cents per pound, and creamery butter from thirty-two and one-half to twenty-five cents per pound, and cheese from eighteen to sixteen cents per pound.

Brandon, Man.—There was an increase in the price of sirloin steak from twenty to twenty-five cents per pound. This was due to a shortage of beef owing to the failure of the grass crop last year. Fresh pork also increased from eighteen to twenty cents per pound.

Regina, Sask.—There was a decrease in the price of breakfast bacon from thirty-five to thirty cents per pound.

Calgary, Alta.—Beef, halibut, butter, and potatoes decreased in price owing to an increased supply.

Edmonton, Alta.—There was an increase in the price of coal from \$3.50 to \$4 per ton; the kind of coal being marketed is lignite, and in explanation of this increase it is stated that the coal operators do not run their mines to full capacity during the summer months.

Lethbridge, Alta.—Fresh pork increased

two cents per pound in June, compared with May prices. Potatoes increased in price twenty-five cents per bag, this being due to the local stock having become exhausted and the need of bringing potatoes from a distance. The price of coal declined from \$6.50 to \$5.50 per ton. This is accounted for by the fact that only two small mines were working, both of which are drift or river bank mines. The difference in price is due to the difference in the cost of hauling, the roads to the mines having been heavy during the wet weather in May.

Nelson, B.C.—The only change in prices was an increase in creamery butter from thirty-seven and one-half cents in May to forty cents per pound in June, and a decrease in potatoes from \$2.75 to \$2.25 per bag.

Vancouver, B.C.—Roast beef increased from fifteen to eighteen cents per pound. From May 15 to June 1, there was a shortage of beef at butchers' stalls. On June 1 the condition in the meat trade was relieved somewhat by a cargo of Australian mutton, and the Swift Company importing beef from Winnipeg, and the firm of P. Burns importing meat from Toronto. Some of the smaller firms imported directly from Omaha, Neb., U.S.A., and the Spencer departmental stores secured their supply from Seattle, Wash. It was stated that wholesale firms for a time could not supply their own patrons who bought at retail rates. On June 16, grass cattle arrived from the Northwest Territories. On June 15, the best cuts were retailing at twenty-five cents per pound. There was also an increase in the price of mutton, fish, fresh eggs, black tea and coffee, while veal, roast beef, lard, and evaporated apples declined in price.

New Westminster, B.C.—The only change noted was an increase in the price of potatoes from \$2.75 to \$3 per bag.

Victoria, B.C.—There was an increase in fresh eggs from thirty-five to forty cents per dozen.

Nanaimo, B.C.—Increases were noted in the prices of evaporated apples, prunes, and potatoes, while rice and sugar declined in price.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1911.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories' inspector of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 192 individual workpeople in Canada during the month of June, 1911, were reported to the Department of Labour. Of these, eighty-two were fatal and 110 resulted in serious injuries. In addition eleven fatal accidents were reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the Department before June, 1911.

In the preceding month there were fifty-two fatal and 121 non-fatal accidents reported, a total of 173, and in June, 1910, there were 168 fatal and 247 non-fatal accidents, a total of 415. The number of fatal accidents reported in June, 1911 was, therefore, thirty more than in the preceding month and eighty-six less than in June, 1910. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in June, 1911, was eleven less than in the preceding month, and 137 less than in June, 1910. Altogether there were nineteen more industrial accidents reported in June, 1911, than in the preceding month, and 223 less than in the same month of the preceding year.

Of fifty-one returns received during the month, giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, nine referred to persons under twenty-one years of age, sixteen to persons between twenty-one and forty-five, and eleven to persons over forty-five. Fifteen persons were over twenty-one years of age, but their exact ages were not specified.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING JUNE, 1911, BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total
Agriculture.....	13	14	27
Fishing and hunting.....			
Lumbering.....	7	3	10
Mining.....	8	24	32
Building trades.....	8	4	12
Metal trades.....	15	9	24
Woodworking trades.....	1	4	5
Printing trades.....			
Clothing trades.....			
Textile trades.....		2	2
Food and tobacco preparation.....		1	1
Leather trades.....			
Railway service.....	10	11	21
Navigation.....	4	1	5
General transport.....	4	17	21
Civic employés.....	2	7	9
Miscellaneous.....	5	3	8
Unskilled labour.....	5	10	15
Total.....	82	110	192

A reference to the accidents of the month involving more than two fatalities is as follows:—

Death of Two Railway Employees in Collision, Winro, Sask.

On June 19, a head-on collision took place between two trains at Winro, Sask., in which an engineer was killed and a brakeman fatally injured. Another brakeman had his arm and nose broken. The cause of the accident was due to the east-bound train, which was made up of fifty-eight cars, failing to stop, owing either to a failure of the air-brake or the weight of the train, with the result that it crashed into a lighter train which was on the point of taking the switch to allow the east-bound train to pass.

Death of Three Men at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

On June 30, three men were accidentally killed at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., by the bursting of a large fly wheel in the drying-room at the coke ovens. It was stated that the three victims were about to stop work for the day and were passing the wheel when the accident occurred.

Death of Two Well-diggers near London, Ont.

On June 13, two men were suffocated by carbonic acid gas when engaged in repairing an old well on a farm in Westminster Township, near London, Ont. The accident was not discovered until sometime after they had begun work. When found, one of the men was seen lying at the bottom of the well and the other about twenty-five feet below the surface. The work of recovering the bodies was very difficult as lights could not be used on account of the gas.

Death of Land Clearers at Vancouver, B.C.

On June 25, two men were killed at Vancouver, B.C., by an explosion of powder. They had been carrying on the work of clearing land and kept a store of explosives in the shack in which they lived. The disaster was due to an explosion of this store, but the exact cause was not ascertained.

Death of Labourers at Victoria, B.C.

On June 9, two labourers at Victoria, B.C., met death by suffocation, due to a cave-in of a clay bank where they were working.

Record by Industries and Trades.

A detailed record of the industrial accidents of the month, by industries and groups of trades, is as follows:—

Agriculture.—There were thirteen fatal and fourteen non-fatal accidents in June, 1911, compared with six fatal and eight non-fatal in May, and thirty fatal and twenty-eight non-fatal accidents in June, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, two were caused by lightning, two by kicks from horses, two by falls from wagons, two by an explosion of blasting powder, one each by a runaway, fall from barn, explosion of steam engine, drowning, and by being crushed between barn and hay-rack.

Fishing and hunting.—There were no accidents in this industry in June, 1911, compared with four fatalities in May, and one in June, 1910.

Lumbering.—There were seven fatal and three non-fatal accidents in June, 1911, compared with eight fatal and five non-fatal accidents in May, and eleven fatal and ten non-fatal accidents in June, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, two were caused by drowning, two by being crushed by logs, one each by falling drill, falling on saw, and by being caught in machinery.

Mining.—There were eighteen fatal and fourteen non-fatal accidents in May, and twenty-one fatal and fifteen non-fatal accidents in June, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, three were caused by the bursting of a fly-wheel, two by a premature blast, one each by falling coal, stone and a drill.

Building trades.—There were eight fatal and four non-fatal accidents in June, 1911, compared with one fatal and five non-fatal accidents in May, and six fatal and sixteen non-fatal accidents in June, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, four were caused by falls from scaffolds, one by fall from buildings, two by drowning after falling from bridge and one by a scaffold collapsing.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—There were fifteen fatal and nineteen non-fatal accidents in June, 1911, compared with four fatal and twenty-eight non-fatal accidents in May, and eight fatal and fifty-four non-fatal accidents in June, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, ten were caused by electric shock, two by being crushed between cars, and one by being run over.

Woodworking trades.—There were one fatal and four non-fatal accidents in June, 1911, compared with four non-fatal in May, and nine non-fatal in June, 1910. The fatality was caused through crushing by elevator.

Printing and allied trades.—There were no accidents in this trade in the month of June, 1911, compared with nil in May, and thirty-two fatal and sixteen non-fatal accidents¹ in June, 1911.

Clothing.—There were no accidents in this trade during the month of June, 1911, compared with one fatal and one

¹The thirty-two fatalities, and fifteen of the non-fatal accidents, in June, 1910, occurred in the destruction of the *Herald* building, Montreal, by the collapse of a water tank.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES F., No. 93.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1911.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture—</i>				
Farmer.....	Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, Qué	June 13	1	Killed by lightning.
".....	Campbell Settlement, N.B.....	" 10	1	Thrown from wagon.
".....	Burgess Township, Ont.....	" 7	1	Kicked by a horse.
".....	Minto, Man.....	" 17	1	Killed in a runaway accident.
".....	Caradoc Township, Ont.....	" 21	1	Struck by a bar, fell from joist of barn.
Engineer on steam plough.....	Near Victor, Sask.....	" 16	1	Engine exploded.
Farmer.....	Near Cargill, Ont.....	" 20	1	Fell and was run over by wagon.
".....	Kouchilauguec, N.B.....	" 5	1	Kicked by a horse.
".....	Prince Albert, Sask.....	" 24	1	Crushed between hay rack and barn.
Farmer's son.....	Near Innerkip, Ont.....	" 9	1	Struck by lightning.
Farmer's son.....	Near Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 27	1	Drowned when crossing river.
Land clearers.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 25	2	Killed by explosion in a shack.
<i>Lumbering—</i>				
Logger.....	Near Jaffray, B.C.....	" 26	1	Struck by a falling log.
".....	La Patrie, Que.....	" 23	1	Struck by limb of falling tree.
Mill hand.....	North Sydney, N.S.....	" 29	1	Fell across a saw.
".....	Moes River, Que.....	" 2	1	Crushed by a log.
Bateau men.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 24	1	Boat capsized in a sluice and he was drowned.
Mill hand.....	Warsaw, Ont.....	" 24	1	Drowned.
Foreman in lumber mill	Pokiok, N.B.....	" 23	1	Caught in machinery.
<i>Mining and quarrying—</i>				
Stonecutter.....	Glenbow, Alta.....	" 9	1	Crushed by falling stone.
Miner.....	North Sydney, N.S.....	" 15	1	Struck by falling coal.
".....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 20	1	Struck by a falling drill.
".....	Michipicoten, Ont.....	" 24	2	Killed by a premature blast.
Firemen and labourers of coke ovens.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 30	3	Killed by bursting of a fly wheel.
<i>Building trades—</i>				
Carpenter.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 1	1	Fell from scaffold.
".....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 9	1	Fell from a building.
Painter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 26	1	Fell from scaffold.
".....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 21	1	Fell from scaffold.
Builders' labourer.....	Tod Inlet, B.C.....	" 10	1	Scaffold collapsed.
Structural iron worker	Montreal, Que.....	" 3	1	Fell from a scaffold.
".....	Lachine, Que.....	" 5	1	Fell from bridge and was drowned.
".....	Riverside, Sask.....	" 18	1	Fell from bridge and was drowned.
<i>Metal trades—</i>				
Coremaker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 6	1	Crushed between cars.
Electrical worker.....	Côte des Neiges, Que.....	" 25	1	Killed by electric shock.
".....	Lindsay, Ont.....	" 3	1	Killed by electric shock when installing transformers on pole.
".....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 12	1	Killed by electric shock.
".....	Peterborough, Ont.....	" 15	1	Caught in machinery.
".....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 9	1	Killed by electric shock when trimming a lamp.
Electric lineman.....	Hespeler, Ont.....	" 21	1	Killed by electric shock when on a pole.
".....	Lambton, Ont.....	" 16	1	Touched a live wire.
".....	Peterborough, Ont.....	" 9	1	Killed by electric shock, power turned on by mistake.
".....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 24	1	Fell from pole after electric shock.
".....	Nassau, Ont.....	" 18	1	Killed by electric shock when repairing wires.
Labourer in plough works.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 20	1	Run over by a car.
Labourer in foundry.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 24	1	Crushed between cars.
Millwright's helper.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 17	1	Fell against a live wire and killed by shock.
Machinist.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 20	1	Caught in machinery.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES F., No. 93.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1911.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Woodworking trades—</i>				
Carriage maker	Montreal, Que.....	" 2	1	Fatally injured in an elevator.
<i>Railway service—</i>				
Brakeman.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 10	1	Fell in front of engine and run over.
"	Winroe, Sask.....	" 19	1	Back broken in a collision.
Fireman.....	Iberville Junction, Que.....	" 14	1	Killed in derailment of engine.
Engineer.....	Winro, Sask.....	" 19	1	Killed in a collision.
Fireman.....	Moncton, N.B.....	" 20	1	Fatally injured in a collision.
Track layer.....	Near Woodstock, Ont.....	" 2	1	Struck by an engine.
Construction labourer	Toronto, Ont.....	" 22	1	Run over by a train.
Freight conductor....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 8	1	Struck by an engine.
Shed foreman.....	Merriton, Ont.....	" 19	1	Struck by an engine.
Night watchman.....	London, Ont.....	" 27	1	Killed in derailling of cars through a collision.
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Longshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	1	Fell into water, struck a log and broke neck.
Scowman.....	Otonabee River, Ont.....	" 24	1	Fell off a scow and drowned.
Deckhand.....	Port Dalhousie, Ont.....	" 25	1	Crushed between steamer and well of lock.
Dredgeman.....	Peterborough, Ont.....	" 25	1	Fell off dredge and drowned.
<i>General transport—</i>				
Teamster.....	Chatham, N.B.....	" 25	1	Caught in machinery.
"	Deloraine, Man.....	" 17	1	Crushed by a barrel.
"	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 27	1	Struck by lightning.
"	Fredericton, N.B.....	" 13	1	Fell from cart, back broken.
<i>Public employes—</i>				
Census enumerator....	Yukon District.....	" 17	1	Drowned.
Constable.....	Red Deer, Alta.....	" 1	1	Shot by a robber.
<i>Miscellaneous trades—</i>				
Sexton.....	St. Lazare, Que.....	" 3	1	Fell from church belfry.
Soldier.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 8	1	Struck by a falling beam.
Pump inspector.....	Plunkett, Sask.....	" 26	1	Killed by explosion in a well.
Well diggers.....	Westminster Township, Ont...	" 13	2	Suffocated by gas in a well.
<i>Unskilled labour—</i>				
Labourer.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 6	1	Struck by a runaway car.
"	Mimico, Ont.....	" 5	1	Struck by engine.
"	Victoria, B.C.....	" 9	2	Suffocated by cave-in of clay bank.
"	Metchosin, B.C.....	" 10	1	Premature explosion of dynamite.

FATAL ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN THE PREVIOUS MONTH, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN JUNE, 1911.

Construction labourer ...	Kettle River Valley Line.....	May	1	Struck by a falling rock.
Construction labourer ...	Kettle River Valley Line.....	"	1	Overwhelmed by a slide.
Dredge hand.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 31	1	Fell on a dredge.
Teamster.....	Near Kamloops, B.C.....	"	1	Drowned when watering horses.
Farmer's son.....	Warburton, Ont.....	" 31	1	Fell off land roller and was run over.
Railway employes.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	"	1	Run over by a train.
Railway engineer and fireman.....	Near Ridgetown, Ont.....	" 1	2	Killed in a train wreck.
Electric railway employé	Chilliwack, B.C.....	"	1	Crushed between cars.
Labourer.....	Lachine, Que.....	" 30	1	Crushed by falling stone.
Woodworker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 8	1	Struck by part of a circular saw which burst.

non-fatal accident in May, and six non-fatal accidents in June, 1910.

Textile.—There were two non-fatal accidents in June, 1911, compared with nil in May and one non-fatal accident in June, 1910.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There was one non-fatal accident, compared with six non-fatal accidents in May, and three fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in June, 1910.

Leather trades.—There were no accidents in June, 1911, compared with nil in May, and nil in June, 1910.

Railway service.—There were ten fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents in June, 1911, compared with eleven fatal and twenty-four non-fatal accidents in May, and twenty-three fatal and nineteen non-fatal accidents in June, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, four were caused by collisions, three by being struck by engine, two by being run over, and one in the derailment of an engine.

Navigation.—There were four fatal and one non-fatal accident in June, 1911, compared with two fatal and three non-fatal accidents in May, and three fatal and nine non-fatal accidents in June, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, two were caused by falls from vessels and drowning, one crushed between lock-gate and vessel, and one by falling in the water and striking a log.

General transport.—There were four fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents in June, 1911, compared with 2 fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents in May, and nine fatal and nineteen non-fatal accidents in June, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, one was caused by a fall from wagon, one by lightning, one crushed by a barrel, and one caught in machinery.

Civic employes.—There were two fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in June, 1911, compared with four non-fatal in May, and three fatal and six non-fatal in June, 1910. Of the fatalities, one was caused by drowning and one fatally shot.

Miscellaneous.—There were five fatal and three non-fatal accidents in June, 1911, compared with four fatal and four non-fatal accidents in May, and five fatal and twelve non-fatal accidents in June, 1910. Of the fatalities, two were caused by suffocation in a well, one each by explosion in a well, struck by falling beam, and fall from belfry.

Unskilled labour.—There were five fatal and ten non-fatal accidents in June, 1911, compared with three fatal and two non-fatal accidents in May, and thirteen fatal and twenty non-fatal accidents in June, 1910. Of the fatalities, two were caused by suffocation due to a cave-in, and one each, struck by engine, car, and premature explosion of dynamite.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1911.

WHILE the actual number of trade disputes in Canada during June was less than in May, there was a far greater disturbance of industrial conditions, the number of men out of work and the amount of time lost showing a great increase compared with the previous month. The most serious disputes were in the coal mining district in Eastern British Columbia and Alberta, and in the building trades of Vancouver, B.C.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during June

was twenty-seven, a decrease of seven compared with May, but an increase of nine compared with June, 1910. About 208 firms and 15,010 employes were involved in these disputes, about 160 firms and 8,071 employes having been involved in new disputes of the month.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employes through trade disputes during June was approximately 355,435 working days, compared with a loss of 299,400 days in May, and 75,700 days in June, 1910.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes, and the number of employes in each group of trades.

Trades.	No. of disputes.	No. of employés.
Building.....	7	5,791
Metal.....	5	1,510
Clothing.....	2	285
General transport.....	2	320
Unskilled labour.....	2	165
Total.....	18	8,071

Localities affected by new disputes.—The new disputes of the month took place in the following provinces:—

Province.	No. of disputes.
Quebec.....	3
Ontario.....	6
Alberta.....	7
British Columbia.....	2
Total.....	18

Causes of disputes.—The following were the principal causes of the disputes of the month:—

Cause.	No. of disputes.
For higher wages.....	10
Against reduction in wages.....	1
For payment on legal holidays.....	1
Failure to reach agreement.....	1
Alleged violation of agreement.....	1
Against employment of non-unionists.....	2
Against employment of a particular person.....	1
Against sub-letting of work.....	1
Total.....	18

Methods of settlement.—Of the twenty-seven disputes in existence during the month, thirteen were terminated, leaving fourteen still in existence at the end of June. Seven disputes were settled by negotiations between the parties concerned, and six by the resumption of work without negotiations.

Results of disputes.—Four disputes ended in favour of the employers, four in favour of the employés. In two cases some of the employés were successful, and in one a compromise was reached. In one case the result was indefinite, the employés returning to work on promise of consideration of their demands, and in another the result of the dispute was not reported.

Disputes which Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The trade disputes of previous months which were still in continuance during June were strikes of coal miners in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, and at Bankhead, Alta.; carpenters and joiners at Vancouver, B.C., Hamilton, Ont., and Welland, Ont.; painters at Port Arthur, Ont.; stonecutters and masons at Kingston, Ont.; pulp mill hands at St. George, N.B.; iron moulders at Toronto, and a lockout of carpet weavers at Toronto, Ont.

Strike of Coal Miners in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia.

No settlement was reported in a strike of coal miners in Alberta and the Crow's Nest Pass District of British Columbia, which began on April 1, on account of failure to reach a new agreement, to replace one which had expired on that date. About 6,000 members of the United Mine Workers of America, and 1,000 non-unionists, employés of sixteen companies, were involved in this dispute. Sitzings of the Board appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, were held during the month, but its work had not been concluded.

Strike of Coal Miners at Bankhead, Alta.

No settlement was reported in the case of the strike of coal miners at Bankhead, Alta., who stopped work on April 21, on account of failure to reach a new agreement with their employers. One firm and about 550 men were directly affected by this dispute, and twenty, indirectly.

Strike of Carpenters and Joiners at Vancouver, B.C.

No settlement was reported in the case of a strike of carpenters and joiners at Vancouver, B.C., who went out on April 10, on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from \$4 to \$4.50 per day.

Strike of Carpenters at Hamilton, Ont.

A strike of carpenters, which began on May 1, at Hamilton, Ont., on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour, was terminated during June, all the men having obtained work on the terms demanded. About fifty firms and 300 men were originally involved, but on June 1, only forty men were still out, about thirty-five to forty contractors having signed the desired agreement.

Strike of Carpenters at Welland, Ont.

A strike of carpenters was reported to have taken place at Welland, Ont., on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from 30 to 40 cents per hour. About ten firms and forty men were originally affected by this dispute. It was reported by the Union that on May 22 all but about eight men were working at the increased rate, and by June 12 all the men had returned to work.

Dispute of Stonecutters and Masons at Kingston, Ont.

A dispute affecting the stonecutters and masons of Kingston, Ont., which began on May 1, was terminated on June 30. The dispute arose from conflicting claims between the two unions of stonecutters and masons for the right to do the same class of work. The dispute was settled by the masons accepting the proposal of the stonecutters that the matter as to which class of labour should be employed be left to the option of contractors. Two firms and about fifty men were involved in this dispute.

Strike of Pulp Mill Hands, St. George, N.B.

No settlement was reported in the case of a strike of fifty pulp mill hands at St. George, N.B., which began on April 26, on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an eight-hour day instead of a day of 11-13 hours, with an increase in the minimum wages.

Strike of Iron Moulders at Toronto, Ont.

No settlement was reported in the case of a strike of thirteen iron moulders in one shop at Toronto, Ont., which began on May 4. This dispute originally involved twelve firms and 269 men, but on May 12 settlement was reached with eleven firms, and 256 men returned to work, having received an advance in wages which they demanded.

Lockout of Carpet Weavers at Toronto, Ont.

No change in the situation was reported with regard to a lockout of 114 carpet weavers employed with the Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Company at Toronto, which took place March 26.

Dispute in the Building Trades at Vancouver, B.C.

On June 5, it was reported that 5,500 men employed in the building trades in Vancouver, B.C., had stopped work, affecting fifty-four firms. It was alleged by the men that the dispute arose from the violation of an agreement by the contractors. No settlement of the dispute was reported during the month, and building operations were almost completely suspended.¹

Strike of Car Workers at Montreal, Que.

On June 12, the employés of two shops of the Canada Car and Foundry Company, in the vicinity of Montreal, went on strike to the number of 1,200, the cause of the dispute being the refusal of the Company to grant a demand of the men for an increase in wages of 4 cents per hour for all employés. Subsequently this demand was reduced to 2 cents per hour. On June 20, the employés returned to work under the former conditions on the advice of Mr. Felix Marois, Registrar of the Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Province of Quebec.

¹A full account of this dispute is given in the monthly report of Mr. George Bartley, correspondent for Vancouver, on another page.

Strike of Teamsters at Victoria, B.C.

On June 1, a strike of about 300 teamsters, involving fifty firms, took place at Victoria, B.C. It was alleged by the men that the strike was declared because the Team Owners' Association had violated an agreement which had been entered into on May 1. By that agreement the men were entitled to pay for legal holidays, but the Team Owners' Association refused to pay for holidays under the new scale, claiming they had never agreed to do so. At first, three firms employing about fifty men were involved, but a week later a general strike of all the teamsters in the city was declared. On June 12, the strike was terminated, a large number of the places of the strikers having been filled by others. Some of the firms took back their old employes. It was stated that a few of the firms insisted on the men leaving their union.

Strike of Electrical Workers at Toronto, Ont.

On June 12, a strike of about 150 electrical workers employed by eighteen firms took place at Toronto, Ont., on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour. The dispute did not affect electrical workers in the employ of the City corporation, with whom an agreement had been signed two weeks prior to the strike. Some of the men who went out returned to work the following day, their employers having agreed to pay the increased rates. No definite settlement was reported during the month.

Strike of Electrical Workers at Calgary, Alta.

On June 15, a strike of electrical workers took place at Calgary, Alta. It was stated by the union that as a result of the inability of the electrical section of the Calgary Builders' Exchange to come to an amicable agreement it was decided to cease work. It was reported that the men were demanding a rate of 52½

cents per hour for journeymen and 57½ cents per hour for job foreman. About 100 men were involved in this dispute, and no settlement was reported during the month.

Strike of Bricklayers and Masons at Calgary, Alta.

On June 1, a strike of bricklayers and masons took place at Calgary, Alta., in which thirty-five members of the Builders' Exchange and 291 men were involved. It was reported by the union that the dispute was terminated on June 10, an advance of 5 cents per hour having been granted by the contractors individually.

Strike of Iron Moulders at London, Ont.

On June 5, a strike of iron moulders took place at London, Ont., in which three firms and sixty men were involved. The dispute arose from the demand of the men that the minimum wages for a ten-hour day should be paid for a day of nine hours. It was claimed by one of the firms that they had offered an advance of ten per cent. on June 3 to the majority of their men and an advance of about this amount to the rest of the men, but this offer was rejected. No settlement of the dispute was reported during the month.

Strike of Garment Workers at Montreal, Que.

On June 13, a strike of garment workers took place at Montreal in which about 140 employes were involved. According to the employers, the cause of the dispute was a demand for a closed shop. On June 20 it was settled by mutual agreement, but the terms of settlement were not reported.

Strike of Construction Labourers, Toronto, Ont.

On June 1, about 135 labourers employed on the Grand Trunk Railway at South Parkdale, near Toronto, Ont., declared a strike on account of the refusal of the Company to grant a demand for an increase in wages from 17½ to 20

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C, No. 129.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1911.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.			Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
			Di-rectly.	Indi-rectly.	Directly.	Indirectly.				
						Fe-males.	Males.			
<i>Mining—</i>										
Coal miners.....	Alberta and Eastern British Columbia	Failure to reach new agreement	16	.....	7,000	.....	.....	Apr. 1	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
"	Bankhead, Alta....	Failure to reach new agreement	1	.....	55	.....	20	" 21	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
<i>Building trades—</i>										
Carpenters and joiners.....	Vancouver, B.C....	For increase in wages from \$4 to \$4.50 per day.....	.....	.....	116	.....	.....	" 10	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Carpenters.....	Hamilton, Ont....	For increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour, and signed working rules.....	10	.....	40	.....	.....	May 1	June	Men returned to work at increased rate.
"	Welland, Ont.....	For increase in minimum wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour..	5	.....	8	.....	.....	" 2	"	All strikers procured work at n-creased rate.
Painters.....	Port Arthur, Ont...	For increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour and recogni-tion of Union.....	1	.....	90	.....	.....	Apr. 17	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Stonecutters and masons.....	Kingston, Ont....	Dispute between unions.....	2	.....	50	.....	.....	May 1	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
<i>Metal trades—</i>										
Iron moulders....	Toronto, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	1	.....	13	.....	.....	" 4	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
<i>Textile trades—</i>										
Carpet weavers...	Toronto, Ont.....	Lockout on account of firm's op- position to employes belonging to a Union.....	1	.....	114	.....	.....	Mar. 22	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.

DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.

		2	.....	50	.....	Apr. 26	No settlement reported at end of month.
<i>Miscellaneous trades—</i>							
Carpenters.....	For day of eight hours instead of 13 and 11, with increase in minimum wages.....	1	.....	50	.....	Apr. 26	No settlement reported at end of month.
<i>Building trades—</i>							
Carpenters.....	Against employment of a particular person.....	1	.....	.....	.....	June 29	No settlement reported at end of month.
Stonecutters.....	Against sub-letting of work.....	1	.....	.....	.....	" 29	No settlement reported at end of month.
Building trades....	Men alleged employers had violated an agreement.....	54	.....	5,500	.....	" 5	No settlement reported at end of month.
Bricklayers and masons.....	For increase in wages from 62½ to 70 cents per hour.....	35	.....	296	.....	" 1 June	Increase of five cents per hour granted.
Carpenters.....	For payment of time and a half for overtime and double time on Sundays.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	Against employment of non-unionists and discharge of foreman.....	1	.....	.....	.....	"	23 Work resumed, non-unionists discharged, but foreman not reinstated.
<i>Metal trades—</i>							
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	Against reduction in wages.....	1	.....	.....	.....	" 24	Work resumed at former rate.
Iron moulders.....	Men demanded that a minimum wage for a 10-hour day be paid for a day of 9 hours.....	3	.....	60	.....	" 5	No settlement reported at end of month.
Metal workers.....	For increase in wages from 42½ to 50 cents per hour.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 23	No settlement reported at end of month.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employes, or of less duration than 24 hours.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C, No. 129.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1911.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected			Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Directly.	Males.	Females.			
Electrical worker.	Toronto, Ont.	For increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour.	18	.....	150	.....	.....	" 21	.....	No settlement reported at end of month, but some employers had granted increase demanded.
Electrical workers.	Calgary, Alta.	Failure to reach an agreement.	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	" 15 June	24	Minimum wages increased from 35 to 50 cents per hour.
Car and foundry workers.	Montreal, Que.	For increase in wages.	1	.....	1,200	.....	.....	" 12	" 20	Work resumed. No change in wages.
Clothing trades—Garment workers.	Montreal, Que.	For a 'closed shop'.	1	.....	140	.....	.....	" 13	" 20	Settled by mutual agreement; terms not reported.
Glove workers.	Montreal, Que.	For change of foreman and higher wages. Strikers alleged a reduction in piece-work prices.	1	.....	25	.....	125	" 5	" 14	Work resumed under a new foreman. No change in wages.
General transport—Teamsters.	Victoria, B.C.	Alleged violating agreement to pay for legal holidays.	50	.....	300	.....	.....	" 1	" 12	Work resumed on employers' terms.
Garbage collectors.	Hamilton, Ont.	For increase in wages from \$2 to \$2.25 per day.	1	.....	20	.....	.....	" 7	" 9	Work resumed on understanding that demands would be considered if one week's notice given.
Unskilled labour—Labourers.	London, Ont.	For increase in wages from 16 to 18 cents per hour.	1	.....	30	.....	.....	" 6	" 7	Increase granted to some; places of others filled.
"	Toronto, Ont.	For increase in wages from 17½ to 20 cents per hour.	1	.....	135	.....	.....	" 1	" 3	Work resumed at old rate.

cents per hour. On June 3, the men returned to work at the old rate of pay, no concessions having been granted.

Strike of Glove Workers at Montreal, Que.

A strike of glove workers took place at Montreal during June. A report received from the employers stated that the dispute began on June 9, involving twenty men, and that the cause was a desire by the men for a change of the foreman and a new scale of wages. They claimed that the strikers had refused an offer they had made, but that the majority returned to work on June 14, under the old scale of wages, the cutting department having been re-organized in the meantime under a new foreman. The employes stated that the dispute began on June 5 and involved 150 men, of whom twenty-five were cutters. According to them the cause of the dispute was a reduction in piece-work prices.

Strike of Labourers, London, Ont.

On June 6, a strike of thirty labourers employed by the London Street Railway

Company took place at London, Ont., on account of the refusal of the Company to grant a demand for an increase in wages from 16 to 18 cents per hour, with Saturday afternoons off. The dispute was terminated the following day, some of the men being granted the increase, while new hands were taken on to replace the others.

Strike of Garbage Collectors, Hamilton, Ont.

On June 7, twenty garbage collectors employed by the municipality of Hamilton, Ont. declared a strike, making a demand for an increase in wages from \$2 to \$2.25 per day. On the following day the men were induced to return to work on the understanding that their demands would be considered by the works committee if they would give one week's notice.

The table which is published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of July, and which have been reported to the Department.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during the month of June, 1911.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Factory Inspection.

Twenty-third annual reports of the Inspectors of factories for the Province of Ontario, 1910. King's Printer, Toronto, 1911. Pages 83.

In the report of Factory Inspectors for Ontario for 1910 it is stated that 452 cities, towns and villages were visited during the year, and inspections were made of 8,954 factories, mercantile establishments and workshops. The employes in these places numbered approximately 233,482 persons. One thousand five hundred and forty-nine inspections were reported in connection with the enforcing of the Act respecting Stationary Engineers. Four thousand two hun-

dred and thirty-three recommendations were made in connection with the following: steam boilers, child labour, elevators, fire-escapes, guards for machinery, hours of labour, ventilation, sanitation, seats for females, mode of wearing the hair and cleanliness.

There were 764 accidents reported during the year, thirty-six of which were fatal. This was an increase over the previous year, and is attributed to a better observance of the law regarding the reporting of accidents rather than an actual increase of accidents.

Reference is made to the manufacture of phosphorus matches, a matter which has been dealt with by the Dominion Government. A number of regulations for lucifer match works, issued by the Factory Inspectors in Great Britain, are given. Reference is made to the dangers to health in the manufac-

ture of brushes, which arise from pitch fumes, bristle dust, and vapors. In order to minimize these dangers it is stated that in the better class of shop a wide mouth furnace is placed over the cauldron of boiling pitch and is connected with the interior by galvanized iron tubes. The danger of anthrax poisoning in brush factories is also mentioned. It is stated that the most frequent cases occur where foreign hides and fleeces are used, and they would be greatly obviated if the hides were dealt with at the point of entry into the country.

With regard to overtime work in factories, it is stated that with few exceptions employers have concluded that it is not in their interests. However, applications for overtime permits in 1910 showed a decided increase over the previous year. This is attributed to an increased demand for the product and a scarcity of female and child labour. The number of overtime permits issued in 1910 was 244, compared with 191 in 1909. Attention is called to the fact that "The Shops Act" does not demand a report of elevator accidents from mercantile houses, although a number of serious and even fatal ones occurred. It is stated that underground workshops were found to be creeping into Toronto, many of which are used as tailor shops. Dr. Bell of the Health Inspector's Department, who accompanied the Factory Inspector, condemned underground workshops as unfit to live in. A number of basement bakeshops were also found. With regard to child labour, it is stated that a meeting was arranged between the truant officers of the City of Toronto and the Department and it was decided that the inspectors of both Departments would hereafter work together, thus guarding against overlapping. A weakness in the law is pointed out in not requiring a proper working certificate. A brief account of Child Labour Law in Ontario is given in the report.

Protection of Children.

Eighteenth report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, Toronto, King's Printer, 1911. Pages 122.

The report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children

of Ontario for 1910 shows marked progress in the care and protection of children during the year. There are at present seventy-two children's aid societies in Ontario. A new society was organized in the Temiskaming District of Northern Ontario, and the work at Kingston, Ont. was revived on the appointment of an inspector with jurisdiction in the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington. A large number of immoral resorts where children were concerned were broken up and several men were committed to the penitentiary for leading astray young girls. A number of large gifts were made on behalf of the children during the year. In Toronto, the movement for establishing supervised play-grounds has made great progress, over \$200,000 having been appropriated by the Civic authorities, and \$40,000 having been contributed by private individuals. Promises of help in this direction have been made by other prominent citizens. During the year 758 children were placed in foster-homes by the various societies, but it is stated that children are not available for half the excellent homes that offer. During the year 1,781 delinquent children were dealt with by the courts.

Public Works of Ontario.

Report of the Minister of Public Works for the Province of Ontario for the twelve months ending October 31, 1910. Toronto, King's Printer, 1911. Pages 135.

In the report of the Department of Public Works of Ontario, it is stated that the sum of \$895,923.10 was expended on the erection and maintenance of public buildings. A number of new bridges were built and the drainage of the Rainy River District was continued. Seven townships received aid under the provisions of the Provincial Drainage Aid Act. Under the Colonization Roads Branch, 193 new roads have been constructed; 1,189 miles were repaired, and 101 bridges, aggregating a length of 5,983 feet were constructed. Eighty-one municipalities took advantage during the year of the "Colonization Roads Act," under which the Government contributes a portion of the cost of a road, usually one-half the expenditure.

It is stated that the employment of prisoners in constructing roads was tried with much success, about 100 persons being engaged on road building from Matheson and Kelso into the Porcupine district. Twenty-three miles of new road were stumped, grubbed, and cleared, sixteen miles were graded and cross-laid, and a substantial bridge was erected over the Way-tay-beg River. It is estimated that the saving thus effected was probably \$5,000. The benefit to the physical condition of the men from living a useful life in the open was very great, and the moral effect was markedly beneficial. Upon the discharge of the prisoners they were given the opportunity of working on the roads and were paid the current rates of wages. Many of them secured useful employment in the mining camps.

AUSTRALIAN REPORT.

Industrial Conditions in New South Wales.

Fifth annual report of the Director of Labour, State Labour Bureau of New South Wales, for year ended June 30, 1910 (with appendices). Sydney, New South Wales, Government Printer, 1911. Pages 59. Price 2s., 6d.

The report of the Director of Labour of New South Wales for 1910 contains an account of the functions of the State Labour Bureau with a review of the work carried on during the year, the number of strikes and lockouts, and a brief account of the problem of the unemployed, with which the work of the Labour Bureau is largely occupied.

The work of the State Labour Bureau is summarized under the following headings: A free registry office is conducted in Sydney, with forty-three branch offices in as many chief centres of population. At these, both men wanting work and employers wanting labour may apply. The workmen are assisted to reach employment when found. Railway and steamer fares are issued on credit, repayments being made after the lapse of one month or longer, according to circumstances, and when considered necessary payment is accepted by easy instalments. Occasionally wives and other relatives are removed from one

part of the State to the other; also furniture, farm animals, etc. Rabbit-traps, tents, blankets, and some few other things are advanced on satisfactory guarantee of re-payment.

A pig, poultry, vegetable, and flower farm has been established at Randwick, five miles from Sydney, where destitute men are given lodging, food, and a small money allowance, in exchange for labour or anything they are set to do. The period of residence must not exceed three months, nor re-commence without a similar interval. Usually between forty and fifty men are in residence there.

For the year ending June 30, 1910, the sum of £2,423, 4s, 6d. was received for produce from this farm. A similar labour farm is maintained at Pitt Town, thirty-four miles from Sydney. At this place, there is a small plant for making brooms from millet grown on the farm; a small dairy, a number of pigs and fowls, &c. The produce of this farm for the year ending June 30, 1910, sold for \$2,389, 15s, 5d. On this farm men are enabled to acquire knowledge of various matters, which renders them better fit for employment of various kinds to which they are transferred as the opportunity arises.

Another labour farm, with the new principle of dealing with whole families, instead of with men only, will probably be established in the near future. A feature of these farms is that no officers, except the manager in each case, are generally found necessary. All foremen, clerks, &c., as well as blacksmiths, carpenters and plumbers are usually selected from among those who take shelter.

Food is provided for destitute families, which have an adult male at the head. The head of these destitute families may have three days work in each week at the Randwick depot. He is housed and fed and at the conclusion of three days is given an order for 5s. worth of food. These orders are addressed to approved storekeepers only, and are inconvertible in any way. Articles to be supplied are listed, though the articles not listed are not paid for even if supplied. In exceptional cases orders

are issued in advance of work, and sometimes without work being exacted.

Information concerning labour conditions in all centres of population in that State is collected and disseminated by the Bureau, and for this purpose forty-three Clerks of Petty Sessions are agents for the Director, and report each month to the Director on the state of the labour market, &c. In addition, the police of 200 principal cities all forward similar monthly reports. These reports are embodied by the Director in a monthly digest, copies of which are furnished to the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, the High Commissioner for Australia, and the Agent-General of the State in London. They are also made available to the Press, the Statistician, Immigration Bureau, Etc.

Four years ago, an instructional course in farming was instituted for city lads. Youths over fourteen are sent to the Government Agricultural Training Farm, near Windsor, where they take part in all the operations of the establishment. They are kept apart from the men, and are in charge of a special foreman. They pay their own travelling expenses to and from the farm, but pay no fees. They are fed and housed, but receive no money allowance. As soon as they are considered capable, situations are procured on farms for such as desire them, but so far, many more boys have been called for than could be supplied.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Guilds of Help in England.

Report to the President of the Local Government Board on Guilds of Help in England, by G. R. Snowden, Assistant General Inspector. London, Wyman & Sons, 1911. Pages 20, price 2½d.

An interesting report on Guilds of Help in England has recently been issued by the local Government Board. These Guilds represent a new movement for dealing with the unemployment question. The first Guild of Help was inaugurated in Bradford, in 1904. In the following year similar guilds were founded at Bolton, Eccles, Halifax, Heckmondwike, Salford and Swinton (near Manchester). A number of others

were established in the following years, and at the present time it is stated there are nearly sixty of these organizations scattered over England, principally in Yorkshire and Lancashire. Three annual National Conferences of Guilds of Help have been laid, and the formation of a National Association has been under consideration.

The general objects of the Guilds of Help may be summarised as follows from their published statements: (1) To deepen the sense of civic responsibility for the care of the poor, and to promote, through personal service, a neighbourly feeling among all classes of the community. (2) To provide a friend for all those in need of help and advice, and to encourage them in efforts towards self-help. (3) To discourage indiscriminate almsgiving by private persons, and to organize methods whereby the generosity of such persons may be wisely directed and enabled to secure results of permanent benefit. (4) To co-operate with all existing charitable agencies in order to prevent overlapping. (5) To arrest the inroads of poverty in its initial stages in order to prevent the poor from sinking into destitution, and to insure, so far as possible, that no home shall be broken up when can be saved by friendly advice and assistance.

There are two general characteristics common to all the Guilds; (1) the work is carried on by voluntary assistance and unpaid personal service, and the person who visits and investigates a case has a voice in deciding what assistance is necessary. (2) A prominent position is given to the idea of a man's civic responsibilities, his special duties to the place in which he lives, and to his fellow-citizens as such. Most Guilds are governed by a General Council or Central Board, but the business control of the organization is usually in the hands of an executive committee. The general council or the executive committee frequently consists not only of members elected by the annual meeting, but also members nominated by the public authorities, and of representative men interested in philanthropy. In some instances, these representatives are ap-

pointed by the trustees of charities, by trade unions, and other bodies.

The field of the Guilds' work coincides with a municipality, the mayor, or chairman of the district council is its president. A town is divided into a number of districts, usually based on municipal wards, each with about eight or twelve voluntary helpers. These helpers form a distinct committee of the Guild. In large towns, a number of districts are combined in groups, each group meeting having its own chairman, consisting of heads and secretaries of the districts within the groups. The helpers are drawn from all classes of society, and in a few guilds half or more than half are men and women of the working classes

Housing, Prices and Wages in the United States.

Report on an Enquiry by the Board of Trade into working class rents, housing and retail prices together with the rates of wages in certain occupations in the principal industrial towns of the United States of America, with an introductory memorandum and a comparison of conditions in the United States and the United Kingdom. Wyman & Sons, 1911. Price, 5s., 1d. Page 615.

This volume continues the result of investigations undertaken by the Board of Trade into matters affecting the condition of the working classes in industrial centres and is the fifth of the series to be issued. The others relate to the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Belgium. In the United States enquiry, twenty-eight cities were covered, twenty-six of which lie east of the Mississippi river and twenty-two of which have a population of over 100,000, while the combined population of the whole totals 15,488,140. The report deals with conditions in the United States as a whole, conditions in the United States as compared with those in England, and conditions as they were separately found in the twenty-eight cities under enquiry, while the appendices contain statements of wages agreements, apprenticeship regulations, building and housing regulations and treat with other special aspects such as laws and regulations relative to the preparation and sale of food, the employment of negroes in skilled trades and unemployment.

Taking more particularly that portion of the report dealing with a comparison of conditions in the two countries, we find that the trades chosen for this purpose are the building, engineering and printing trades. Turning to a comparison of wages, it will be seen that in the building trades the mean of the predominant range in the United States is in no case less than double that of the corresponding English grade of wage earner. For the whole group the ratio is 243:100. In the engineering trades, the combined ratio is 210:100, and for compositors the ratio is 246:100, while the ratio for all the occupations included in the Table is 232:100. The average hours of labour per week in the different occupations in the building trades range from forty-six to forty-eight and three-quarters in the United States, compared with fifty-two to fifty-three and one-half in England and Wales. In the engineering trades, the hours range from fifty-four to sixty compared with the English average of fifty-three, the ratio being 106:100. Among compositors the American working week is averaged at forty-nine, compared with fifty-two and one-half in England, the ratio being 93:100. Averaging the three groups, it will be found that the hours in the United States are about four per cent. shorter than in England and Wales. In the comparison of rents, the matter is more complicated, conditions in the two countries being widely different in certain cases, but the report believes, after careful comparison, that the ratio of 207:100 may be taken as representing with approximate accuracy the level of rents paid by the working classes in the United States and England and Wales respectively. Again, in retail food prices, 138:100 is taken as representing the relative levels of the cost of food in these two countries. The report comments upon the fact that the budgets indicate in general that the dietary of American working class families is more liberal and more varied than that of the corresponding families in the United Kingdom.

Summing up the above, it will be found that the American workman receives a greater wage by about 130 per cent

under a slightly shorter working day, but on the other hand expends about fifty-two per cent, more on food and rent. The report concludes: "The margin is clearly large, making possible a command of the necessities and conveniences and minor luxuries that is both nominally and really greater than that enjoyed by the corresponding class in this country, although the effective margin is itself, in practice, curtailed by a scale of expenditure to some extent necessarily and to some extent voluntarily adopted in accordance with a different and a higher standard of material comfort."

Opium Question in China.

1. China No. 1 (1911). Despatches from Sir A. Hosie, forwarding reports respecting the Opium Question in China. (Cd. 5,638).

2. Treaty Series 1911, No. 13. Agreement between the United Kingdom and China relating to Opium. Signed in English and Chinese texts at Peking, May 8, 1911, together with notes relating thereto exchanged on that day. (Cd. 5,660).

Sir Alexander Hosie, in Document China No. 1 (1911), reports upon the cultivation of the poppy in the provinces of Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Szechuan and Yunnan in 1910 as he was able to ascertain it by personal investigation. The report contains a more or less detailed account of his journey and of statements of various officials met. The investigation, in brief, showed that in Shansi poppy cultivation ceased in 1909, while in Shensi, in face of the fact that the officials claim a diminution of from sixty to eighty per cent, he believed that cultivation of the poppy had been diminished by perhaps thirty per cent., certainly much under fifty per cent.; in some districts in this latter province it is openly carried on on an extensive scale and there is no secrecy. In Kansu, he states, a reduction of about twenty-five per cent has taken place. In Szechuan and Yunnan, formerly the two great opium producing provinces in China, poppy cultivation has been successfully suppressed.

In the agreement between the United Kingdom and China three years ago, the British Government undertook that if for three years from January 1, 1908, the Chinese Government reduced the

production and consumption of opium in China, they would continue in the same proportion of ten per cent. a diminution of the annual export of opium from India until 1917. The British Government recognize the sincerity of the Chinese Government in their effort to reduce the production of opium in China during the time stipulated by entering into the present agreement containing in all ten articles. The articles set forth:—

1. The willingness of China to diminish annually for seven years the production of opium in the same proportion as the annual export from India is diminished until total extinction in 1917.

2. The willingness of Great Britain to cease exportation from India in less than seven years if clear proof be given of the complete absence of production of native opium in China.

3. The prohibition of entrance of Indian opium into any provinces where cultivation and import of native opium has been effectively suppressed.

4. The willingness of the Chinese Government to permit British officials to obtain evidence by local enquiries as to the extent of cultivation, their decision to be accepted by both parties to the agreement.

5. The continuance of the arrangement of 1907, whereby a Chinese official watched the opium sales in India, and the further concession of that official being present at the packing of opium.

6. The willingness of the Chinese Government to levy a tax on all native grown opium, and of the British Government to increase the present consolidated import duties.

7. The willingness of China to withdraw all restrictions placed by provincial authorities on the wholesale trade in Indian opium.

8. The willingness of the British Government to assist in suppressive measures by issuing export permits for each chest of Indian opium and by an annual reduction in these permits of 5,100.

9. Provision for modification of the agreement in the light of subsequent experience.

10. The enforcement of the agreement

to take effect on date of signature, May 8, 1911.

One Day's Rest in Seven.

A Bill to secure one day's rest in seven for all workpeople; to make the first day of May a Bank holiday throughout the United Kingdom; and to make secure payment of wages for public holidays has recently been introduced in the British Parliament.

This Bill provides, as the full title suggests, that the first day of May (or if that be a Sunday, the second day) shall be a Bank holiday, also that any person who has been employed without interruption for twelve months, shall be entitled on or after the period named to have during every period of twelve months of employment at least seven whole holidays. The Bill further seeks to legislate that no deduction is to be made from the wage of any person during any compulsory holiday. Section 5 provides that one day in every seven shall be a holiday. The penalties to be imposed are those enforced under section 9 of the Truck Act, 1831. The short title is cited as "The Holidays Act, 1911."

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Rome, 1911.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

ONTARIO CASES.

Damages Under Workmen's Act—Injury to Helper in Railway Repair Shops—Direction of Superior.

Appeal by the defendants from the judgement at the trial with a jury in an action for damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff while in the defendant's employment. The plaintiff, a young man of twenty-three years, was a helper in the defendant company's repair shops at Fort William. One T., a machinist also employed in the shops, was making some repairs on a wrecking car on a siding near to the shops. In the course of his work at one stage of it he needed someone to assist him, and the plaintiff was selected. He had instructions from the shop foreman to do whatever T. told him to do, and went with T. He says T. was for the occasion his "boss", and he was obliged to obey his orders. It was necessary to repair the grate-bars of a boiler on the west end of the wrecking car, and T. had placed a trestle or horse between the rails of the siding close to that end of the car. The plaintiff was told by T. to stand on this trestle, and, with a piece of board to hold up some bolts in the grate-bar, while T. would get on the car and fasten them. About six feet to the west stood another car on the same siding so that the plaintiff, on the trestle, would be standing with his back towards it, and between it and the wrecking car.

It is usual, when men are engaged in repairing cars on a track, to put out a flag or flags as a danger signal to the crews of other engines or trains, to show that men are working there and that the car must not be interfered with. The

plaintiff had previously worked on cars on the track, and the foreman had always seen that there were flags put up, and the plaintiff says that regular car repairers always carry such flags. The plaintiff admits that was the rule in practice.

The defendants, in their reasons for appeal, say they had a rule requiring a blue flag. The plaintiff had only seen red flags used. There was no evidence that there was any written rule, or that he had ever been made acquainted with any, but he admits knowledge of the practice and the reason for it, and that other companies had such rules, and that in working about a car the flags should be there, and that they were as necessary as their tools and were part of the equipment of car repairers, and that T. might have gotten flags in the repair-shop. But so far as appeared, it was the practice for the foreman on the job to see to the flags, and there was no rule or practice proved prohibiting the men from working without flags.

On this occasion, before they began work, T. told the plaintiff that there were no flags out, and the plaintiff would have to be careful and listen for any noise. The plaintiff then said if there were no flags out he could not work; it was too dangerous and he was liable to get caught there. T. said to him that they did not need any flags as it would only take four or five minutes, but he would take a look to see if there was any train coming. T. did look around and told the plaintiff that he did not see any smoke around, and that the engine must be up at a point called the mission, which was three miles away, and that all was safe in between the cars. The plaintiff says, "He was my boss there." "He gave me orders to hold the bolts," and he says he was obliged to obey, and "I had to do whatever he told me." They went to work, and, in the course of it, T. was

hammering on the grate-bars, and the noise made thereby, the plaintiff says, prevented him from hearing any approaching noise, and, within the five minutes, the car to the west was "kicked" by an engine or other cars and ran against the wrecking car, the plaintiff being caught between the two and injured. He admits that the accident was really caused by the failure to put out the flags.

On the questions to the jury and their answers, judgement was directed for the plaintiff. In answer to one of the questions the jury said that the plaintiff's injuries were not caused by his own want of care, and that it was not part of his duty to place these flags.

The Court was of opinion that questions to the jury were evidently intended to ascertain whether the facts brought the case within sub-sections two and three of section three of the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. Sub-section two applies to negligence of an employé who has any superintendence entrusted to him, whilst in the exercise of such superintendence. Sub-section three applies to negligence of an employé to whose orders or directions the plaintiff was bound to conform, and did conform, where the injury resulted from his having so conformed. By the answer that the negligence was that of a person in superintendence, and the necessary implication that it was whilst in the exercise of such superintendence, the case was brought within the second clause, and the defendants become liable. The appeal was dismissed.

(Burlott v. Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, Ontario, W. N. 1277.)

The Mechanics' Lien Act.—Scheme between Parties.

Appeal by K. & S. from the judgement of an Official Referee in a mechanics' lien action to enforce a lien for bricks supplied in the erection of a certain building. The referee dismissed the claim. An appeal to the Divisional Court from the Referee's judgment was dismissed with costs. Mr. Justice Ridlell gave a written judgement in which he stated that the Court had called upon

the Referee for the reasons for his judgement, which had been furnished, and from which it appeared that the brick, which it was claimed kept the lien alive, were furnished after the building was completed, and were not to be used in the building. This was the outcome of a scheme between the parties, in bad faith, to advantage the appellants at the expense of others; and did not come within the Act.

(Renney v. Dempster, Ontario, W. N. 1303.)

Setting Aside Election of Alderman.—Contract of Supply of Goods to Contractor.

Upon the appeal by Homan in the municipal election case of *Slater v. Homan*, referred to in the last number of the *Labour Gazette*, Mr. Justice Teetzel, who heard the appeal, said that the cause of disqualification of Homan and setting aside his election as alderman of the city of Niagara Falls, was that, since his election, Homan supplied goods and materials to a contractor erecting a public building for a municipal corporation for that city. The proceedings were based upon the provisions of section eighty of the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903, which provides, that "no person having by himself or his partner an interest in any contract with or on behalf of the corporation, or having a contract for the supply of goods or materials to a contractor for work for which the corporation pays, or is liable, directly or indirectly to pay, or which is subject to the control or supervision of the council, or of an officer thereof on behalf of the council, or has an unsatisfied claim for such goods or materials . . . shall be qualified to be a member of the council of any municipal corporation."

That Homan purchased, or ordered in his own name, practically all the goods and materials which, until the beginning of these proceedings, went into the building, and became personally liable for the cost of same, that his teams delivered quantities of the material upon the ground, and that money for wages of workmen employed upon the building was paid from his office by his stenog-

rapher, were facts not seriously contested upon the hearing. Men do not ordinarily supply hundreds of dollars worth of material and cash for wages without having some contractual rights against the person to whom the same are furnished, and in the absence of any satisfactory evidence to the contrary, or of any explanation by Homan, who abstained from giving evidence, I think the conclusion is irresistible that Homan had a contract for the supply of goods or materials to a contractor, &c., and did supply them within the meaning of section eighty of the Act.

The object of this legislation clearly is to prevent any one being elected to, or holding a seat in, a municipal council, whose personal interests might clash with those of the municipality; and in this case if Homan is allowed to retain his seat, and any question should arise between the corporation and the contractor for whose benefit Homan had furnished the material, &c., such as a question, whether the contract had been duly and properly completed entitling the contractor to be paid, thereby possibly embarrassing Homan's ability to realize the amount he had advanced, for material and money, he might be tempted to vote, or use his influence as a member of the council, in favour of the contractor and against the interests of the corporation. It is of the utmost importance that members of a municipal council should have no interests to bias their judgement in deciding what is for the public good, and they should strive to keep themselves absolutely free from the possibility of any imputation in this respect.

The appeal was dismissed but without costs, on account of certain irregularities in the proceedings.

(The King on the relation of Slater v. Homan, Ontario, W. N., 1334.)

Damages for Alleged Negligence Refused.

In the case of Edward Hanley vs. Cummer Ice & Coal Company, the plaintiff asked the county court judge at Hamilton, to award him \$500 for injuries received, while an employ  e of that company. Hanley claimed, that

he fell through a hole in the company's ice-house, owing to the fact that the light was so poor he could not see it. He further alleged that it was dangerous to allow the hole to remain uncovered, and that it would have been a simple matter to guard or cover the hole and thus prevent an accident such as befell him. In falling his knee cap was torn, knee sprained and leg bruised. As a result he was confined in an hospital for two weeks and had to undergo an operation, which will have to be repeated in the near future. A number of witnesses, who had seen the hole, proved that the place was dangerous to public safety. After all the evidence had been submitted Judge Snider held that negligence on the part of the company had not been shown and he granted a non-suit.

Contract to Sing Not Assignable.

Upon an appeal by plaintiff to a Divisional Court from the judgement of the County Court of York, it appeared that the action was by plaintiff personally and as assignee of some three others to recover \$150 alleged to be due from defendants to plaintiff under a contract with plaintiff and his assignors to sing for defendants, who are the president and cantor, respectively, of the Goll Tzedoc Congregation of Toronto. At the trial the Judge held these contracts were not assignable and dismissed the action as to them, and offered to give judgement for plaintiff for \$35 and Division Court costs, with right of set off. The Divisional Court held that the objections in law to the maintenance of the action were in their opinion two fold: the contract itself was inherently of a non-assignable character, and, secondly, the possible damages, separated by means of the assignment, were not susceptible of being enforced in the court by the assignee in his own name. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

QUEBEC CASES.

Domestics Deserting Employment.

Desertions on the part of domestics, who have crossed the ocean and entered on contracts, are becoming frequent in

some parts of Montreal, and in consequence of complaints, on this score, the police are looking after such young women. Maggie McCurdy, one of those arrested on a charge of desertion, had been brought over by her employer, who had paid the passage money, but, after a month's service in the household, the new arrival abruptly quitted her employer. She was bailed out on \$8 to come up again before the Magistrate, and will either have to go back or refund her passage money.

Treatment of Alleged Deserting Sailors.

Judge Leet has ruled that a number of sailors, who were arrested for deserting their employment, but who denied the charge, would not languish in jail until the return of the Canadian Pacific Railway SS. *Milwaukee*, from which they were accused of having deserted. The Court remonstrated over the way the arrests for desertion were being effected. It was shown that, for each deserter arrested by the special constables, one dollar was collected by the officer. The men claimed that they had no intention of jumping their contract with the boat, but were just on the wharf for a few hours whiling away the time. These men will have to be arrested in future by an officer from headquarters carrying a warrant duly sworn in the police court office. The accused were all released.

ALBERTA CASE.

Implied Warranty as to Machinery.— New Agreement and Breaches Prior Thereto, &c.

An appeal from the judgement of the Supreme Court of Alberta, affirming the judgement of Mr. Justice Beck at the trial, by which the plaintiffs' action was maintained and the defendant's counter-claim was allowed for an amount equal to the plaintiffs' claim, one judgement being set off against the other and general costs allowed to the defendant. The plaintiffs' company brought the action to recover the balance due on the price of machinery sold, under the agreement hereinafter mentioned, and the defence

and counter-claim set up that the plaintiffs' had warranted the machine sold as fitted for the purposes for which it was manufactured and intended, that it did not fulfill the warranty and was defective in many respects, and the defendant claimed damages for breach of the contract of warranty.

At the trial Mr. Justice Beck entered judgement for the amount of the plaintiffs' claim without costs, and awarded a similar amount to the defendant on the counter-claim with costs, the defendant's judgement to be set off against the plaintiffs' judgement. The result was a judgement in favour of the defendant for the general costs of the action. This decision was affirmed by the judgement of the Supreme Court of Alberta. The plaintiff company appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada.

It appeared that R. and N. purchased threshing machinery from the company, in November, 1906, under an agreement similar to that in part quoted below, and gave notes for the price. They dissolved their business connection, after using the machine for some time, and, in March, 1907, after the threshing season was over, N. was released from his obligations under the agreement, the notes signed by R. and N. were cancelled, and R. gave the company his own notes in their place and entered into a new agreement containing the following provisions: "The said machinery is sold upon and subject to the following mutual and interdependent conditions, namely: It is warranted to be made of good material, and durable, with good care and with proper usage and skilful management to do as good work as any of the same size sold in Canada. If the purchasers after trial cannot make it satisfy the above warranty written notice shall, within ten days after starting, be given both to the company at Winnipeg and to the agent through whom purchased, stating wherein it fails to satisfy the warranty and reasonable time shall be given the company to remedy the difficulty, the purchasers rendering necessary and friendly assistance together with requisite men and horses; the company reserving the

right to replace any defective part or parts; and if the machinery or any part of them cannot be made to satisfy the warranty, it is to be returned by the purchaser free of charge to the place where received and another substituted therefor that shall satisfy the warranty, or the money and notes immediately returned and this contract cancelled, neither party in such case to have or make any claim against the other. And if both such notices are not given within such time, that shall be conclusive evidence that said machinery is as warranted under this agreement, and that the machinery is satisfactory to the purchasers. If the company shall at purchaser's request render assistance of any kind in operating said machinery, or any part thereof, or in remedying any defects, such assistance shall in no case be deemed a waiver of any term or provision of this agreement, or excuse for any failure of the purchasers to fully keep and perform the conditions of this warranty. When at the request of the purchasers a man is sent to operate the above machinery, which is found to have been carelessly or improperly handled, said company putting same in working order again, the expenses incurred by the company shall be paid by said purchasers. This warranty does not apply to second hand machinery. It is also agreed that the purchasers will employ competent men to operate said machinery. There are no other warranties or guarantees, promises or agreements, than those contained herein. All warranties are to be inoperative and void in case the machinery is not settled for when delivered, or if the printed language of the above warranty is changed whether by addition, erasure, or waiver, or if the purchasers shall in any respect have failed to comply herewith."

Some defects in the machinery had given rise to complaints during the previous threshing season, and had been rectified by the company before the execution of the second agreement; they also made further repairs during the autumn of 1907, and then notified R. that future repairs must be at his own expense. R. paid the first instalment of the price of the machinery, but, when subsequently sued on his other notes, contested the claim, pleaded breach of an implied warranty of fitness and counterclaimed for damages for this breach.

The Supreme Court of Canada held, that all claims for damages for breaches of any kind, prior to the second agreement, had been waived by that agreement, and that the provision that there were no other warranties, guarantees, promises or agreements than those contained in the agreement excluded all implied warranties.

The Court further held, that the condition requiring written notice of breach of warranty applied only to the warranty that "with proper usage and skilful management" the machinery would "do as good work as any of the same size sold in Canada," and that it had no application to the warranties that the machinery was "made of good materials" and would be "durable with good care."

The consideration for the release of N., and the acceptance of the sale liability of R. for the price of the machinery, was the execution of the new notes and agreement which involved the relinquishment by both parties of all their rights under the first agreement.

The appeal of the plaintiff company was allowed with costs.

(Sawyer & Masey Company v. Ritchie, 43 S. C. R., 614)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

AUGUST, 1911.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1911.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

DURING the month of July prosperous conditions prevailed in nearly all branches of industry throughout the country, with but few exceptions. Prospects of a good harvest in the west continued to be bright. Manufacturing industries were stimulated in anticipation of an abundant harvest. Great activity continued in the coal mines of Nova Scotia, but the prolongation of the coal strike in Eastern British Columbia and Alberta caused a depression in the localities immediately affected by it. A special feature of the month was the exceptional activity in building operations, the supply of labour generally equalling the demand, but anxiety was felt in some of the agricultural districts lest the supply of labour that would be required for harvesting the western crop might be inadequate—

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement, by industries and groups of trades, of the more important changes in wages and hours of labour, information concerning which was received at the Department of Labour during July, 1911.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons (750) at Winnipeg, Man., received an advance from 62½ cents to 67½ cents per hour, and a reduction from fifty-four to fifty-one hours per week. Carpenters and joiners (800) at Montreal, Que., received an advance from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour. Plumbers (ninety

and steamfitters (twenty-five) at Calgary, Alta., received an advance amounting to from \$24.20 to \$25.30 per week, to be increased to \$26.40 on July 1, 1912. Structural iron workers (300), at Winnipeg, Man., received an advance from 40 cents to 50 cents per hour.

Metal trades.—Iron moulders (fifty) at Moncton, N.B., received an advance of twenty per cent. in their wages. Iron moulders at Guelph, Ont., were granted an increase from \$2.75 to \$3 for day workers, and from \$3.50 to \$3.70 per day on the average for piece-workers. Sheet metal workers (sixty-five) at Calgary, Alta., received an increase from 42½ cents to 45 cents per hour.

Printing trades.—Linotype operators and newspaper printers (120) at Vancouver, B.C., received an advance from \$25 to \$29 per week for day work, and from \$27 to \$31 for night-work, the increase dating back to January 1.

Railway service.—Checkers and freight foremen of the Intercolonial Railway were granted an increase of \$5 per month.

Civic employés.—Cement workers (seventy-five) employed by the Corporation of Victoria, B.C., received an increase from \$2.75 to \$3 per day. Pavers, street repairers, and drain diggers at Quebec, Que., received an advance from \$1.75 to \$2 per day, dating from August 1.

Miscellaneous trades.—Early closing on Wednesdays during the months of July and August went into effect in many retail shops at Halifax, N.S.

Interruptions to Industry.

Among industrial establishments, &c., destroyed by fire or through other causes, during July, 1911, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:

Nova Scotia.—Six buildings at Canso, loss, \$14,600; store, dwelling and barns at Elmsdale, loss unknown.

New Brunswick.—Cathedral at Fredericton, loss \$75,000.

Quebec.—Lumber yards at Aylmer, loss \$550,000; paper mill at Calumet, loss \$200,000; portion of commercial and residential section of Calumet, loss \$1,000,000; portion of commercial and residential section of Farnham, loss \$350,000; twelve dwellings at Longue Pointe, loss \$75,000; sheds containing hay and coal at Montreal, loss \$18,000; dwellings and sheds, Montreal, loss \$20,000; cold-storage warehouse, Montreal, loss \$20,000; laundry at Quebec, loss \$50,000; business section and dwellings at St. Jerome, loss \$150,000; cold-storage warehouse at St. Albans, loss \$50,000.

Ontario.—The towns of Cochrane, South Porcupine, Kelso and Pottsville in Northern Ontario destroyed, loss estimated at \$1,500,000; business block at Aylmer, loss \$23,000; barns and silo, Brockville, loss unknown; hotel and other building at Cobalt, loss \$16,000; furniture store at Chatham, loss \$30,000; hotel and offices at Cornwall, loss unknown; two-thirds of the business section of Eganville, loss \$450,000; nine dwellings at Embury, loss \$10,000; barns and contents at Exeter, loss unknown; barns and contents at Cole Harbour, loss unknown; grandstand at Hamilton, loss \$125,000; moving picture theatre at Kingston, loss \$2,000; gypsum mill at Lythmore, loss \$75,000; barns and contents at Lambeth, loss unknown; barn and contents near Madoc, loss unknown; town of Maxville, loss \$100,000; cement plant at Shallow Lake, loss unknown; lumber yards at Sarnia, loss \$265,000; business block at Sault Ste. Marie, loss \$15,000; twenty farms in the townships of Hosmer, Capreol, Wisner and Hutton, near Sudbury destroyed by bush fires; building of ore reduction plant at Thorold, loss \$15,000; sawmill at Wakefield, loss \$2,000; Hotel at Windsor, loss \$4,000; barns with contents at Lucknow, Strathroy, and Malachi, losses unknown.

Manitoba.—Homesteads in prairie fires, losses unknown; homesteads, timber and railway bridges throughout Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan burned, caused by bush fires, losses unknown; flour mills, elevator and engine room at Gilbert Plains, loss unknown; tent and mattress factory at Winnipeg, loss \$15,000; garage, automobiles and gasoline at Winnipeg, loss \$250,000; grand stand at Winnipeg, loss \$75,000.

British Columbia.—Lumber mill at Burrard Inlet, loss \$20,000; lumber mill at Vancouver, loss \$10,000; Hotel at Vancouver, loss \$3,500; city market buildings, Victoria, loss \$2,500, shops and offices at Powell river, loss \$35,000; shipyards at North Vancouver, loss \$50,000; dry kiln and lumber yards at Port Moody, loss \$15,000; restaurant and two shops at Vancouver, loss \$10,000. At Squamish, forest fires did damage to the extent of \$14,000.

According to an estimate of the *Monetary Times*, the fire losses in Canada for the month of July amounted to \$5,384,300, as compared with \$1,151,150 for June, and \$6,386,674 last year. Forest fires contribute very materially to the list of losses, especially of those in Northern Ontario and British Columbia.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during July in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received by the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Favourable conditions prevailed with regard to agricultural crops in most districts of Canada during July. The farmers were chiefly engaged in harvesting their hay crop. The yield of hay was short, owing to drought, in Southern Ontario, but in other places there was a fair crop.

Some damage was caused to the small fruits in the Niagara district by excessive heat at the beginning of the month.

In the West the grain crops were somewhat retarded by cold weather, but otherwise the prospects are very favourable. Steps were taken by the Immigration authorities and the Railway Companies to provide a sufficient supply of labour for the harvest in the West, and they reported the prospects for securing enough men were very good. It was estimated that about 40,000 men would be needed to handle the Western harvest.

The *Census and Statistics Monthly* for July states that at the end of June the condition of winter wheat was 75.26, compared with 100 for a full crop. In Ontario it was 73 per cent. of a full crop, and in Alberta 83.22 per cent. Spring wheat in all the Provinces was given the high average of 94.78 per cent., an improvement of 12.62 per cent. over 1910. In Saskatchewan and Manitoba it is close to one hundred per cent. The average for barley was ninety-three per cent., for oats 94.46 per cent., and for rye, peas, and mixed grains about ninety per cent. In the three North West Provinces the condition of pasture is over one hundred per cent. There was an increase of nearly 300,000 acres in the area devoted to flax. There is

not much change in the price of live stock, but their condition at the end of June was very satisfactory, all classes being within less than two points of 100.

The preliminary estimates of the 1911 wheat harvest received at the Department of Agriculture from the International Agricultural Institute at Rome, on July 22, were as follows:

Belgium 14,054,000 bushels compared 12,449,000 last year; Hungary 173,886,000 compared with 198,484,000; Italy, 196,579,000 compared with 153,339,000 last year; Spain 154,437,000 compared with 137,449,000; Roumania 121,710,000 compared with 110,828,000; Great Britain 61,351,000 compared with 58,235,000 in Great Britain and Ireland last year. Conditions in Russia satisfactory.

Reports from France pointed to yield of about 320,000,000 bushels, against 253,000,000 in 1910. In Germany a yield of about 136,000,000 bushels was reported, against 142,000,000 in 1910. Good yields were anticipated in Turkey, Upper Egypt, and Algeria.

Fishing.

The fishing industry in the Maritime Provinces was reported not to have been as good as in the previous year. The catch of lobsters was not very large, but high prices made up for the limited supply. The run of spring salmon in the northern rivers of British Columbia was reported to be unusually good. Whaling in the Pacific was better than in the previous season.

The fishery regulations for the Province of Manitoba and District of Keewatin, established on May 1, 1911, were amended by Order-in-Council by the addition of the following section:

"Fishing for sturgeon in the Province of Manitoba or District of Keewatin is prohibited for a period of four years from January 1, 1912."

Section 13 of the Fishery Regulations for Manitoba, established on May 1, 1911, was rescinded, and the following substituted:

"The use of gill-nets for winter fishing shall be permissible from November 20

in each year to the last day of February following, both days inclusive."

Lumbering.

The lumber industry was reported to be in a fairly satisfactory condition, but in Nova Scotia the export trade was hampered by scarcity of steamers, and in Quebec and Ontario by a shortage of cars. Much damage was done by forest fires in Nova Scotia and Ontario.

With a view to the conservation of timber and the protection of forest from fire, the yearly Dominion timber licence for permission to cut timber in the railway belt in the Province of British Columbia is amended by adding the following clause: That the licensee shall prevent all unnecessary destruction of growing timber on the part of his men and exercise strict and constant supervision to prevent the origin and spread of fire, and shall also comply, during the term of the license and of any renewal thereof, with all regulations made in that respect by the Governor-in-Council and with all laws and regulations in that respect in force in the province or territory in which the berth is situate.

Mining.

Great activity prevailed in the coal mining industry of Nova Scotia, the output of the producing mines having increased and new mines having been opened up. Coal mining in Eastern British Columbia and Western Alberta was at a standstill, owing to the continuance of the strike. A disastrous fire in the Porcupine district caused a serious loss to a number of mining companies. The production continued to be steady in other parts of Canada.

Manufacturing.

Active conditions continued in most branches of manufacturing throughout the country. Agricultural implement factories were particularly busy.

Railway Construction.

Great activity prevailed in railway construction during the month, but

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the present issue several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. The table has reference only to the amount of employment headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the terms employed are divided into two groups, active, very active; (2) quiet and very quiet.

City and District of Correspondent.	Agri-cultural operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including saw-milling.)	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway construction.	Building trades.
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>							
1—Sydney.....	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active
2—Westville.....	Very active	Quiet	Quiet	Very active	Active	.....	Active
3—Halifax.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
4—Amherst.....	Very active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Active ¹
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>							
5—Charlottetown.....	Very active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Very active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>							
6—Moncton.....	Very active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
7—St. John.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
8—Newcastle.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
<i>Quebec—</i>							
9—Quebec.....	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Active ²	.....	Active ³
10—Sherbrooke.....	Active	.....	Quiet	Very active	Very active	Active	Active
11—Three Rivers.....	Active	Very quiet	Very active	Quiet	Very active	Quiet	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe.....	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
13—St. Johns and Iberville.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
14—Sorel.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
15—Maisonneuve.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
16—Montreal.....	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Very active	Active
17—Hull.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Active
<i>Ontario—</i>							
18—Ottawa.....	Very active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
19—Kingston.....	Very active	Very active	Very active	Very active	Very active	.....	Active
20—Belleville.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active
21—Peterborough.....	Very active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
22—Toronto.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
23—Niagara Falls.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active ⁹
24—St. Catharines.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
25—Hamilton.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Very active
26—Brantford.....	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Very active
27—Guelph.....	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
28—Berlin.....	Very active	.....	Active	.....	Very active	Very quiet	Very active
29—Woodstock.....	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
30—Stratford.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
31—London.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
32—St. Thomas.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
33—Chatham.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
34—Windsor.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
35—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
36—Port Arthur & Fort William	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
<i>Manitoba—</i>							
37—Winnipeg.....	Very active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Very active
38—Brandon.....	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>							
39—Regina.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
<i>Alberta—</i>							
40—Calgary.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
41—Edmonton.....	Very active	.....	.....	Very active	Active	.....	Active
42—Lethbridge.....	Active	.....	.....	Very quiet	.....	.....	Quiet
<i>British Columbia—</i>							
43—Nelson.....	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Active
44—New Westminster.....	Very active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
45—Vancouver.....	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
46—Victoria.....	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
47—Nanaimo.....	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active

¹Lathers and plasterers very active, paperhangers and decorators quiet.²Boot and shoe factories quiet.³Boot and shoe workers quiet.⁹Shipbuilders quiet.^{*}Builders' laborers quiet.

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1911.

and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of employment in the prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred phenomena treated under separate the order indicating in each, the degree to which general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1)

	Metal, engineering and ship- building.	Wood- working.	Printing and Allied trades.	Clothing.	Food and tobacco preparation	Leather.	General transport.	Miscella- neous.	Unskilled labour.
1— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
2— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
3— Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
4— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
5— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
6— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
7— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
8—									
9— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
10— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
11— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
12— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
13— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
14— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
15— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
16— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
17— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
18— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
19— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
20— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
21— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
22— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
23— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
24— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
25— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
26— Very active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
27— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
28— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
29— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
30— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
31— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
32— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
33— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
34— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
35— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
36— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
37— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
38— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
39— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
40— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
41— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
42—									
43—									
44— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
45— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
46— Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
47— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active

*Plumbers quiet

*Glove makers quiet.

*Glove makers very active.

*Tanners and curriers quiet.

there was an adequate supply of labour.

According to announcement, about 120 miles of new track will be laid in the province of Saskatchewan during the present year by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and the Canadian Northern Railway Company. In addition to this, it is estimated that about 1,350 miles of new grading will be done in that province.

General Transport.

Railway earnings continued to increase and activity prevailed throughout the country.

The following statistical report of Lake Commerce through the United States and Canadian canals at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan and Ontario, for the month of July, 1911, was compiled under the direction of Col. C. McD. Townsend, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

EAST BOUND

ARTICLES.	U. S. Canal.	Can. Canal.	Total.
Copper.....Short tons.....	16,379	1,300	17,679
Grain.....Bushels.....	645,976	2,907,776	3,553,752
Building stone.....Short tons.....	30	1,760	1,790
Flour.....Barrels.....	456,360	311,501	767,861
Iron ore.....Short tons.....	1,463,169	3,698,654	5,161,823
Pig iron.....Short tons.....	5,081		5,081
Lumber.....M. ft. B. M.....	82,214	5,835	88,049
Silver Ore.....Short tons.....			
Wheat.....Bushels.....	1,475,232	4,707,365	6,182,597
General merchandise.....Short tons.....	16,060	6,152	22,212
Passengers.....Number.....	7,017	4,626	11,643

WEST BOUND.

Coal, hard.....Short tons.....	362,411	56,021	418,432
Coal, soft.....Short tons.....	1,613,611	596,698	2,210,309
Flour.....Barrels.....			
Grain.....Bushels.....	1,100		1,100
Manufactured iron.....Short tons.....	24,128	39,258	63,386
Iron ore.....Short tons.....			
Salt.....Barrels.....	58,169	8,397	66,566
General merchandise.....Short tons.....	85,649	82,480	168,129
Passengers.....Number.....	6,703	6,577	13,280

SUMMARY

Vessel passages.....Number.....	1,845	1,029	2,874
Registered tonnage.....Net.....	3,611,996	2,928,324	6,540,320
Freight—			
East Bound.....Short tons.....	1,735,094	3,940,525	5,675,619
West Bound.....Short tons.....	2,094,543	775,657	2,870,200
Total freight.....Short tons.....	3,829,637	4,716,182	8,545,819

Short tons are tons of 2,000 pounds.

The Trades.

Building.—There was great activity in the building trades in nearly all the principal cities and towns of the Do-

minion. The cessation of a general strike in the building trades at Vancouver, B.C., caused a revival in the building trades during the last week of the month. The only localities where

conditions were dull among builders were: Halifax, N.S., Newcastle, N.B., Port Arthur, Ont., and Fort William, Ont.

The building permits during the first six months of 1911 in Canada, amounted to the value of \$64,746,811, compared with \$49,583,399 in the corresponding period of 1910. The highest percentage of increase over the corresponding month of 1910 was at Prince Albert, Sask., with an increase of 582.7 per cent. Guelph came second, Windsor third, and Calgary fourth. Reckoning the amount of building per capita in the principal cities, Calgary ranked first with \$164.25, followed by Saskatoon with \$160.96, and Regina with \$154.57.

Metal and woodworking.—Active conditions prevailed in the metal and woodworking industries.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen in allied trades were well employed in most localities, but in some places job printing was quieter than in the preceding month.

Clothing.—Journeyman tailors, hat and cap makers, boot and shoe workers, &c., were well employed.

Leather.—Leather trades were active in most localities.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, and butchers were well employed, and active conditions prevailed also among cigar and tobacco makers.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and restaurant employes were actively employed, on account of the tourist season. Retail clerks were not so well employed as in the previous month, many people having left the towns for the summer months.

Unskilled labour.—Great activity prevailed among unskilled labour, large works being carried on in many municipalities. In some places the supply of unskilled labour was not equal to the demand.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial trade.—During June, 1911, the total value of imports entered for consumption in the Dominion of Canada was \$43,936,881, compared with \$39,705,237 in June, 1910.

During the three months ending June 30, the total value of imports amounted to \$122,353,584, compared with \$109,384,187 in the corresponding months of 1910. The total value of domestic imports during June was \$23,525,420, compared with \$24,793,824 in June, 1910. During June there was an increase in the export of fisheries, agriculture, and miscellaneous merchandise, and a decrease in the export of the products of the mines, forests, and animals and their products, and manufactures, compared with June, 1910. The grand total of Canadian trade for June, 1911, was \$69,710,369, compared with \$66,011,824 in June, 1910.

In the reports of the Canadian trade commissioners issued during July, an account is given of the imports of timber into South Africa, and the kinds of Canadian woods for which there is a demand in that country. A market exists there for Canadian spruce and Douglas fir. The imports of lumber into South Africa have been steadily increasing during the past three years. An account is given of the British imports of food materials during 1910, taken from a special supplement of the *London Chamber of Commerce Journal*. This shows that 48,116,138 cwt. of wheat is imported into the United Kingdom from British possessions; the total from foreign countries is 57,106,500 cwt.. Imports of wheat meal and flour amounted to 3,204,101 cwt. from British possessions, of which 2,783,701 cwt. came from Canada. With respect to cheese, eighty-four per cent. of the total imports to Great Britain came from within the Empire, the imports from Canada amounting to 1,607,064 cwt. out of a total amounting to 2,456,340 cwt. from all countries. It is stated that the Canadian cheese trade is not expanding. A summary is also given of the British imports of minerals and metals in 1910, taken from a special supplement of the *London Chamber of Commerce Journal*.

Domestic trade.—Trade conditions continued to be generally satisfactory. Retail trade was somewhat quieter than in the preceding month owing to the holiday season. The wholesale trade is reported to be fairly satisfactory for the

summer season. Business failures during the first half of 1911 numbered 961 with a total amount of liabilities of \$6,492,736, compared with 761 failures and a total amount of liabilities of \$7,629,359 in the corresponding period of 1910.

The bank statement for June, 1911 showed an increase in circulation, deposits and current loans. The circulation of notes amounted to \$88,618,699 in June, compared with \$81,862,218 in May. Bank deposits amounted to \$874,672,408 in June, compared with \$860,993,354 in May, and current loans in Canada amounted to \$717,869,386, compared with \$708,093,677 in May.

The bank clearings for the month of July, 1911, amounted to \$613,258,000 compared with \$537,107,000, in July,

1910, an increase of \$76,156,742 or 14.1 per cent.

Note.

One of the unfinished items of Government business remaining on the Order Paper of the House of Commons on July 29, when the dissolution of Parliament was announced, was the second reading of a bill entitled "An Act to prohibit the Manufacture and Importation of Matches made with White Phosphorus." The principle of this measure was assented to by the House of Commons on January 19. A bill based on the resolution was introduced on the same day. Owing, however, to the pressure of other Government business, the bill in question was not further proceeded with during the past session.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

DURING the month of July, Mr. D. P. Grant was appointed local correspondent for New Westminster, B.C., and district, and Mr. Norman Mackintosh for Prince Rupert, B.C., and district. On August 1, Mr. R. B. Allen was appointed correspondent for Fredericton, N.B., and district.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour conditions were active during the month, and all classes of labour were well employed. The steel and coal trades were active. The wood and other factories were busy. The building trades, the tar and chemical works, the cement and other works were all active. Increased outputs were obtained from nearly all the large collieries, and the demand for coal was good. The New Waterford district is rapidly growing and new collieries are being opened up. Many houses are in course of construction, new streets are being made, and the new town is rapidly assuming large

proportions. During the month of June four blast furnaces were in continuous operation and are still running. The increased production of pig iron made it possible to keep the steel department more fully supplied with raw material, and as a result the output of ingots in June was the largest in the history of the Company. The output in July was somewhat less, but even then it was large. The June shipments were heavy. On account of the passing of the rod bounty on July 30, an effort was made to dispose of the whole tonnage of the mill. The effect of this was to stock the market and for a time shipments of rods may be lighter than in former months and the mill may be shut down for a time. Rail shipments continued brisk, principally by water to the Great Lakes and Northern Quebec. Large importations of ore and limestone are being made with a view to building up a stock of material for four blast furnaces during the winter season when transportation is more difficult and more expensive. During the past six weeks progress upon new work under construction has been more noticeable. The new turbo-electric plant is practically complete. The whole of the new coke ovens have gone into opera-

tion and are producing a satisfactory grade of coke. The plate work of No. 6 blast furnace is complete, and lining will be commenced immediately. The foundations of No. 7 furnace are beginning to show. Foundations for the new wire and nail mills are completed and the erection of the steel frame work will begin as soon as the material now being fabricated is ready. The big open hearth furnaces are slowly but surely approaching completion, and will be ready to do their part in the program of advance when the completion of No. 8 blast furnace makes it possible to keep four furnaces continuously in operation. Work is actively in progress on the new coal washer in connection with the Coal Company's shipping piers and the timber is being prepared for a new pier. The supply of labour has been fairly equal to the demand so far and there has been less delay and inconvenience this season than was experienced a year ago. The Sydney Mines steel and coal works continued active and had a good month. The building trades are having the best season in years, the estimated cost of the buildings under construction being close on \$4,000,000, or twice the amount spent in building last year. Transportation by rail and water was brisk. A branch railway, one and one-half miles long, is being laid into Birch Grove colliery to connect it with the main line. The wholesale and retail trades were normal. Labour was well employed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Crops are doing very well, but the excessive rains were a great hindrance to the making of hay. The hay crop is a good average.

Fishing.—Bait continues scarce, but fish is reported plentiful; and those who are able to obtain bait secured good catches.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All the skilled trades were active, and skilled labour was well employed.

WESTVILLE, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Tom Hale, correspondent, reported as follows:

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

There was no change in the busy conditions of the labour market in this town and district since last month. All branches of industries continued brisk. Farmers were exceptionally busy, gathering on the whole a fair hay crop. The mines of this district showed, during June, an increase in their shipments of about 5,000 tons, over the corresponding month of 1910. As far as can be learned, the collieries at Spring Hill, Cumberland County, are again assuming their old time energy. There are nearly 1,000 men working, and sinking operations have again commenced, which means that there will be more places made ready for more men in the near future. The pay-roll for the fortnight was around the \$25,000 mark. It is considered by some that the Mabou Mine, which was abandoned some months ago, owing to water breaking in, has a favourable outlook to be regained, as the action of the water with the tide makes people think that the rock fissures are filling up with silt and stopping the inflow of water. The Mines Department of this Province is gathering data in reference to the coal dust and humidity of the different collieries. This information is considered to be meant to try to prevent violent explosions, which generally take place during the winter months, sometimes with serious results.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture. — Farmers were busy gathering in the hay crop, and attending to their root crops. Considerable loss has been caused throughout this district to the vegetable and root crops, this season, by the cut worm pest. This pest and the Colorado beetle (potato bug) have given farmers and gardeners considerable trouble.

Fishing and lumbering in this district were quiet.

Manufacturing.—All branches of this industry throughout the district were in general very brisk.

Mining.—This industry throughout the district continues busy, with a shortage of men. The Drummond colliery is so far making fair progress in mining the bottom coal.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All the skilled trades were actively employed, and the supply of unskilled labour did not meet the demand.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. J. Smith, correspondent reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The past month, industrially speaking, has been about the same as June. Work in the building trades has been quiet; the building permits, as far as new structures are concerned, being less than the previous month. The principal permits were for dwellings, valued respectively at \$4,000, \$3,500 and \$2,500. Still, taking the half-year as a comparison the present year exceeds the record of 1910 as far as building permits are concerned. For the first six months of 1910, the total value was, \$176,450 as against \$211,150 for the same period in the present year. But indications for the future point to an improvement. Tenders are being asked for new banking alterations and structures, which amount to a substantial sum; a contract has just been awarded by the city for the construction of a \$54,383 school house, while the specifications have been received for the new shed on the Government piers, and tenders will be called for at once. The temporary building is to be 378 feet x 54 feet and will be built under fair wages conditions.

Work along the waterfront has been quiet, which is generally the case at this season. But considerable activity has prevailed on the city works, where about \$17,000 has been expended during the month on street cleaning and sewer construction. Butcher shops, groceries,

boot and shoe stores and some of the fruit and variety stores have agreed to close Wednesday afternoons during the months of July and August.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—It is too early to get an accurate estimate on crops, but dry weather has prevented advancement up to average in some localities. Fruits, however, promise fair results.

Some late month wholesale prices:

Butter, creamery, prints, 25 cents.
Dairy, butter, creamery prints, 21-22 cents.
Cheese, large, 12½-13 cents; twins, 13 cents.
Eggs, fresh, 19-20 cents.
Beef, forequarter, 7-8½ cents.
Beef, hindquarter, 8-11½ cents.
Mutton, 7-9 cents.
Veal, 6-8½ cents.
Spring lamb, 14 cents.
Hams (smoked) 16-18 cents.
Hams (fresh) 16 cents.
Geese, 16 cents.
Ducks, 17 cents.
Fowl, 12-15 cents.
Bacon, roll, 13½ cents.
Bacon, side, 16 cents.

Fishing by local fishermen has resulted in poor catches.

Manufacturing has maintained a good average.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were quiet. Carpenters and joiners were fair. Painters, decorators, plumbers were not as busy as in June. Stonecutters and builders' labourers were dull. Electric workers were fair. Boilermakers were not as well employed as in June. Blacksmiths and horseshoers had an average month. Printers were not as busy as in June. Pressmen and bookbinder had a fair month. Tailors showed falling off from June. Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters and ironmen had a good average month. Barberbers were busy. Hotel, restaurant and laundry employés had a good month. Transportation men had average employment, but longshoremen had a falling off from June. Unskilled labour had a fair month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Shelburne.—A new steamer, the *Bert G. Cann*, was launched July 1

She is 124 feet long, 25 feet wide, 9 feet deep, and has spacious passenger accommodation.

AMHERST, N.S. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Ross, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour conditions throughout Cumberland County during the past month, have been on the whole very satisfactory. At Springhill, the company has been steadily augmenting its working staff until at the present time there are only about a hundred miners who have not been taken back to work, and it is anticipated that within a short time, all the miners will be given places in the mines. The feeling in Springhill after its twenty-two months' siege is most hopeful. The Company, the men, and the merchants of the town are optimistic with regard to the future of the collieries at that place. The Eastern Coal Company, which was largely controlled by prompt capitalists, ceased work some months ago, and went into liquidation. It was sold on July 27, by the Sheriff, for \$1,000 after the company had expended two or three hundred thousand dollars on the property. Building operations in Amherst and indeed in a number of other parts of the county have been fairly active this year. There is employment for all who desire to work. Farmers in the vicinity of Amherst are complaining very much with regard to the scarcity of labour, and farm help in Eastern Canada is growing to be an acute question. Wages have remained fairly steady. No important increases or decreases have been reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—With the exception of the hay crop, which is decidedly light in this section of Nova Scotia, the farmers throughout the county report prospects good for a bountiful harvest. The grain and root crops are exceptionally good, as there were large quantities held over from last year for want of a market

there will be no serious want felt on account of the shortage of the hay crop this year. Prices for farm produce continued good.

Fishing.—The lobster season closed by the middle of July. The packers along the Northumberland Strait report the catch smaller than for some years, but prices are good and the lobster packers will stand to gain as much by the increased prices as they would lose by the small catch.

Lumbering.—Lumber shippers are complaining severely with regard to the scarcity of steamers to convey the Nova Scotian cut to foreign markets. It is almost impossible to charter vessels this season, and as a result a large quantity of lumber will have to be held over until next year. An extensive forest fire prevailed in this county during the month, sweeping over fully two hundred square miles of valuable timber land. A number of the heavy operators in the county lost heavily by this fire.

Manufacturing.—All the industries in Amherst and vicinity were working actively, employing a larger complement of hands than usual, and the outputs of all the concerns were increasing. The Car Company is rapidly pushing its new buildings to completion, and will move into them early in September. At present the output of the Car Works is rather limited owing to lack of room for work.

Mines.—The mines in general were working steadily with increasing outputs.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were well employed. Carpenters and joiners were active. Latherers and plasterers were very busy. Painters were busy. Paper hangers and decorators were rather dull. Plumbers were active. Stone cutters were steadily employed. Iron moulders were busy. Iron workers and helpers were well employed. Machinists, engineers and electrical workers were very busy. Boiler makers were all employed. Woodworkers in general were busy. Upholsterers were fairly well employed. Car builders were active in most of the Departments. Pattern makers were

busy. Printers were well employed. Pressmen were busy. Journeymen tailors were well employed. Garment makers were active. Boot and shoe makers were very busy. Bakers and confectioners were busy. Butchers and meat cutters reported steady work. Trunk and bag makers were very busy. Clerks and stenographers were fairly well employed. Furriers reported business dull. Unskilled labour was well employed.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The general condition of the labour market during the month of July differed little from that of June, supply and demand being well balanced. The month may be said to be the high water mark of labour, as all departments were in full swing. In Charlottetown, the remodelling of the new Royal Bank the building of Zion Church, the annex to Notre Dame Convent and other works gave employment to a large number of men. In other parts of the island the building of the Tracadie Breakwater and of the Elmira branch railway were other important sources of employment. At the latter work, a sufficient number of men could not be procured in this Province, and a number had to be brought from the mainland. The tourist traffic was up to the usual volume, and hotel business was increased accordingly. Wholesale and retail merchants reported a good trade.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The end of the month found hay making in full swing throughout the Province with the prospects of a lighter crop than other years, owing to the want of rain. Along other lines, however, prospects are for an average yield.

Fishing.—The lobster season closed on June 20, except over a limited por-

tion of the coast. This year an extension of ten days has been granted. Mackerel and cod fishing will be carried on by a number of the lobster men until they are ready to take up oyster fishing in September.

Manufacturing.—The few factories in this Province were carried on under normal conditions, the supply of labour equalling the demand.

Railway construction and employment.—The building of the Elmira branch railway and the preparations for the construction of the new stations at several points on the main line, were among the chief features of the construction work this month. The situation with regard to employment showed no change from that of June.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters, decorators and paper hangers were busy. Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, stone cutters, and builders' labourers were active. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen, sheet metal workers and bicycle workers were active. Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon makers, and cabinet makers were active. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were active. Journey men tailors and garment workers were busy. Boot and shoe workers were active. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and tobacco workers, were active. Tanners, curriers and saddlers were active. Barbers, clerks and stenographers, delivery employes and hotel employes were active. Railway conductors, locomotive engineers, firemen, railway telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen, freight handlers, steamboat men and firemen, longshoremen, teamsters and expressmen were active. The demand for unskilled labour in its various branches was about equal to the demand.

MONCTON, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Graves, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The volume of employed labour this month considerably exceeded that of June, and fully reached the standard of the corresponding period of last season. Work upon the new annex to the Intercolonial Railway General Offices was rapidly pushed and furnished employment for a large number of carpenters, masons and stone cutters. Considerable building is in progress throughout the city and suburbs, though hardly up to the mark of last year. Contract for the construction of No. 4 Engine house has been awarded at \$11,098, and tenders are being called for the erection of a brick parsonage for the Methodist Church. The work of laying the gas main from the gas wells at Lower Coverdale to the city is well under way, about twenty-five men being employed, and two miles laid. A considerable force of men is also putting down the mains in the city and planting posts for the installation of the gas and street railway systems. Twenty thousand square feet of cement sidewalks have already been laid by the city, and tenders are being asked for the construction of a reservoir dam and in connection with the proposed extension of the city water works. Contracts calling for the construction of new plaster mills at Hillsboro to replace those destroyed by fire recently have been awarded to the Rhodes Curry Company of Amherst. The buildings and machinery equipment will cost in the vicinity, of \$100,000. The iron moulders employed by the Record Foundry and Machine Company, numbering about fifty men have been granted an increase of twenty per cent. The Intercolonial Railway Board of Management has granted increases of 5 per month to the freight checkers and freight foremen along the line of the Intercolonial Railway. The railway policemen also received a ten per cent increase. The employés of J. D. Creagh's Company have been granted a Wednesday half-holiday throughout July and August.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were actively

engaged at upland haying, weather conditions being very favourable. The crop is about one-third short of last season's. Marsh hay is promising well. All grain crops, potatoes and turnips are very thrifty and promise a large yield. Strawberries were not up to the average; blueberries are plentiful and apples abundant. Butter retailed at 20 cents per pound, and eggs at 20 cents per dozen. Country beef and lamb was scarce. Farm help was in good demand, experienced helpers receiving from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per diem and board.

Fishing.—The lobster season closed July 15, the pack at the various factories averaging a little better than last year.

Lumbering.—Saw mills are all actively working. Considerable shipments of lumber have been made from the different North Shore and Bay ports.

Manufacturing.—Humphrey's woollen mills, the cotton factory, Marvin's biscuit factory and the New Brunswick Wire Fence Company are actively operating to fill orders. All other local concerns reported steady conditions.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were in fair demand. Carpenters and plasterers were active. Painters were busy. Plumbers and stone cutters were active, and builders' labourers in moderate demand. Active conditions prevailed in all the metal and various engineering trades. Woodworkers, upholsterers, carmen, barrel factory hands and shingle machine men were active. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were active, the local supply being sufficient for the demand. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were active. Bakers and butchers were active. Leather workers and saddlers were busy. Barbers were active. Clerks and stenographers were busy. Theatre employés and laundry workers were active. Railroad operating crews were in fair demand. Freight handlers were active. Teamsters and expressmen were busy. Demand for unskilled labour was very good, with wages rating from \$1.40 to \$1.75 per day.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows:

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The labour market continued active during July, and the prospects look bright for the balance of the summer. Work is proceeding rapidly on the concrete foundation walls for the new armory, and tenders were invited for the new car barns for the St. John Street Railway Company, and a brick block for the Catholic Bishop of St. John. The paving of Pond, Mill and Nelson streets is well under way, giving employment to a large number of men and teams. The liquidators of the A. E. Hamilton Company, Limited, have concluded the sale of the mill property, plant, machinery, stock, &c., to the Christie Woodworking Company, Limited. The Imperial Oil Company has added to its plant at Courtenay Bay a large steel tank for the storage of gasoline. The control of York and Cornwall cotton mills has passed over to the Dominion Cotton Company. On the site of the new paper mill to be erected by the Edward Partington Pulp & Paper Company, Lancaster, boring for water is progressing favourably. The total value of exports to the United States from St. John for the quarter ending June 30, amounted to \$645,834.81, an increase of \$226,199.56 over the same quarter in 1910, when the value was only, \$419,635.25. A large portion of this increase was in lumber, laths increasing from \$95,000 in 1910 to \$124,970.10 in 1911; wood pulp from \$72,000 to \$85,777.21, and pulp wood from \$14,000 to \$37,950.45. Bank clearings for the five weeks ending July 27 were \$8,150,840, and for the corresponding period last year, \$8,061,808, being \$89,032 greater in 1911 than in 1910, and \$2,433,871 in excess of the four weeks ending June 21 of the current year. The deposits at the Savings Bank during June were \$81,182.50; withdrawals, \$101,193.17. For the four weeks ending July 27, the city cashier paid out in wages and salaries the sum of \$27,391.05. The employés of the Canada

Woodenware Company, South Bay, about seventy in number, went out on strike, July 24, for a nine-hour day. Their demand was acceded to. A Master Builders' Exchange was organized on July 10. A two days' session of the New Brunswick Dental Society was opened in Keith's Assembly Rooms on July 11. The thirty-first annual meeting of the New Brunswick Medical Society opened at the Court House on July 18. It was decided to hold the 1912 convention at Moncton. It was also decided to affiliate with the Canadian Medical Society. Owing to the scarcity of logs the rotary in Hilyard's mill, Chesley street, had to close down on July 27. The arrival of two large rafts from Fredericton booms did much towards relieving the situation.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Reports from agricultural districts are to the effect that hay, oat and buckwheat crops are in fine condition. The grass looks well, and the oats are beginning to head. The potato crop promises a large yield.

Railway construction.—The work of double tracking the Intercolonial Railway from St. John to Coldbrook is almost completed. The rails have been laid, and the ballasting is now being finished. Owing to the rush of passengers from the United States extra cars had to be added to the early morning express on the Intercolonial Railway. The telephone system which is to replace the telegraph for despatching trains on the Atlantic division of the Canadian Pacific Railway is now complete from St. John to McAdam Junction.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All the skilled trades were from active to busy, with the exception of ship-labourers, who were quiet. Unskilled labour was active.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Fredericton.—The York county councillors, on July 4, celebrated the fact that York county for the first time in its history was free from debt, and one of

the features of the evening was the burning of the paid-off bonds. Christ Church Cathedral was completely destroyed by fire on July 3; caused by lightning. The opening session of the Summer School of Science took place in the Provincial Normal School on July 12. The Alexander Gibson Railway and Manufacturing Company's lumber property was sold at auction to Messrs. Farnworth and Jardine, the Liverpool lumber dealers, on a bid of \$1,000,000.

Hillsboro.—The contract for the construction of new plaster mills at this place, to replace the works destroyed by fire some months ago, has been let by the Albert Manufacturing Company to the Rhodes Curry Company, Amherst. Some four or five buildings are included in the contract. The Dominion Government is calling for tenders for a handsome public building in this town, for use as a post office and customs house.

Plaster Rock.—A new industry has been started here largely through the efforts of the Industrial Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. This is the shipment of crushed gypsum, for which an order for 15,000 tons is now being executed.

Maugerville.—The first official experiment to test the possibilities of tobacco culture in New Brunswick is being carried on this year at this section of Sunbury County on Messrs. Clark's farm.

NEWCASTLE, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James Falconer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Everything was quiet in the labour market, the supply being greater than the demand both in skilled and unskilled labour. The saw mills are running full time, but there is very little demand for the manufactured article. In fact, the sawn lumber is not worth much more than the logs and very little is being shipped. There has not been less doing in the building line for a number of years than there is this season. There was no change in the rates of wages. Wages

are pretty high. In fact, men are asking \$2 for haying. There was no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were just beginning haying. Hay is a much better crop than was expected. The crops in general are good.

Fishing has not been as good this season as last. The catch of salmon is not nearly as good as last year; neither was the catch of shad up to the usual catch.

Lumbering is not nearly up to the standard.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were almost idle. Carpenters and joiners were not rushed, but there was something doing in their line. Blacksmiths were always busy, and wages were good. Carriage makers were kept busy.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. E. Little and P. J. Jobin, correspondents, reported as follows:

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The month has been a good one, the demand for labour of all kinds being brisk and well sustained. Work has been commenced on the new bridge which is to span the St. Charles river. The City Council has granted an exemption from taxes for ten years to both the Parisian Corset Company and the Quebec Glove Company. A statement of municipal receipts and expenses from May 1, 1910, to April 30, 1911, shows a surplus of \$52,290.85. The new building being constructed by the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company is progressing satisfactorily, as well as the work of rebuilding the Custom House destroyed by fire two years ago. A consignment of seven carloads of underground conduits has arrived in the city for the National Telephone Company, which will shortly start the installation of its system. The labour market was

little affected by a strike of iron workers employed by Geo. T. Davie & Sons, at Lévis, which was settled by an officer of the Department of Labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy making hay. The crop is a good one.

Lumbering.—All the big sawmills in the district were working day and night.

Manufacturing.—The manufacturing concerns were busy with the exception of the boot and shoe factories, which were in their dull season.

Railway construction.—The small branch electric railway from Beauport to Montmorency has been finished and put in operation.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All the skilled trades were from active to busy, with the exception of plumbers and glove makers who were quiet, and boot and shoe workers and tanners and curriers who were dull. Unskilled labour was equal to the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Mr. Joseph Gosselin, of Lévis, was awarded the contract for a \$32,500 iron bridge in the municipality of St. Lambert. The second caisson for the Quebec Bridge was put in position in the early part of the month.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour of all descriptions was in demand during the month. Work on buildings is being rushed ahead, and a large contract has just been let for a monastery for the Redemptorists, who will settle here. The work being carried on by the city on new reservoir; and that by the Street Railway Company gives employment to a large number.

Wholesale and retail merchants report

business as being very good, and there seems to be plenty of money.

From reports received from the *Record's* correspondents throughout the townships, the hay crop was fully up to the average and was gathered in splendid condition. The other crops are reported as fully up to that of any previous, with the exception of potatoes, which are a small crop.

During the month considerable damage was done by electrical storms. Several barns in this section of the townships with season's crop of hay were destroyed. Quite a number of head of cattle were killed.

It is reported that the Quebec Central Railway Company has been taken over by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway Company. The price is said to be about \$5,000,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Harvesting is well advanced, and average crops are reported. Farmers complain of scarcity of help and high wages demanded.

Manufacturing.—All branches of manufacturing are running full time, and orders ahead.

Mining.—The various mines in this section are working to full capacity, and more men would be taken on if they presented themselves.

Railway construction.—The Sherbrooke Railway Company has a large force extending and relaying extension to their system.

Other Industries.—All industries in this place report work plentiful.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trades are very busy. Iron workers, moulders and machinists are busy. Linemen are busy. Wood workers are busy. Printer active. Journeymen tailors and garment workers busy. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and icemen busy. Cigarmakers active. Miscellaneous trades busy. Transport men busy. Unskilled labour very much in demand.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph J. Ryan, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

There was no change in the labour market from the preceding month. Conditions generally were busy and, on account of the difficulty of obtaining men, manufacturers were working overtime. The building contractors are still short of men, and there is room for many hands at The Wabasso Cotton Mill, at the Whitewear factory and at other factories also. There is exceptional activity in the saw mills, where they are also short of men. Commercial activity was also pronounced and business was good both in the wholesale and retail trade. Rates of wages remained on the high basis, there were no changes in hours of labour, and the best understanding prevailed between employers and employés.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—In the early part of the month owing to the dry weather, crops were not so well advanced as usual, but a few good heavy rain falls have helped everything greatly and now prospects are good on all the line.

Fishing was very dull.

Lumbering was very active.

Manufacturing was good, factories running full time.

Mining and railway construction.—These two industries were quiet.

Other industries.—The harbour was active with steamers unloading coal, pig iron and sulphur and loading lumber. The constructions for the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company are advancing rapidly but it will take several months before they are all completed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All employed in the building trades were active. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers and coremakers were

active. Machinists and engineers were fairly busy. Electrical workers and linemen worked full time. Blacksmiths, bicycle workers and horseshoers had plenty of work. Woodworkers, varnishers and polishers, carriage and wagon makers and pattern makers were active. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were quite busy. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were active. Glove makers had to work overtime, and boot and shoe workers reported a good month. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, cigar makers and tobacco workers were very active, and the ice drivers were on a rush the whole month on account of the excessively warm weather. Tanners and curriers were quiet, but leather workers and saddlers were active. Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés; hotel, restaurant and theatre employés and laundry workers reported a good month. All employed for the transportation companies have been very active. There was a good demand for unskilled labour, but the supply was not up to the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

There has been plenty of work in the whole district this month, and especially at Grand Mère, Shawinigan Falls and at Cap de la Madeleine.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Victor Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The condition of the labour market during the month was generally satisfactory; there was more activity than in the corresponding month of last year. The Dessaulles property, covering a large area, has been bought by a syndicate and divided into lots which are being quickly sold, which will give a new impetus to building operations. The sash and door industry was fairly active. The boot and shoe industry had a quiet month. The leather industry, though not quite

as active as last year, has improved, and the delay in the revival of activity is caused chiefly by the lack of hands. The month was fairly active in the iron trades, the various shops employing full staffs. The musical instrument factories had a very busy month with large orders ahead. The confectionery business was very active. Much activity prevailed in City works. Cement sidewalks are being built on a large scale and the City is having other public works done. The wages paid for unskilled labour are the highest paid in the history of the locality. Wholesale business was getting quiet, most of the fall orders having been taken in. The retail trade, although rather quiet, was steady. Banks reported a good month with easy collections. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour and the relations between employers and employés were cordial.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The hay crop was put in in good condition; both the quantity and quality are above the average. Vegetables were plentiful on the market and sold well. Dairy produce also commanded good prices. Farm labourers were in great demand and the supply did not meet the demand. As high as \$2.75 and board for a ten-hour day was paid for good haymakers, the average being \$2.50 per day and board.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters and decorators had a good month. Plumbers, steamfitters, stone cutters and builders' labourers were very busy. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, electrical workers, linemen, blacksmiths, boilermakers and horse-shoers had a good month. Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, wood carvers, and carriage and wagon makers were active. The printing trades were well employed. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were busy. Boot and shoe workers had a quiet month. Bakers

and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters and ice cutters and handlers were very active. Tanners and curriers had a fair month, as well as the other leather trades. Barbers, clerks, delivery employés, hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were well employed. Railroad conductors, engineers, firemen and telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, sectionmen and freight handlers were active. Cab drivers, hackmen, draymen, teamsters and expressmen were well employed. Unskilled labour had a very active month and the supply for that class did not meet the demand.

ST. JOHNS AND IBERVILLE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Pepin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The labour market was active. A large number of men were employed on new buildings as well as on city work. Skilled workmen were in demand. There was more activity in all trades than during the corresponding month of 1910. Sash and door factories were rushed with orders. The Singer Company only gave one week's vacation to its men, and several departments closed for one day only on July 1. All the manufacturers have large orders on hand, and a good season is anticipated. Navigation was very active. Business, wholesale and retail, was very good. Banks reported a very active month. Relations between employers and employés seemed most harmonious.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were asking very high prices for farm products. Haying progressed satisfactorily. Hay is fairly abundant and of a good quality throughout the district.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters and decorators, plumbers and steam-

fitters, stone cutters and builders' labourers were very busy. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers, linemen and electrical workmen were well employed. Shipbuilders, ship carpenters and caulkers had a quiet month. Tinsmiths, bicycle workers, tool sharpeners, horse-shoers and jewellers were active. Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers, pattern makers, coopers and gilders were active. Printers, pressmen, electrotypers, bookbinders, steel and copper plate printers and photo engravers were well employed. Journeymen tailors and garment workers, hatters and glove makers had a fair month. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, ice handlers and tobacco workers were active. Tanners and curriers, leather workers and saddlers were fairly well employed. Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, furriers, hotel, restaurant and laundry workers had a good month. All railroad men were well employed. Steamboat men, freight handlers, ship labourers and longshoremen, cab drivers, hackmen, carters and draymen, teamsters and expressmen and unskilled labour were well employed.

SOREL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Chênevert, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The situation has much improved in the city and district as far as work done during the last few weeks is concerned. All the manufacturers have received large orders and skilled workmen have been in demand. Railroad business was not quite as good as last month for freight, but it was better as far as passengers were concerned. Several large buildings are in course of construction. The government machine shops and shipyards are full of workmen and there is work ahead for several months. Wages are good in all branches, being from \$1.50 to \$3 for a ten-hour day.

River boatmen have done well so far and are quite satisfied.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have finished haying. The crop, on the whole, was a fair one. The other crops suffered somewhat from the lack of rain, but the recent showers improved the conditions, and it is expected the crop will be a good one. The local market was well stocked with meat, vegetables and fruit. The price of pork and beef has come down two to three cents per pound. Butter sold for 22–25 cents; eggs, 20–25 cents a dozen; cheese, 15 cents a pound; new potatoes, \$1.00 per bushel.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Masons, joiners, plumbers and roofers were busy. Painters, electrical workers, upholsterers and wagon makers have not yet suffered from lack of employment. Journeymen tailors and garment workers reported a good month. Teamsters and draymen, as well as cab drivers, were steadily employed.

MAISONNEUVE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. F. Girard, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

As compared with the preceding month, July was more active. In some trades the supply did not meet the demand. All industries in Maisonneuve were in full operation, and there was exceptional activity in the building trades. Dealers did a good business and collections were easy. There was a partial strike of carpenters and joiners for an increase of five cents in wages, from 30 to 35 cents per hour, with the prospect of its speedy termination in favour of the men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All the building trades were very active, several, such as bricklayers, plasterers, joiners and labourers, being in

demand. The metal trades generally had a good month; tinsmiths, linemen, blacksmiths, stove mounters and horse-shoers were very active. Carriage and wagon makers and car builders were in demand, the other woodworking trades being active. The printing trades were busy. Journeymen tailors were in demand. There was much activity in the food preparation and tobacco trades. The leather trades were busy. Workers in the miscellaneous trades were in demand with the exception of broom makers and furriers. All the transport trades and unskilled labour were very active.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. G. Audet, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

A partial strike of 800 carpenters took place on July 18, for an increase in wages. Within a week all the employers concerned had signed an agreement to pay the Union wages. Business was very active for the season. Grain and provision shipments through Lachine canal during the month did not much exceed those of the corresponding month last year. The receipts at the Montreal Post Office during the month were \$13,694.04 more than during the same month last year. The June income was \$83,444.67. The movement in the harbour during the month of June was very encouraging. The figures furnished by the commissioners show that the receipts for that month exceed those for the same month last year by \$6,000. Imports gave over \$7,000 more than in 1910, but there was a decrease of \$1,500 in the exports. The income from the local traffic was \$2,000 more than last year. The tonnage of vessels was 752,810 since the opening of navigation, or 41,708 tons more than last year. The water level was not without causing some uneasiness. On July 1, the water was only 31 feet, 5 inches, or 4 inches less than last year and 2 feet, 4 inches less than in 1909.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very active.

Manufacturing was active.

Great activity prevailed in *railway construction*.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All the skilled trades, as well as unskilled labour, were from active to very active.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. E. Cinq-Mars, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour during the month has been very active, employers having their hands full of orders, and employés having in many instances to work overtime. The condition of the water powers was favourable to the industries on the Ottawa river. The demand for products was brisk. Workingmen had every opportunity of employment almost at their own price; i.e., at an advance over the salaries paid last year. For instance, while it is admitted that the standard pay for a common labourer is \$1.50 per day for ten hours' work, contractors declare that they have to apply to some employment agencies to get men at from \$1.65 to \$2.00 per day. Messrs. Carrière & Gendron, Hull, who have contracted extensively for the construction of cement sidewalks, are employing a number of Polacks at \$1.65 per day, as they cannot find the necessary help in Hull. The tax payers have just voted for the borrowing of an additional sum of \$150,000 for various municipal works. The general prosperity of the working population of Hull is shown by the last report from the City Assessors, which marks a considerable increase in the value of property.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. Gilchrist, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

July was an active month for employment in nearly every branch of labour. The difficulty of securing help on farms during the haying period forced wages to \$1.50 per day and board, and as high as \$1.75 was offered in some localities. The search for labourers, begun the previous month, for railway construction on the Canadian Northern Railway, continued with \$2.25 per day offered. The hiring for shanties began in the latter part of July, and bushmen are in demand. The city engineer, whose staff of labourers numbers 1,000, announced that some works were held back on account of inability to secure men, and an abundance of help soon appeared. The civic corporation pays \$1.98 for a nine hour day, which is higher than the rate current on most other works. The building trades had an active month. Construction permits in June reached a value of \$405,000, as against \$302,000 for the corresponding month in 1910. The June Customs receipts, amounting to \$107,849, surpassed June of last year by \$15,000, and the bank clearings of June were \$16,921,000, or a gain of \$1,268,000. That business activity was even more marked in July is evidenced by the bank clearings for the first four weeks, \$19,000,000, an increase over July, 1910, of nearly \$3,000,000. Lumber and hay were shipped in considerable quantities from the Ottawa district, and the local cattle trade was active. Land values have increased rapidly in the last year or two. The Publicity Bureau, formed to encourage new industries to come to Ottawa, has decided that it will be necessary to buy an area and hold it at a "reasonable" price for manufacturers who agree to erect plants. The Allied Trades and Labour Association called the attention of the authorities to alleged unsanitary conditions caused by overcrowding in certain houses, occupied chiefly by foreign elements. A strike of four days' duration began in J. R. Booth's paper mill on July 19, when eighteen pulp beaters demanded an eight hour day, for which they were willing to accept lower wages. The men have been working 11 hours and 13 hours per day, alternate

weeks. The strike threw part of the paper mill idle, and fifty-five paper makers were indirectly affected, though some of them resumed work before the strike ended. Sixteen of the strikers returned to work on the employer refusing to change the time schedule. The men received an increase in wages a short time ago, bringing their wages to \$24.90 per fortnight.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The local hay crop was heavy, and farmers had difficulty saving it owing to scarcity of help. The price on the local market is \$8 to \$11 per ton. The price of cheese advanced on the Ottawa board. During a hot spell in the first half of July, the supply of fresh milk in the city was not equal to the demand. New potatoes, which began selling at \$3 per bag dropped to \$2.25 at the end of the month. The blueberry crop is the largest in many years.

Lumbering.—Lumber prices were firm. The outlook for low water made lumbermen anxious about the drive. Forest fires threatened the limits of some Ottawa lumbermen, but men sent to the woods reported that no damage was sustained.

Railroad construction.—The Canadian Northern Railway Company's bridge across the Rideau river, costing \$40,000, has been started. The Ottawa Electric Railway Company made some extensions in the city and negotiations are in progress with the City Council for a two mile extension to the cemeteries.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Several of the building trades had a busy month. The briskness which has characterized masons and bricklayers is not expected to be so marked in the remaining months of the summer. Carpenters and plumbers were reported to be all working. Builders' labourers were well employed. Quietness prevailed among painters, except the most skilled men. Though the usual summer quietness was noticed in the metal trades, machinists, blacksmiths, etc., were fairly well employed. Extensive sewer and

street improvements furnished work for several tool sharpeners. Electrical workers are forming a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, which will result in a more uniform scale of wages. Carriage and wagon makers had steady employment. Woodworkers were busy. Printing and allied trades were busy. Tailors had an active month, and skilled female help for clothing factories was in demand. Normal conditions prevailed among those engaged in food preparations. No change occurred in the harness and leather goods industry. The holiday season created activity in transport circles, and hack drivers, baggage-men, etc., were busy. Opportunities were very favourable to employment of unskilled labour.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The zenith of industrial activity was probably reached during the month of July. Immediately upon the settlement of the labour difficulties in connection with the building trades, a grand rally was entered upon to make up for lost time. During the month the building of the much delayed lead smelter was actually commenced. Quite a staff of men are employed, and a large foundation has been built. It is stated that the Exploration Company, which left Kingston, and partly moved to Collins Bay, is also now contemplating carrying on a large portion of its business at the smelter site. Contracts for the new public school to be built at a cost of \$40,000 were awarded during the month, and building commenced. The local branch of the Salvation Army has purchased a site on Princess street, and will erect new barracks to cost between \$10,000 and \$15,000. Building permits issued for the past six months amounted to \$136,462, or \$36,319 more than during the same period last year, and this in the face of very damaging strikes.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Wormwith Piano Company, Lim-

ited, was held here on July 24. Reports showed that shipments for 1910 had been one-third larger than for 1909, and that shipments for the first six months of 1911 exceeded the same months for 1910 by thirty per cent., with good prospects for the fall trade. It was also noted that there was a satisfactory increase in the output of piano players. The preliminary work in connection with the paving of certain city streets was commenced. It was found difficult by the contractors to find men to carry on the work. The generators in the power house are being arranged for the introduction of fifty new arc lamps in connection with Kingston's street lighting system. A meeting of the board of provisional directors of the Ottawa, Smith's Falls & Kingston Railway Company was held during the month. The directors have secured the services of a competent engineer, and hope to begin the work of locating the line during the month of August. The annual meeting of the Oddfellows' Relief Association of Canada was held here during the month. Reports showed that while the benefits paid in 1910-1911 amounted to \$251,185.44, the revenue, which was very rapidly increasing, amounted to \$410,310.97. The membership of the association had been increased to 6,649, and the death rate per thousand was 6.93. The net assets of the association on June 30 were \$940,399.90, and the gain for the year was over \$100,000. Beginning on July 5, the local grocery stores close down for a half holiday every Wednesday afternoon. On Sunday, July 9, the Street Railway Company placed its system in operation, beginning 1.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Outside of the children, who were carried free, 4,100 fares were collected. Representatives of the Lord's Day Alliance waited on the company and asked it to cease running on the Sabbath. The company refused, claiming the right to run every day under its charter. During the month fire broke out in the operating room of the "Orpheum" moving picture and vaudeville theatre, causing damages to the extent of \$2,000. The theatre was immediately renovated and repaired, and has resumed its performances. There were no changes in the

rates of wages, or strikes, or lock-outs, reported during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Reports from all over the Kingston farming district show an abundant crop. Harvesting will be completed earlier than usual. A scarcity of farm help is being felt.

Mining, Lumbering, Manufacturing, Mining, and Railway construction were very active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All the skilled trades, as well as unskilled labour, reported an active month.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Arthur Sharp, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Active conditions prevailed during July, the building trades continuing very busy. The iron trades remained about the same as last month. The Canadian General Electric Company's power plant has been shut down temporarily during the rebuilding of the pole line and the construction of two new circuits from the water works dam down to its factories. The Peterborough Light and Power Company is supplying it with 1,200 h.p. for 24 hours per day, until such time as the new power line is completed. Hon. J. R. Stratton and Mr. J. H. McClellan, superintendent of the Trent Valley Canal have waited on the Department of Railways and Canals with a view to having the remuneration of the lock masters, bridge tenders and overseers along the line of the Trent waterways increased; the apportionments will be made during the present month and the increases will date from April 1, 1911. The Thursday summer half-holiday which was granted the clerks other seasons, was granted to them again this season. This affects all the retail stores in the city. Wholesale and retail merchants reported business very good.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy haying and report a fair crop. Reports so far of the crops are very favourable.

Lumbering.—All the sawmills in the district have been running to their full capacity.

Manufacturing.—Activity prevailed in all lines.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were active, especially bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, plumbers and builders' labourers. Metal workers, iron moulders, coremakers and machinists were active. Electric workers and linemen were very busy. Metal polishers, buffers and brass workers were active. Woodworkers, cabinet makers, upholsterers and varnishers were well employed. Printers, pressmen, bookbinders and allied trades were active. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were busy. Bakers and confectioners were active. Butchers and meatcutters had a good month. Cigarmakers found trade fair. Leather workers and saddlers were active. Railway and street railway employes were well employed. Steamboat men were active. Teamsters and express men were well employed. Unskilled labour was in good demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Hope.—Material is being delivered at Fraserville, Millbrook, and other places in the vicinity for the new power line which is being put through from Healy Falls via Millbrook and other places which it touches with power. The work is being done by the Midland Construction Company.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour conditions for July continued satisfactory with plenty of work in nearly

all lines. Owing to the number of important civic undertakings on hand, unskilled labour was better employed than in most seasons. The building trade was very busy. The number of permits issued for the six months ending with June was 3,776, representing an approximate value of \$11,939,953, as compared with 3,032 permits, representing an approximate value of \$9,620,648 for the corresponding six months of 1910. The receipts of the Toronto Railway Company for June were \$401,185, of which the city received \$80,237; as compared with \$358,041, of which the city's share was \$72,959, in June of last year. The contract for laying the new intake pipe in connection with the water works system has been awarded to Roger Miller & Sons for \$259,900. Home Smith has offered to present the city with over 100 acres of land in the Humber Valley for park purposes on condition that the city construct a boulevard and driveway 100 ft. wide from the Lake Shore Road to Bloor st. The offer has been tentatively accepted and the details of the proposed work are now under consideration by the Council. The Ontario Club is altering the former Standard Bank building on the corner of Wellington and Jordan Streets, at a cost of \$60,000.

The report of Dr. Hastings, medical health officer, on the inspection of the slum districts, embraced in the area lying south of College and Carlton streets, shows that in 4,696 houses visited 357 families were found in filthy environment. Only 1,601 families had baths in their houses. Filthy conditions were found inside 205 houses, overcrowded rooms in 109, dark or sunless rooms in forty-eight. In all 390 houses were reported for various reasons as "absolutely unfit for habitation". In 2,207 cases privy pits were found and unsanitary closets in 716 cases. There were 198 one-roomed dwellings, in which were living 472 persons. The total number of persons in the places inspected was 26,412. The report suggests that a committee be organized, composed of representatives of the Board of Health and the Board of Control, to confer with representatives of organizations and public spirited citizens who

would jointly act in appointing a permanent committee to deal with the problem.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were engaged in harvesting, much of the fall wheat and barley having been got in by the close of the month. The wheat is generally a good crop, but barley is light and badly colored. Oats were backward looking but fairly well. Ensilage corn promises a large crop, and the recent rains had considerably improved the root crops and the pasturage.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing plants were generally busy, activity being stimulated by favourable crop reports from the West. Many report orders coming in well and a good fall trade is anticipated. The Gutta Percha & Rubber Company will build a three-storey factory of reinforced concrete on O'Hara avenue, to cost \$40,000. The James Robertson Company, Limited, manufacturers of plumbing supplies, are erecting a five-storey brick warehouse at a cost of \$105,000 on the corner of Sullivan street and Spadina avenue. F. H. McGuigan, of Toronto, has obtained the contract for the civic filtration plant of Montreal, at \$673,500.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades had a busy month. Blacksmiths, boilermakers, machinists, moulders, sheet metal workers and structural steel workers were active. Electrical workers were busy. Brass workers, jewellers and silversmiths had steady work. The woodworking and furnishing trades were well employed. Printers, pressmen, bookbinders, stereotypers and lithographers had continuous employment. Custom tailors were fair, but not so active as in June. Garment workers were fair. Boot and shoe and hat and cap workers were well employed. The provision and tobacco trades were normal. Harness and leather workers had steady work. Railway and street railway employes, teamsters and expressmen were active. Sailors and longshoremen

had plenty of work. Hotel and restaurant workers, barbers and laundry workers were busy. Unskilled labour was generally well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

North Toronto.—The assessment returns for the town of North Toronto, a project for the annexation of which to the city is now under consideration, showed the value of real property without buildings to be \$2,733,187, value of buildings, \$1,340,050; exempted property, \$143,680; total taxable real property, \$3,929,557; number of buildings, 1,419; total population, 5,217.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Hewlett Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Considered from any point of view, the industrial situation during July was most satisfactory, whether compared with the previous month or previous years. The labour market was nicely balanced and there was every assurance of a continuation of satisfactory conditions until autumn.

The American Cyanamid Company was enlarging its works by the erection of an additional factory building, 140x110 feet in size. Hereafter this company will ship a finished instead of a semi-finished product as heretofore. The present extension will cost \$10,000. The Clarke-McGlashan Company was enlarging its cutlery factory by erecting an additional building of concrete, 85x30 feet in size. Another factory for the reducing of chicle gum is to be established.

Progress in erecting the new armoury and the nurses' home at the general hospital was delayed by a scarcity of brick. A large addition was being made to the Grand Trunk Railway Company's station. By-laws to raise money for another trunk sewer and to enlarge the city hall were lost.

Financial and commercial conditions were satisfactory.

A recent estimate of the amount of energy derived from Niagara Falls places it at 273,140 horsepower, divided in its application as follows: Electro-chemical industries, 126,000; railway service, 56,200; lighting, 36,400; various industrial purposes, 54,540. The total energy of the falls is estimated at 5,000,000 horsepower, so that not much more than 5 per cent. is at present utilized.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Hot, dry weather hastened the maturing of crops and farmers and fruit growers had a very busy month. Wheat was harvested and proved to be below the average in yield. Threshing was commenced. The oat crop will not be heavy. Berry crops were generally inferior in quality, owing to lack of rain. Prices were high for all fruits and vegetables. A wind storm late in the month did heavy damage to apples, peaches, plums and pears.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing concerns were running full time with full staffs of employes.

Railway employment.—Both steam and electric railways had heavy traffic. Passenger business on electric lines was particularly good. Grading of the new Dunnville, Wellandport & Beamsville electric railway was completed from Dunnville to St. Anns and track laying commenced. It is stated that the Michigan Central Railway Company will rebuild its cantilever bridge which spans the Niagara gorge at Niagara Falls. The Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway Company (electric) is now operating fifty-seven miles of line between Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Port Colborne and Port Dalhousie.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers were busy, carpenters very busy, painters in demand, plasterers busy, plumbers and gas fitters active, builders' labourers quiet. The metal and engineering trades were all active. Tailors, hatmakers, tiemakers and suspender makers were all busy. Cereal factories and canneries were employing the largest poss-

ible number of hands. The baking, meat and ice trades were busy. Barbers were active; office, sales and delivery employés busy; hotel and restaurant employés very busy; laundry workers in demand. All classes of railway and steamboat men were fully employed. Electric trainmen were particularly busy. Carters, draymen and teamsters were very busy. Unskilled labour was very well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Chippewa.—A new public school will be erected at a cost of \$11,000.

Ridgeway.—The village school will be enlarged.

Port Colborne.—The International Cork Company erected a large storage building and installed electric motors in place of gas engines. Welland canal traffic was heavy and the grain elevator was run to its full capacity.

Welland.—Building trades were active and all manufacturing concerns busy. Contracts let during the month included a \$23,000 school and the \$10,000 water-works pumping station. New wheat sold at local mills at 75 cents a bushel. A new church will be erected at a cost of \$15,000.

Bridgeburg.—Building operations were brisk. It was stated that the International Bridge Company has set aside \$3,000,000 to erect a new railway bridge to replace that now spanning the Niagara river between this place and Buffalo, N.Y.

ST. CATHERINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

July proved to be another good month for the employment of labour. All branches of industry were active to busy. The building trades were particularly busy with rush conditions, and unless more help is secured a large proportion of the season's work will not be finished. The Steel and Radiation Company has broken ground for its first building, 150 x 300 feet, which will be followed by

others of similar dimensions, largely of steel throughout. Civic works, concrete curbs, sidewalks, pavements and sewers are well under way, but the amount of work planned will be greater than can be completed this season. Some of the contracts have been awarded for the construction of the new \$180,000 water main. Business, wholesale and retail, proved good for the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The early part of the month was exceptionally dry and hurt the raspberry and other small fruit crops. Some of the vegetables also suffered. The hay crop and grass were so badly affected that milk advanced from 7c. a quart to 8c. a quart. Beneficial rain fell the middle and latter part of the month. On July 24 and 25 a strong high wind swept the district, doing thousands of dollars damage to the fruit crops. It is estimated that \$100,000 damage was done. Peaches, pears and plums suffered most. Grapes were not affected much.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were rushed with a demand for more help. The metal and engineering trades were active to busy. A few days were lost in most of the factories owing to the excessive heat wave that prevailed in the early part of the month. The woodworking and furnishing trades were all active. The printing and allied trades were busy. Journey-men tailors were active. Boot and shoe workers were busy. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, ice cutters and drivers, cigar makers and tobacco workers were busy. Tanners and curriers, leather workers, saddlers and trunk and bag makers, were active. Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, furriers, and hotel and restaurant employés were active. All branches of transportation were active to busy. Unskilled labour was active with favourable conditions for employment.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Dalhousie.—Labour was well employed for the month.

Merritton.—The labour market was active to busy, with conditions of employment good.

Thorold.—All the mills and factories were running full time. Labour was well employed. Fire damaged the Coniagas Reduction Company's smelting plant on July 11, to the extent of \$25,000.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William T. Cooper, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The condition of labour during July was not so favourable in many respects as during the previous month. The extreme hot weather during the first week of the month was the cause of many factories being closed down for a time. Outside work was also hampered through the same cause. The building trades have had an exceptionally active month, and there is considerable work ahead. A by-law to raise \$505,160 for the purpose of installing a municipal light and power distributing plant, was carried on July 25. It is expected that plans and specifications will be prepared at once, and that tenders will be called for shortly. A by-law to raise \$22,000 for the purchase of property adjoining the City Hospital was also carried. The Consumers' Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$75,000. The S. G. Buskard Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000; the company manufactures welding compounds, and carries on a general machinists' business. The Laidlaw Bale-Tie Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a share capital of \$400,000; the company is authorized to do a general business in iron, steel or any metal, or the products of iron or steel. The Delta Park Company has been granted a provincial charter to carry on a general land and building business. It has a share capital of \$50,000.

Building permits issued during June showed a big increase over the corresponding month a year ago: 213 permits with a total value of \$619,675, as compared with \$301,885 in June, 1910. A

permit has been issued for the erection of a \$30,000 building on King street, which will contain six stores and twelve living apartments. The wholesale price of sugar has increased ten cents per hundred weight, but no change has taken place in the retail price. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending July 8, 15, 22, and 29, as compared with those of the corresponding weeks of last year, were as follows:—

1911	1910
\$2,995,841	\$2,329,989
2,402,552	1,917,750
2,478,986	1,829,661

For the week ending July 29, the figures were:—

1911	1910
\$2,400,364	\$1,719,635

Wholesale and retail trade has been steady during the month, and wholesalers are looking forward to a big fall trade. The special salary committee of the Board of Education has recommended a complete adjustment in the salaries of principals, special teachers and caretakers. The local letter carriers have affiliated with the Trades and Labour Council. There is no change in the carpenters' strike situation; all those who went on strike on May 1 have found employment with other employers at the rate demanded of the Master Carpenters' Association.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The great heat wave during the first week of July, was responsible for the loss of considerable small fruits, such as gooseberries, currants, thimbleberries, etc., the first being practically cooked on the bushes. Honey is selling on the local market at 25 cents per pound, an advance of 7 to 9 cents per pound over last year. Potatoes are very scarce, and are selling at much higher prices than last year. Heavy windstorms during the month were responsible for the loss of thousands of dollars' worth of peaches, plums, pears and apples. Fruit growers estimate that from ten to fifteen per cent. of the crops have been blown to the ground and many trees are broken.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing has eased off considerably in several lines, as is customary at this season, but manufacturers of farm implements are still very busy.

Railway construction.—The Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Company has been given permission to construct a switch into the Frost Wire Fence Company's plant. The Hamilton Street Railway Company has announced that it will make extensions to its line in the eastern, northern and western parts of the city at an early date. The Board of Control has decided to ask the Government to authorize the appointment of a commission to govern the local harbour.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons have had steady employment. Carpenters, lathers and plasterers, painters and plumbers, have been busy. Structural iron workers were quiet. Iron moulders, electrical workers, linemen and stove mounters have been rather quiet. Blacksmiths and horseshoers report trade good. Jewellers and silversmiths had a fair month. Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers have been well employed. Printers have had a quiet month. Pressmen have found steady employment. Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers were quiet. Garment workers were busy. Bakers and confectioners and cigar makers and tobacco workers were busy. Barbers were busy. Broom makers had a fair month. Laundry workers were busy. Railway employés had steady employment. Steamboat employés and longshoremen were busy. Unskilled labour was well employed during the month; the demand and supply being about equal.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—Tenders are being called for the erection of a new post office and custom house. The public school teachers' salary schedule has been amended to read as follows: minimum salary, \$400; second year, \$450; third year, \$500; experience in teaching at other schools to count.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour generally was well employed during the month of July. Skilled labour was fully employed, and there was a demand for unskilled labour. The building trades were very busy, and there was some delay on account of a shortage of brick. During the past six months the city engineer's department issued 273 building permits representing \$262,228, as against 168 permits representing \$241,430 for the corresponding period of last year. Manufacturers continue to be very busy. The Cockshutt Plough Company is arranging for large additions to five departments, at an estimated cost of \$75,000, and expect to employ about 300 more men when the additions are completed. The Verity Plough Company is planning new and enlarged moulding shops, and will use the present moulding shops for other purposes. The Massey-Harris Company is erecting another warehouse. The large additions to the Watrous Engine Works are progressing rapidly. Civic improvement work under the supervision of the city engineer is progressing on a large scale. Over five miles of sanitary sewers have already been constructed this year, 211 house sewer connections have been made, and 223 plumbing plans have been filed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy. The grain crop generally speaking is light, with short straw, which will affect the winter supply of food for stock. The root crop, particularly turnips in some sections, will also be a light one. This is attributable to the very dry weather.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers were very busy, and prospects are very bright.

Railway construction.—The local street railway company is completing an extension about one mile long into the Holmedale factory district.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasters, painters and decorators, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, were very busy. Iron moulders were very busy, but lost some time on account of the extremely hot weather. Coremakers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers, linemen, metal polishers, buffers and platers, stove mounters, blacksmiths, boilermakers and sheet metal workers, were very busy. Horseshoers were from active to busy. Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers, pattern makers and coopers, were very busy. The printing and allied trades, so far as jobbing shops were concerned, were not very busy. Those engaged on regular newspaper work were busy. Tailors and tailoresses were active. Boot and shoe workers were very busy. Bakers and confectioners were busy. Cigar makers and tobacco workers, leather workers and saddlers, were active. Barbers, clerks, delivery employés, hotel and restaurant employés, were steadily employed. Laundry workers were busy. Railway trackmen were active. Freight handlers were busy. Street railway employés had steady employment. Teamsters and draymen were busy. Unskilled labour was in demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—Labour was well employed. The mills and factories were busy.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Drever, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The month of July continued to be active in nearly all lines of trade and industry, both skilled and unskilled workers being well employed. The building trade continued very active with plenty of work in sight. Contractors are being somewhat delayed owing to the scarcity of brick. The Independent Tire Company has let the contract for its new four storey, fire proof factory. It will

be built of reinforced concrete at a cost of \$47,000. Work is being rushed on the new factory of the Guelph Whitewear Company. The Guelph Carpet Mills Company is erecting a 90 x 30 foot brick addition to its factory. Tenders have been let for the remodelling of the old Morelock factory, which, when finished, will be used by small manufacturing concerns. The Standard Valve and Fitting Company has made an assignment, thus causing about fifty men who were employed there to seek work elsewhere. Manufacturers are for the most part kept running full time and in some cases are putting on extra help to meet increasing trade. Wholesale and retail merchants report trade good. Customs returns for June were \$15,644.11, showing an increase over the corresponding month last year of \$2,450.14. Men employed on civic improvement work had a very active month. Street paving, filter beds extension and the extension of the street railway into St. Patrick's ward kept them well employed. Union moulders employed by the Guelph Stove Company, the Raymond Company, Crowe's and Griffin's factories have received an increase in wages. The increase is from \$2.75 to \$3.00 for day workers and from \$3.50 to \$3.70 on an average for piece workers, and was granted after a request from the Union. There were no further changes in rates of wages or hours of labour reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy haying and harvesting. They report a very light crop of hay, owing to the extreme heat and lack of rain, and straw will be very short. Roots also have suffered to a great extent.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All classes engaged in the building trades have had plenty of work. Iron moulders, core makers and helpers reported a good month. Tube mill workers were very busy. Electrical linemen reported a good month. Machinists, metal polishers and stove mounters had a fair month, also blacksmiths and horseshoers. Men employed in sash and door

factories were very active; also piano and organ makers. Carriage makers and coopers had a fair month. Printers and allied trades report a quiet month, also journeymen tailors. Garment workers had a good month. Boot and shoe makers were busy. Teamsters and carters were very active. The supply in this class of work was not equal to the demand. Unskilled labour was well employed and in good demand.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. F. Gofton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

All classes of labour were fully employed and there was a demand for help among the carpenters and labourers on the construction of the new buildings. The month of July was a busy one in the labour circles, and would compare favorably with the corresponding month of last year. Good progress was made in the construction of the new buildings under way. The Western Shoe Company has its building up and the roof on. The L. McBrine Company has the brick work completed and ready for the roof. There were nineteen permits issued for new buildings during the month of July, valued at \$32,000. These are all for residences. Transportation, shipments and bank clearings will compare favourably with last month. Business, wholesale and retail, reported favourable conditions. There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour. There was some unrest among unskilled labourers during the month, as the demand for labour is keen, and many of them changed their positions.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers had a busy month. Owing to the dry spell, hay, wheat, barley and oats all ripened at once, and this kept them hustling. The crops will run light through this district, owing to the dry spell, but there has been lots of rain towards the close of the month.

This helped the root crops. The apple crop is going to be light. Plums are fairly good. Raspberries were scarce and sold at 15 cents per box, or 2 for 25 cents. Other market produce remained about the same as last month.

Lumbering.—This industry was active.

Manufacturing.—All establishments were busy.

Railway construction and employment.—The People's Railway Company has been at a standstill for some time.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Active conditions prevailed among bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, decorators and paper hangers, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, stone cutters and builders' labourers. Iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers were active. Steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen were busy. Metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers, stove mounters, blacksmiths and boilermakers were active; also sheet metal workers, bicycle workers, tool sharpeners and horse-shoers. The woodworking and furnishing trades were well employed. Printers and pressmen were all busy. Bookbinders were active, as were steel and copper plate printers. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were active. Hat and glove makers were somewhat quiet with boot and shoe workers busy. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were busy. Ice drivers, cigar makers and tobacco workers were fully employed. Tanners and curriers, leather workers, saddlers, trunk and bag makers were very busy. Barbers, broom makers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, laundry workers were fully employed. Railway employés were active, with freight handlers busy. Cal drivers, hackmen, carters and draymen, teamsters and expressmen were active with unskilled labour very busy. There was a shortage of this class of labour.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Markey, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Industrial conditions were never more satisfactory than they are at present, and have been all through the year. Practically all the factories are working to their full capacity. Several have increased their staffs during the year, and a few are still urgently in need of more help. This is true, for instance, of the Woodstock Wagon and Manufacturing Company, which, while it has been adding to its staff, is still looking for more men. Another significant and satisfactory feature of the situation is that several of the factories have added or are adding to their factory space, to increase their accommodation and their output. In most cases a considerable improvement in business conditions over last year is reported. In scarcely any instance has there been a falling off. In addition to all this the prospects for the future are regarded as very encouraging. The Canada Furniture Manufacturing Company, Limited, is enlarging its factory accommodation, and will increase its staff by about 100 men. It is working full time and at its full capacity. The Tobin Arms Company has enlarged its factory. Business is good and increasing. The Oxford Knitting Company has in process of erection an addition larger than the original building. The Bain Wagon Company is about to let the contract for an addition. This year's business has been the largest in the history of the concern. The Karn-Morris Piano & Organ Company, the Thomas Organ Company, and the Hay Company all report a good season's business. The same is true of the James Stewart Company, the Linderman Company, the Textile Company and of many smaller concerns. The Woodstock Wagon Company has increased both factory space and equipment. The Ken-Knit Company has a \$20,000 factory under way. The Woodstock Automobile Company has been incorporated, and the new industry is practically assured. There is some demand for help in the building trades. The following prices were offered; teams, \$5 a day; carpenters, \$3 a day; labourers, \$2 a day.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have practically finished their wheat harvest and are now waiting for the oats. The wheat crop has been abundant, and the oats promise well, although the straw will be light. Corn and roots have benefitted greatly by the recent rains. There is still some demand in certain quarters for farm help, but generally speaking the farmers are fairly well supplied.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, lathers, plasterers, painters, stone cutters, plumbers and the rest were busy, and there was a demand for carpenters and labourers. Moulders, blacksmiths, iron workers, stove mounters, machinists, metal polishers, were busy. There was a more or less constant demand for good machinists and skilled mechanics generally. Woodworkers, upholsterers, painters, varnishers and polishers, wood carvers and wagon makers were busy. Business in the printing trade was good and all printers and pressmen were busy. Tailors and garment workers were steadily employed. Bakers, butchers and cigarmakers were regularly employed. Tanners and leather workers were active. Builders' labourers were in some demand.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The condition of the labour market during the month has been exceedingly active, both for skilled and unskilled labour. The many buildings, mostly dwellings, that were in course of construction are nearly completed, also an addition to the Herald Printing Company's building. The work on the river bed is progressing rapidly and a brick boat-house is being erected. Reports from the factories show that labour, especially skilled labour, is getting scarce. This is owing to the fact that so many men

have gone to the West. Wholesale and retail merchants report business very good. The customs receipts for the port of Stratford for the month of June amounted to \$14,418.13, an increase of \$3,119.77 over the corresponding month of 1910. No change in the rates of wages or hours of labour; no trouble in the labour market was reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers were very busy harvesting. Most of the fall wheat is in and the barley cut and they are preparing the ground for fall seeding. Grain prices were as follows:—

Wheat, 80 cents per bushel.
Oats, 38 cents per bushel.
Barley, 45 to 50 cents per bushel.
Peas, 65 to 70 cents per bushel.
Flour, \$2.60 per cwt.

Manufacturing.—All the manufacturing establishments were busy during the month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers and plasterers were active. Painters, paper hangers and plumbers were very busy. Gas fitters, stone cutters, builders' labourers and all connected with the building trades were busy. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers were busy. machinists, electrical workers and blacksmiths were active. Boilermakers and jewellers were busy. Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and wood carvers were active. Carriage and wagon makers and coopers were busy. Printers had no idle men. Journeymen tailors were busy and factory workers had an active month. Bakers, confectioners and butchers were busy. Cigarmakers were fairly well employed. Harness makers did a good trade. Barbers, clerks and delivery employes were active. Hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were busy. Railway conductors, engineers, firemen and trainmen were active. Switchmen, trackmen and freight handlers were busy. Cab drivers, draymen and teamsters were fully employed. Unskilled labour was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Mitchell.—A large number of Indians, men, women, boys and girls from Oneida reserve, were employed pulling flax. There was between 400 and 500 acres to be pulled.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour conditions remained about the same as last month, with the different factories almost all very busy. Among the building trades there was very little new work, but repair work was keeping all hands busy. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is rushing the construction of its new round house, and had about 200 men and teams at work grading for its new yards, etc. As the new buildings are all of concrete, the ordinary building tradesmen are getting very little of the work. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is also to build a new coaling plant, a new sand house, new oil house, and a 60,000 gallon water tank. Wholesale and retail trade continued very active, and the wholesalers were receiving large orders from Western Canada. The strike of the iron moulders, which commenced on June 5, still continued, with no signs of settlement, and was affecting the output of the foundries involved to a considerable extent.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers in this district report exceptionally good crops. Wheat was being cut, and showed up well. Prices at which hay and oats were selling continued very high, oats fetching \$1.35 per 100, and hay \$14.00 per ton. Eggs and butter were also commanding good prices, butter selling at 25 cents per pound and eggs at 22 cents per dozen. Raspberries were a very poor crop owing to dry weather. New potatoes were selling at 10 cents per quart.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers were rather quiet, and a number have again left the city for the summer. Carpenters were busy, and a lot of repair work was being done. Lathers and painters were busy. Plumbers report trade fair. Builders' labourers were very busy. Iron moulders on stove work were very busy. At general work the strike was keeping about sixty idle. Iron workers at rolling mills were very busy, and were working night and day shifts. Machinists were busy. Electrical workers and linemen were exceptionally busy. Metal polishers and brass workers were busy. Stove mounters reported trade very brisk. Woodworkers were busy. Carriage and wagon workers were fair. Car builders were very busy. Printers and pressmen were all busy. Some of the firms have started on their novelty work for the Christmas trade. Journeymen tailors reported business only fair. Garment workers were slack, and reported that they were not receiving their consignments of cloth from Great Britain, owing to the seamen's strike. Boot and shoe workers were very busy. Most of the cigar manufacturers were not as busy as last year. Bakers and confectioners were busy. Tanners and curriers were exceptionally busy. Saddlers were busy. Broom makers were busy. Furriers reported trade good. Laundry workers were very busy. Railway train crews were very busy, and a great number of special trains were being run. Teamsters were exceptionally busy. There has been a great demand for unskilled labour, but the supply was plentiful.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Conditions in the labour market continued the same throughout July as during the month of June. The usual amount of work was done in the building trades, mechanics in that line being well

employed. Normal conditions prevailed in local industries. The Monarch Knitting Company has made good progress the past month, and about 100 hands are employed. In the railway shops conditions have been good. The Pere Marquette Railway Company has been particularly busy, and a full staff has been maintained throughout the summer months. While traffic has been fair on the Michigan Central Railway, considerable reduction has been made in the number of operating crews, particularly in the locomotive department. Engineers of seven and eight years' standing are at present engaged as firemen. Train crews have made good time on the other roads entering the city. Street railway receipts took a decided jump over the corresponding month of last year. Attendance at the baseball games of the Canadian League is responsible for the increase. Peaceful conditions between employer and employé prevailed in this city and district.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The drought during the early part of the season had a considerable effect upon the crops in this locality. The farmers state that the wheat will be considerably lighter than usual, and that the hay and oat crops will be lighter also. Corn will average fair, some localities having good crops, others poor. Apples are reported scarce. The timely arrival of rain undoubtedly had a good effect on the potato crop, which at the present time is showing up well.

Local industries have been well employed during July.

Railway construction.—The railways are taking advantage of the fine weather and considerable track work is being done.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were well employed during July. A number of building permits were issued during the month. Machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers in the local shops, and printers were well employed. Teamsters and draymen

found employment brisk. Unskilled labour was in greater demand during the month of July than during June, and at present the supply and demand are about equal.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Gregory, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The demand for labour in all lines was very brisk, owing to the industrial boom that the city is experiencing at the present time. All classes of labour were well employed, good carpenters and bricklayers being in great demand. During the last two weeks of July building permits were issued amounting to \$66,500, and the present indications are that the amount will more than double that of 1910. All factories were running full time and a number of planing mills overtime. The Walker Pant and Over-all Company, which commenced operations something over one year ago with five machines has now fifty machines in operation and employs between fifty and sixty hands. The City Board of Works has a large amount of granolithic sidewalks under construction and continually employs a large number of labourers and none have had to seek employment elsewhere. No strike or dissatisfaction was reported among any branch of trade during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Owing to the very dry weather in the first part of the month, small fruits were only a fair crop. Apples will be scarce. Many large orchards are a complete failure. Early potatoes will not be half a crop. Corn and beans will be very good. Fall wheat was good; some farmers report forty bushels to the acre. Live hogs still remained at \$7.25 per hundred.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers of all kinds were fully engaged and reported prospects bright for the fall trade.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters and paperhangers, plumbers and builders' labourers were very busy. Iron moulders, machinists, steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen, metal polishers, and brass workers were active. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and sheet metal workers and horseshoers were fairly busy. Woodworkers of all classes were very busy. Carriage and wagon makers were active. Printers and allied trades were fairly active. Journeymen tailors report trade fair. Bakers were active. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were busy. Barbers were active. Clerks and stenographers were well employed. Laundry workers were busy. Carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen were very busy. Unskilled labour was well employed.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

General activity prevailed in all branches of industry with rush conditions in the building trades. Although 181 permits have been issued for the first six months of this year there is still a big demand for houses. The building operations this year will be the greatest in the history of the city. All the factories were well supplied with work and skilled help was in demand. On July 24, the ratepayers voted on the by-laws; one to grant usual exemptions to the Canadian plant of the National Wire and Spring Company, of Albion, Michigan; the second one to provide for purchase of an automobile fire fighting apparatus; the third one to issue \$50,000 of water works debentures for new intake and necessary extensions. The Board of Works had a large gang of men employed laying out new streets, building cement sidewalks and paving streets. Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade good. Over twenty new stores have opened up in the past two months.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Owing to so much dry weather, market gardeners are not having as large a crop as they expected and cannot supply the demand. Corn and tobacco are looking well.

Lumbering.—Retail lumber yards and manufacturers were very busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were very busy and good carpenters were in demand. All connected with the metal and engineering trades were well employed. All lines of the woodworking and furnishing trades were active. Printers and pressmen were fully employed. Journeymen tailors had a fair month. Garment workers were busy. Bakers, butchers, ice drivers, cigar and tobacco workers were busy. The leather trade was good. Barbers reported business good. Clerks, delivery employés, hotel and laundry workers had plenty of work. Steamboat and railway employés were busy. Unskilled labour was well employed.

SAULT STE MARIE, ONT. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. A. Denman, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour was well employed during the month. In fact the demand was greater than the supply, particularly in the building trades. The construction of roads, sewers and walks in Steelton and Sault Ste. Marie has created a brisk demand for unskilled labour. Building was brisk, the number of permits issued and value of buildings being greatly in excess of anything in the town's history, viz: 125 permits at a value of nearly \$300,000 this year to date. The Algoma Central Railway Company is pushing its line to connect with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The Lake Superior Paper Company and the Algoma Steel Company are enlarging and improving their plants. Business was good and the various trades were well employed.

PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. Urry, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Work during this month has been slack. There is very little improvement over last month, and it is very much duller in this district than in the corresponding month of a year ago. The outlook is brighter than it was a month ago, owing to the fact that more public work has been put in hand in both cities during the month, and more is also projected, which has made the last week of July more hopeful. In addition to the city work, which every year employs a large number of hands, the letting of the contracts for railway construction along the eastern extension of the Canadian Northern Railway Company has opened up expectations of a very busy fall. So far the workers have not felt much benefit, but contractors are in both cities making arrangements for camp work. There is no exceptional activity in any trade, but the marine transportation has been a little busier during the month, and a greater number of men have been employed around the docks. The wholesale and retail trade was normal. There have been no changes in the rates of wages during the month, and no unrest in the labour market. The unskilled labourers are having a difficulty in keeping their wages up to \$2.00 a day, which is generally considered the minimum rate for this district. Many are only getting \$1.75 per day, and one firm is reported as paying as low as \$1.50 per day. There are plenty of men to supply all demands. Many skilled mechanics, failing to obtain work here, have gone further west. The Trades and Labour Council of Port Arthur have presented a scheme for a City Labour Bureau to the City Council for its consideration, and the matter has engaged the attention of a special committee appointed by the City Council to confer with the labour men. The latest statement from the Trades and Labour Council is now before the City Council, and the labour men hope their wishes

will be acceded to and their proposal given a trial. In addition to the statement, an estimate of the probable expense of running such a bureau and the estimated income has been presented. The labour men calculate that the cost would amount to some \$3,000 per year, and they think they see the probability of covering the whole of this expenditure under their scheme, and keeping in addition a complete census of the wage workers of the city, with accurate information as to accidents, sickness, lack of employment and thriftlessness.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—In the homestead districts adjacent to these cities all crops are looking well and a great number of homesteads have been taken up during this summer. For the first time in three years the hay crop is a great success, owing to plentiful spring rains this year.

Railway construction.—Railway construction has been quiet, but a rush is expected during next month, and these cities promise to be a busy centre for the engagement of men; at present, however, there are a number of men to be found work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades in both cities were dull. No large works were in course of construction. Most of the building operations were on small house property, alterations, and a few larger residences and some business blocks of no great size. The outlook for next month is brighter, and it looks probable that all the men left in the cities will find full occupation. All other trades were quiet.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

There has been no change of importance in labour conditions. Additional anxiety with regard to the supply of labour for harvest prevails, and doubt

exists as to whether the joint efforts of the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg and the railway companies will be able to bring enough to the West to meet the demands of the farmers. Some extensive additions are being made to the plant of the Manitoba Rolling Mills at St. Boniface, according to building permits taken out. Additions to the General Hospital at Winnipeg, involving an expenditure of nearly half a million, are now proceeding, the contract being let for the work during July. Exceptional activity prevails in the building trades at the present time. Factories generally are active. Nearer prospect of a better crop is having a stimulating effect. Business expands steadily. Bank clearings for the year to date show a gain over the corresponding period of last year of approximately twenty-two per cent. During the latter part of July the gain was approximately fifteen per cent. Wholesale houses reported a larger business towards the end of July than during June, and the volume of orders being received was steadily gaining as compared with last year. An important change in the rate of wages paid to bricklayers and stonemasons took place during the month. Approximately 750 men received an advance of from 62½ cents to 67½ cents per hour. The structural iron workers, of which there are, according to members of the union, 300 employed in Winnipeg, now claim to be all working at the rate of fifty cents per hour. Previous to May 1, on which day a strike was inaugurated, the rate was forty cents. The employers, however, do not recognize the union. A meeting of coopers is being arranged for the purpose of resuscitating the organization, which has for some time ceased to have meetings. The cooks and waiters of Winnipeg, to the number of eighty, at a public meeting during the week, resolved to organize. A statement has been made to the effect that power from the municipal hydro-electric plant belonging to the city of Winnipeg, will be turned on about September 15 next. The annual report of the city electrician for the year ending April 30, shows that during the year wiring permits to the number of 5,473 were issued, and

horse power of motors installed to the amount of 4,515; new lamps 82,064. The mayor of Winnipeg has announced that the City Council of Winnipeg is considering favourably the proposal of Sir William Mackenzie, the president of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, to sell out the properties of that company at the rate of \$250 for each share of stock with a par value of \$100. The condition which the City Council will require is that upon the audit of the books of the Company by an auditor to be appointed by the city, it is shown that the earnings of the company are equal to seven per cent. upon the purchase price after due provision has been made for retiring the bonded indebtedness of the company, and other usual fixed charges. Permits for new buildings issued during June, indicated an estimated expenditure of \$2,790,250, which is the largest total ever reached in one month in Winnipeg. The following are the comparative statistics for the first six months of 1910 and 1911:

	Permits.	Bldgs.	Cost.
June, 1911.....	519	634	2,790,250
June, 1910.....	373	467	2,413,700
First 6 months, 1911.....	1,982	2,371	8,581,550
First six months, 1910.....	1,789	2,213	9,906,100

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—During July the weather has been very cool, so much so as to destroy all hope of an early harvest. Grain under normal conditions will be ready to cut about August 15. Barley cutting has already commenced in Manitoba. Farmers are very much concerned over the apparent short supply of labour, and the resultant higher prices which the men will ask. The crop will not be a very heavy one to handle, as the straw is not as rank as it promised to be during the early period of the season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The class of mechanics in most demand at the present time is plumbers. All other branches appear to be fairly well supplied with men. In the engineering trades there has been some improvement during the past few weeks,

but the number of men employed is not more than at the same period of last year.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. Fulcher, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

During the past month labour has not been very well employed. Especially is this true of unskilled labourers, carpenters and plasterers. It is expected, however, that a large number of men will be needed to assist in the harvest, which will be very heavy. A special meeting was called by the mayor for the purpose of finding out the needs of the farmers in the surrounding districts, and as a result the mayor and an alderman were sent south to arrange for harvester excursions to be brought over the Great Northern Railway. The City Council is doing much local improvement this year, including widening of Rosser avenue sidewalks, and an extensive storm water drain system. The city engineer was instructed to examine and report on the water supply. The engineer reported that the best results could be obtained from sedimentation basins at a cost of \$60,000. The steel has been laid on the new transfer track, and the industrial spur between Rosser and Pacific avenues has been completed. With these two tracks the city will have excellent track-age sites for warehouses. Work has been commenced on the new Canadian Pacific Railway Company's depot. The Brandon Construction Company was the successful tenderer, and the contract price was \$60,000. This company also obtained a contract for the power house for the new hospital for the insane.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The crops are exceptionally heavy, and if warm weather comes a record crop will be harvested.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing companies were working full time and business was good.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Carpenters, lathers and plasterers were dull, but all the other building trades were busy. The other skilled trades were from active to busy, and unskilled labour was dull.

REGINA, SASK., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. B. McNeil, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

During the past month, labour, with but few exceptions, has found a ready demand at all times, especially in the building trades, which alone speaks for itself as evidence of the rapidity with which the city is growing. In consequence of the increased amount of business, both industrial and commercial, the past month has been more favourable to labour than the preceding month, or the corresponding period of last year. Both wholesale and retail trade continued to experience active business.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Reports received from throughout the Province indicate that the crops are in good shape.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Many bricklayers and masons were idle as a result of lack of material. Carpenters and joiners had an active month, also lathers and plasterers. Painters and paperhangers were busy. Plumbers were active throughout the month. Stone cutters were fairly well employed. Builders' labourers were active and in demand. Machinists, engineers and electrical workers and bicycle workers were active. All branches of the printing trades experienced an active month. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were well employed. Bakers and confectioners and butchers were active. Barbers were active and in demand. Clerks, stenographers and de-

livery employés found demands for their services. Hotel and restaurant employés were very active. Cabdrivers, hackmen and draymen were active. Teamsters and expressmen were busy. The supply of unskilled labour was equal to the demand.

CALGARY, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Howell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

An increased demand for unskilled labour, also for skilled labour in several trades has considerably improved the condition over the previous month; and a comparison with the same month of last year also showed a considerable improvement, but building operations were somewhat retarded by shortage of material.

There is a surplus of carpenters, leather workers and stone cutters, owing to a limited demand for these classes.

A very large number of residences, business blocks and warehouses are under construction.

The contract for the new \$1,000,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Company's hotel has been awarded the Ross Cartage Company, a local concern; and operations on same have begun.

There were 214 building permits issued to the value of \$817,980 during July, compared with 133 permits, totalling \$520,098 for July, 1910.

The bank clearings for the month of July were \$21,226,508, as compared with \$12,371,753 for July, 1910.

Wholesalers and retailers report further improvements in trade; and considerably better than July, 1910.

On June 15, the sheet metal workers came out on strike for a raise in wages from 42½ to 52½ cents per hour and a fifty-hour week. After negotiations with the employers they came to an agreement that the wages be increased to 45 cents per hour, from July 1 to March 30, 1912; and 52½ cents from April 1, 1912 to April 30, 1913, with a fifty-four hour week.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, plasterers, plasterers' labourers and building labourers were well employed. Plumbers, steam-fitters and helpers, carpenters and stone-cutters are fair. Moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers, linemen, blacksmiths, boiler makers, sheet metal workers and horseshoers report trade good. Woodworking and furnishing trades report condition good. Brewery workers were well employed. Printing and allied trades report trades busy. Clothing trades are well employed. Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, and cigar makers were fully employed. Leather trades are quiet. Miscellaneous trades are well employed. Transport employes report trade good. Unskilled labour well employed.

EDMONTON, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. C. Foley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The condition of labour during the month was active and compared favourably with conditions last month. Heavy rains retarded building somewhat at the beginning of the month; otherwise building mechanics were well employed. Among the buildings under construction at the present are: the Provincial Parliament buildings, Public Hospital, Public School, Court House, Massey-Harris building, Shugarman Store, Ames-Holden McCready building, Jackson Brothers' store and office block, Tegler black, Alberta Loan & Investment Company's block, J. B. Mercer's warehouse, Great West Saddlery Company's warehouse, Presbyterian Church and the Northern Hotel. Transportation companies reported an increase in business during the month and wholesale and retail trade was very active. The following figures show the business conditions during the month of June, compared with the same month in 1910:

	June, 1910	June, 1911	Increase.
Customs returns.....	\$ 29,913	49,055	64%
Building permits.....	233,670	357,929	53%
Bank clearings.....	5,350,379	9,689,373	81%
Post Office (stamps only)....	6,572	9,005	37%

Street Railway—

Passengers carried.....	311,307	525,781	69%
Revenue.....	\$13,500	\$21,934	62½%
Homestead entries.....	611	637	4½%

TOTAL FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS.

	1909	1910	1911	1911 over 1910	Increase
Customs re- turns	\$ 131,133	\$ 160,044	\$ 308,143	92½%	
Bldg. permits	1,092,184	1,056,726	1,620,431	53%	
Bank clearings	23,049,127	29,922,240	51,820,695	73%	
P. O. (stamps only).....	33,637	37,934	49,479	30½%	

Street railway—

Passengers carried....	806,988	1,566,816	2,534,358	61½%
Revenue ...	\$ 35,297	\$ 67,906	\$ 106,655	57%
Homestead entries.....		2,465	3,183	29%

The team owners have organized under the name of the Team Owners' Association. It was decided that no horses in the city should be required to work more than nine hours a day, that 5,000 pounds should be the maximum load on good roads, the load to be lessened on bad roads; also that the rate of wages be not less than 60 cents per hour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There has been ample rain and all grain crops are looking in perfect condition. Haying was general throughout the district, and will be the best that has been harvested in years. Farmers are greatly interested in the new stock pavilion which the Exhibition Association will erect immediately after the close of this year's fair. It will be the largest building of its kind west of Toronto. In outside dimensions, it will be 200 by 316 feet, while the interior arena, 90 feet by 230 will provide for 1,000 head of stock. The seating capacity will be 5,000, with standing room for an additional 5,000 spectators.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All classes of labour were well employed, the supply and demand being equally balanced. No changes in rates

of wages or hours of labour were reported during the month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Red Deer.—Building permits for the three months ending June 30, show a total of \$160,305 as against \$30,780 for the same period in 1910, or an increase of 420 per cent. The post office receipts for the same period show gains of thirty-seven to fifty-four per cent., while the freight tonnage and receipts are three times what they were last year. The returns of the land office show that the sums received for timber, mining and school lands run as high as 229 per cent. greater than last year. The only decrease that is recorded is that of the number of homestead entries, these being about one-third less than during the same period in 1910.

Strathcona.—The Public Works Department has large improvements going on, namely: paving Whyte avenue and Main street, construction of miles of granolithic and plank sidewalks and the opening up of numerous streets in the south-west of the city. Among the most prominent buildings either planned or under construction are: the new hospital, costing \$100,000 to be erected on the university grounds; the new post office, costing \$75,000; an armoury, costing \$35,000; the dormitory building on the university grounds, \$100,000; and the addition to the Roman Catholic College, costing \$40,000. Four new residences will also be erected on the university grounds for the professors.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. M. Ritchie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The labour market was very dull during the month of July. Work on city side-walks and sewers was started about the middle of the month. Work at the Exhibition grounds gave employment to a good number of men of all classes. At

times about sixty carpenters were employed. The demand for men has not been great, the supply exceeding the demand. In no branch of labour has any activity been shown. Building permits for the month of June amounted to \$94,960; for June of last year, \$92,005; for July of this year, \$20,270 up to the twenty-fifth. A new firm, The Canadian Rand Drill Company, has established its head office in Lethbridge. Its factories are at New York and Sherbrooke, Que. The strike of the coal miners is the chief cause of the depression in the various trades.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—This year's crops will be the best that were ever raised in this district. There is some fear expressed of the excessive drought having a bad effect on the ripening grain. Harvesting will be general the first week in August.

Manufacturing.—Brickyards are busy, the product being shipped to outside points.

Mining.—Coal mining is at a standstill at present. Orders are in for mine supplies, but owing to the strike they are not being filled.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers were very dull. Carpenters and joiners were fairly well employed. Lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers and builders' labourers were dull. Printers were well employed, and pressmen to a limited extent. Unskilled labour was very well employed.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The general strike of the building trades practically terminated on July 25, when a new committee was appointed to settle the trouble. It was decided that each union should make a settlement

with its employers individually, which they have all done, excepting the plumbers and electrical workers. All went on strike on June 5, excepting the electricians who went out on June 1, for an advance in wages from \$4.25 to \$5.00 a day of eight-hours. The carpenters asked for an advance from \$4.25 to \$4.50 and a "closed shop." In a number of cases this new scale prevails, but in some instances, \$4.25 remains the rule as before the strike. The improvement from the old scale is small. The other twenty-two trades, being on a "sympathetic" strike with the carpenters and electricians, returned to work on the same conditions existing prior to June 5. On July 27, the plumbers had not completed their negotiations, but out of 180 men, only twenty per cent., remained out of employment.

Vancouver is to have a new department store building, costing \$1,500,000, was the announcement of Herbert E. Burbridge, stores commissioner for the Hudson's Bay Company. The new store will occupy half of the block, bounded by Granville, Georgia and Dunsair streets.

It was announced that a new morning paper—*The Morning Sun*—(Liberal) will be issued shortly. The new company is headed by Hon. Mr. Templeman, proprietor of the *Victoria Times*.

A new ferry wharf, with greater docking capacity and freight facilities, will be shortly constructed at the Vancouver approach to the North Vancouver City wharves.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company is now constructing a new wharf at the foot of Main street (late Westminster avenue). Exclusive of the North Vancouver ferry landing, the Company has a water frontage of 490 feet, with a depth of 850 feet.

The British Columbia Electric Railway Company commenced a new service on Broadway west and Hastings street east. This makes the second longest line in Vancouver. "In pursuance of the rights and privileges granted to us by franchise, dated April 23, 1901, we are now ready to commence work on a system of mains

for the distribution of electrical energy within the limits of the city of Vancouver." This was the statement in a letter from the Western Canada Power Company which was read to the Board of Works at its meeting on July 11.

Some 2,800,000 feet of lumber was exported from Hastings Mills per three vessels that cleared for Suva, Australia and South Africa.

Fruit for canning and preserving was scarce and expensive. New apples arrived from San Francisco; being a novelty, the prices ruled high. New potatoes sold for 4½ cents a pound.

Ham and bacon rose one cent and provisions of all kinds are firm. Feed is falling a little over the prospect of heavy crops. British Columbia farmers are now busy with the hay, which will be a bumper crop.

On July 15, stone cutters resumed work after being on strike since June 5. Conditions in hours or wages unchanged.

The salmon fishing season opened on July 8. So far (July 25) the catch was poor. It is expected that the catch will be in British Columbia waters this year between 700,000 and 800,000 cases, and that something like 4,000,000 cases will be the total pack of the coast, including Alaska.

Street improvements in different outlying sections of the city, amounting to \$47,675, were confirmed by the City Council.

An apartment building will be erected on the south east corner of Pendrill and Cardero streets, by M. Conlin, costing \$70,000.

A. Des Brisay will build a \$60,000 combined business and rooming house at 541 Water street.

John Montgomery will erect a building at 3637 Windsor street for stores and rooms.

The Mainland Transfer Company, Limited, will build a two-storey brick warehouse on the corner of Nelson and Hamilton streets, costing \$70,000.

A six-storey apartment house will be erected at 1014-16-18 Davie street. It will be the most modern in Canada, costing \$135,000.

A six-storey brick building, to cost \$40,000, will be erected at 148 Cordova street, east.

A public school house, costing \$60,000, will be put up on Sixth avenue.

R. Evans will erect brick stores and apartments at 2200 Granville street, costing \$35,000.

A building permit was issued for the Dawson block, north-east corner Hastings and Main streets, to cost \$180,000.

DISTRICT NOTES.

South Vancouver.—A contract for clearing and grading Wilson road, from Main street to Victoria road was awarded for \$13,599.50. Building operations are active.

North Vancouver.—Wallace's ship-yards were destroyed by fire, loss \$50,000, mostly covered by insurance. A large number of labourers are employed at sewer work and laying water pipes.

Coquitlam.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Town Council have agreed on a flat rate of taxation for a period of ten years, providing the Company will spend \$250,000 within two years on establishment of railroad yards.

Merritt, B.C.—Building operations are active. A contract was let to build a \$20,000 hospital building.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Chow, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Generally speaking, labour has been well employed during July, the number of men employed on certain classes of work being larger than at any previous time. However, owing to numerous arrivals from outside points, there is an abundance of help offering, especially carpenters and unskilled labourers. Building permits for June amounted to \$250,000, as compared with \$287,335 for the previous month. For the first six months of the year the aggregate was \$1,432,585, compared with \$1,202,835 for the corresponding period of 1910, an

increase of 20 per cent. The bank clearings for June amounted to \$11,361,784, and for May the figures were \$12,670,535. The customs returns for June totalled \$523,858. There were 181 Chinese landed during the month, who paid the head tax of \$500. Both wholesale and retail trade are in a very healthy condition, and the future outlook is bright. During the month a deputation waited on the mayor of the city, with a request that Hindoos be given employment on city works. It was represented that the Hindoos are British subjects, though they were in a different class from other Orientals. The City Council unanimously refused the request. The City Council is about to commence the construction of a sea wall to protect the foreshore at Ross Bay cemetery from being washed away by the sea. The ratepayers recently voted \$150,000 for this purpose. The city is also spending \$50,000 to improve the electric lighting system, and a large sum to extend the sewerage system. At the July meeting of the Victoria Trades and Labour Council it was stated that the various Boards of Trade throughout the province were petitioning the Dominion Government, asking it to relax the immigration laws, claiming that there was a shortage of labour for railway construction, &c. The council passed a strong resolution protesting against any modification of the immigration laws.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The crops in the vicinity of Victoria promise a fair average yield. The fruit crop, especially plums and prunes, will not be as abundant as expected earlier in the season.

Salmon fishing.—The run of spring salmon on the northern rivers of British Columbia has been unusually good this season. The sockeye fishing season began on June 20, and the canners hope a good average year.

Whale fishing.—Whale fishing on the west coast of Vancouver Island is better than in any previous season, and the total for the season will be largely in excess of any former year.

Sealing.—The settlement of the sealing question by the governments of Great Britain, Japan, Russia, and the United States, whereby pelagic sealing will cease for fifteen years, is an event of considerable importance to a number of people in this city, and it is expected that claims for compensation will be filed by the owners of sealing vessels for the loss they will sustain through the shutting down of the industry.

Lumbering.—The lumbering industry was in a flourishing condition. All mills were working steadily with good prospects for the future. The total receipts from timber and coal licenses for the month of June were \$136,486.12. The provincial log scalers during June scaled 66,000,000 feet of logs, an advance of 6,000,000 feet over the corresponding month of last year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Work among the various branches of the building trades may be said to be brisk, with few idle men, except carpenters, who report a number of unemployed. Iron moulders, machinists, &c., report work as only fair, with some unemployed. Electrical workers, linemen, blacksmiths, horseshoers, &c., report work as fair with few idle men. Woodworkers were steadily employed, while upholsterers reported trade as somewhat quiet. Business was good in the printing trades and all men employed. Tailors reported work dull, while garment workers were well employed. Owing to the numerous public works under construction, unskilled labour was employed in greater numbers than ever before in this city; yet there was more than a sufficient number of men available.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

There has been little change in the labour situation since last month; while there has been a large amount of work going on, there are still a large number of

men idle and looking for work in the mines. Commercial activity continues, as evidenced by the heavy passenger travel and steady increase of general merchandise. Wholesale and retail dealers report business as good. There have been no changes in rates of wages during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are busy with their harvest, but there are plenty of men to meet the demands.

Fishing.—Fishermen are quiet in this district.

Lumbering.—The saw mills of the district are working steadily, and the logging camps are also in full operation.

Mining.—The coal mines in this city are working every day, and while some of the other mines in the district are working steadily, some of the mines have lost a few days work during the month.

Railway construction.—Track laying on the extension of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company to Alberni is nearly completed. There are several parties of surveyors out on the Island working on new lines to be started soon. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is steadily clearing land in different sections for sale for agricultural purposes.

The city is still busy extending its sewerage system and laying cement sidewalks on the principal streets.

Operations at the brick yard, which have been delayed a few months, are progressing, and it is expected that machinery will soon be put in and work of making brick started.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were active. Carpenters and joiners were still very active. The amount of new buildings in course of erection seems to be on the increase. Lathers and plasterers were active. Painters and paperhangers had plenty of work on hand. Plumbers reported work very active. Builders' labourers were well employed during the month. Blacksmiths and carriage workers reported work as active. Printers

reported work as steady. Teamsters and expressmen had a good month. While there has been a large amount of

work for unskilled labour in this district there are still a number of men looking for work.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1911.

DURING the latter part of the month of June two applications were received in the Department for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, as follows:

1. On behalf of the carmen employed by the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company, the number of employés affected being given as eighty directly and fifteen indirectly.

2. On behalf of the employés of the Montreal Street Railway Company, said employés being members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employés of America, No. 328. The number of employés affected was given as thirty directly and 1,970 indirectly.

Reports Received.

During the month of July reports were received of five Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Act, as follows:—

1. Report of Board to which had been referred certain differences between the Cities of Port Arthur, Ont. and Fort William, Ont., and their electrical workers, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, Union No. 339.

2. Report of Board to which had been referred certain differences between the City of Edmonton, Alta., and its electrical workers, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, Local Union No. 544.

3. Report of Board to which had been referred certain differences between the Hudson Bay Mining Company, Limited, Gowganda, Ont., and its employés, members of Gowganda Miners' Union, No. 154, Western Federation of Miners. A minority report was also received bearing the signature of Mr. Duncan J. McDonell, member appointed on the recommendation of the employés concerned.

4. Report of Board to which had been referred certain differences between the Coal Operators comprising the Western Coal Operators' Association and their employés, members of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America. A minority report was also received bearing the signature of Mr. A. J. Carter, member appointed on the recommendation of the employés concerned.

5. Report of Board to which had been referred certain differences between the Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada and its telegraphers, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

Other Proceedings under the Act.

In the application received on behalf of the carmen employed by the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company it was stated that the matters in dispute related to wages and conditions of employment, the number of employés affected being given as eighty directly and fifteen indirectly. The application as received was not in the form prescribed under the Act, and whilst communications were passing between the employé and the Department in respect of the correction of the same, a communication addressed to the Honourable the Minister of Labour under date of June 20, was received from the General Superintendent of the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway in which the following statement was made: "Beg to inform you the Committee representing the men was met at Quebec on the fifteenth instant and new schedule of rates and conditions arranged and agreed to."

In the application received on behalf of the employés of the Montreal Street Railway Company for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation it was stated that the differences

question grew out of the dismissal by the Company of certain employés and alleged discrimination against them as members of the Union. The number of employés affected by this dispute was given as thirty directly and 1,970 indirectly.

A Board was established by the Minister on July 19, Messrs. J. L. Perron, K.C., and Charlemagne Rodier, both of Montreal, Que., being appointed members of the same on the recommendation of the employing Company and of the employés respectively. At the close of the month of July the Board had not been completed by the appointment of a Chairman.

In the July number of the *Labour Gazette* reference was made to the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which was referred, for adjustment, certain matters in dispute between the following boot and shoe

manufacturers of the City of Quebec, namely: The John Ritchie Company, Limited, The William A. Marsh Company, Limited, Gale Brothers, and J. M. Stobo, and their employés. During the latter part of the month communications were received in the Department from The John Ritchie Company, Limited, Gale Brothers, and J. M. Stobo, stating that the findings of the Board were accepted by them as an adjustment of the disputes in their respective factories. The letter of The John Ritchie Company, Limited, which was received in the Department on July 5, said in part:

"We have pleasure in thanking the Board, and the Department, for their laborious and efficient work in their efforts to bring about a better understanding between employer and employed, and hope it will lead to better results than have prevailed."

I. REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CITIES OF PORT ARTHUR, ONT. AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT., AND CERTAIN EMPLOYÉS OF SAID CITIES, BEING ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL UNION NO. 339.

THE Minister of Labour received on July 3, the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain differences between the Cities of Port Arthur, Ont. and Fort William, Ont., and employés of said cities, being electrical workers and members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, Local Union No. 339.

The matters in dispute which led to the establishment of this Board related to wages and hours, the number of employés affected being given as thirty-two directly and sixty-six indirectly.

A Board was established by the Minister on June 1, and was constituted as follows: Mr. J. Dix Fraser, Port Arthur, Ont., member appointed on the recommendation of the Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William; Mr. C. W. Foster, Port William, member appointed on the recommendation of the employés con-

cerned; and Rev. S. C. Murray, D.D., Port Arthur, Ont., Chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the foregoing members of the Board.

The first meeting of the Board was held in Port Arthur on June 13; subsequent meetings were also held in Fort William, the Board completing its work of conciliation and investigation on June 29. The points considered by the Board were discrimination, wages, date of payment, hours per day, overtime, and annual agreement. After a very thorough investigation of these points the Board drew up an agreement effective for a period of one year from June 1, 1911. This agreement was presented to the Councils of both cities and to the representatives of the employés. It was formally signed by both parties to the dispute, their differences being thus amicably settled and the threatened strike averted.

On July 19, a letter was received from the City Clerk of Fort William, acknowledging receipt of a copy of the findings of the Board in the above matter and stating that the same had been presented to the City Council at a meeting held on July 11. The letter of the City Clerk further stated that: "The members all expressed themselves as being entirely in accord with the award of the Board of Conciliation, and as far as known, the terms of the award are perfectly satisfactory to the men, and in acknowledging receipt of your report, I was instructed to convey to your Department the thanks of the Council for the successful adjustment of the dispute between the Electrical Workers and this city."

Report of Board.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

PORT ARTHUR, June 30, 1911.

F. A. Acland, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Department of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir:

The members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the matter of the dispute between the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William and electrical workers, beg leave to submit the following report:

In the matter of the "Industrial Disputes Act, 1907", and in the matter of differences between the cities of Port Arthur, Ont., and Fort William, Ont., and certain employés of the said cities being Electrical Workers, and members of the International Brotherhood of electrical workers of America, Local Union No. 339.

The Board, composed of Rev. S. C. Murray, D.D., Chairman, of Port Arthur, Mr. J. Dix Fraser, of Port Arthur, and Mr. C. W. Foster, of Fort William took the oath of office before Magistrate Halling of Fort William.

The first meeting was held in Port

Arthur, Tuesday, June 13, at four o'clock p.m. The documents were read, including clause of the Act bearing most directly upon the case, and methods of procedure agreed upon. The Board then adjourned to meet at Fort William the following day.

Meetings were held continuously, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 14 to June 21, inclusive.

All members of the Board were present at every sitting of the Board.

The City of Port Arthur was represented by Acting Mayor H. B. Dawson, in the earlier sessions, and by Mr. Richard Fox, Manager of the Electrical Department of the City of Port Arthur.

The City of Fort William was represented by Mr. A. L. Farquharson, Manager of Utilities for Fort William.

The employés were represented by Mr. John B. Pegg, of Fort William, and Mr. A. R. McRae, of Port Arthur.

Your Board decided not to place men on oath and to give all possible liberty in discussing points at issue.

The situation was somewhat complicated.

1. The employés in both cities were living under practically the same conditions, and were members of one union.

2. The schedule of wages in one city differed in almost every instance from the schedule operative in the other.

3. Men working under a specific designation in one city might be employed, in part, in as many as three departments, while the men similarly designated by the other city might be serving in more than one department, though different from the departments in the former.

4. In order to substantiate their claims the employés usually quoted Western Wage Schedules, while in their defence the cities quoted Eastern Schedules, making it necessary to study a wide range of conditions in order to reach an intelligent basis.

5. While the employés had stated in their application for a Board of Conciliation that they "are willing to expurgate" certain clauses which involve recognition of their Union, it was pleaded that it had not been anticipated that the

above expression would bar discussion of that point. Though contrary to precedent the point was re-admitted with the result that it was mutually agreed to substitute the word "Employés" for "Union" (see clause 1 of agreement). The points considered were discrimination, wages, date of payment, hours per day, overtime and annual agreement, in all which was involved the question of uniformity in the two cities.

Upon adjournment Wednesday, June 21, it was agreed to meet Friday morning at Fort William, June 23, and as far as possible interview parties to the dispute during the interval.

On Friday morning the Board met, reported progress and held conference with Mayor at Fort William, who assured the Board that he would advise his council to acquiesce in the finding of the Board should it be unanimous.

After discussion of the principal points now at issue—wages and hours—it was agreed to adjourn to meet at the call of the Chairman, and to spend whatever time was necessary in study of relative cost of living as compared with wages schedules, using the *Labour Gazette* for the former purpose in compiling comparative tables with a view to a fair and intelligent agreement, and also to further interview parties.

The Board again met Tuesday morning, June 27, reported progress, compared tables and made draft agreements as a basis for further discussion with parties to the dispute.

Wednesday, June 28, The Board met, reported progress, and completed the agreement, and returned to the parties.

A meeting of the employés was convened for Wednesday evening. Their representative, Mr. Foster, presented the agreement, which, after argument and presentation of statistical tables, was accepted by a majority of the men, and upon a second vote was accepted unanimously, and their representatives authorized to sign.

Thursday morning, June 29, the Board again met, made a final draft of agreement, ordered copies to be prepared for signature, and during Thursday afternoon and Friday morning had the agree-

ments before the Council of Port Arthur, and the Mayor and Clerk of Fort William, and also the representative of the men and duly signed.

The dispute was thus, by an unanimous finding of the Board, amicably settled, and a uniform agreement for the two cities and their Electrical workers formally signed.

The agreement is as follows:

AGREEMENT BETWEEN CITIES OF PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS OF SAID CITIES.

1. That the Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William in the event of disputes arising between the cities and their employés with regard to wages, hours, or any other matter pertaining to the welfare of their employés, agree to confer with their employés through their regularly appointed representatives, and that such appointees shall not in any way be discriminated against in subsequent relations with the cities on account of having accepted such appointment from their fellow employés.

2. Scale of wages recommended.

Foremen.....	\$100.00 per mo.
First linemen.....	3.50 per day.
Second linemen	3.00 "
Wire chief	100.00 per mo.
Meter men.....	90.00 "
Cable men.....	4.00 per day.
Arc light trimmers and repairers.....	80.00 per mo.
Trouble men.....	90.00 "
Phone installers....	90.00 " or 3.50 per day.
Wire inspectors.....	3.75 "

3. That employés be paid semi-monthly.

4. That ten hours shall constitute a day—from seven o'clock a.m. to six o'clock p.m., with one hour at noon for dinner; or as may be mutually agreed upon between managers and men; and further that the ten-hour day shall continue throughout the year.

5. All time worked over regular schedule working hours, to twelve o'clock midnight, shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half; after midnight, double

time. Sundays and all Dominion holidays, including New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day will be paid at the rate of double time. Should any of the above mentioned holidays fall upon Sunday the day observed by the Federal or Provincial Government will be observed.

6. That this agreement shall remain in force for one year, beginning June 1, 1911, and shall continue in force from year to year, from June 1 to June 1, unless notice in writing be given by either party on or before April 1, in any year, and if no such notice be given, then this agreement shall remain in force for the further period of one year beginning June 1.

Board of Conciliation:

(Sgd.) E. C. MURRAY,
Chairman.

J. DIX FRASER,
C. W. FOSTER.

We accept the above award.

For the City of Fort William:

(Sgd.) S. C. Young,
A. McNAUGHTON, *Clerk.*

For the City of Port Arthur

(Sgd.) H. B. DAWSON,
Presiding Officer.
J. McTEIGUE, *Clerk.*

For electricians duly elected to represent employés of Fort William and Port Arthur:

(Sgd.) A. McRAE,
JOHN B. PEGG.

All which is respectfully submitted.

S. C. MURRAY, *Chairman.*
C. W. FOSTER,
J. DIX FRASER.

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO,
June 30, 1911.

II. REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CITY OF EDMONTON, ALTA., AND CERTAIN EMPLOYÉS, BEING ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL UNION NO. 544.

THE Minister of Labour received, on July 5, the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred certain differences between the City of Edmonton, Alta., and employés, being electrical workers and members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 544.

In the application for the establishment of this Board it was stated that the dispute grew out of a demand on the part of the employés concerned for a change of wage allowance or remuneration of the employés, and a change generally of conditions surrounding their employment in and about the various utilities owned and operated by the City of Edmonton, namely: telephones, electric lights, street railway, and electric power. The number of employés concerned was given as thirty-five.

A Board was established by the Minister on June 2, and was constituted as follows: Mr. Arthur W. Ormsby, Edmonton, Alta., member appointed on the recommendation of the City of Edmonton; Mr. W. Symonds, Lethbridge, Alta., member appointed on the recommendation of the employés concerned; and the Honourable Mr. Justice H. C. Taylor, Edmonton, Alta., Chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the foregoing members of the Board.

The Board convened on June 21, at the City Hall in the City of Edmonton. Working rules and schedules of wages were examined; and a new set of rules and a new schedule of wages were drawn up by the Board for each of the departments concerned, namely: telephone department, electric light and power, power-house and street railway electrical

workers. The Board recommended that the rules and schedule above mentioned should remain in force from July 1, 1911, until May 1, 1913. After making some changes both parties to the dispute accepted the recommendations of the Board; the dispute being thus amicably settled and the threatened strike averted.

Report of Board.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

DISTRICT COURT.

EDMONTON, June 30, 1911.

To the Honourable,
W. L. Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the City of Edmonton (Employer), and certain of its employés being electrical workers, (Employés).

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation, established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1907, to whom the above dispute was referred under the provisions of the said Act, having concluded their duties, beg to report as follows:

The Board convened at the City Hall in the City of Edmonton, pursuant to appointment, on Wednesday June 21, 1911, and proceeded to enquire fully into the matters in dispute. Working rules and schedule of wages covering the different departments of the City concerned were fully gone into and a new set of rules and a new schedule of wages were drawn up by the Board who unanimously agreed to them. These were submitted to the parties interested and were accepted by them after some changes had been made, and we are pleased to report that the dispute herein has been harmoniously settled.

We attach hereto, duly signed, the working rules and schedule of wages as agreed upon.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) H. C. TAYLOR,
Chairman,
A. W. ORMSBY,
For the City,
WM. SYMONDS,
For the Workers.

Telephone Department.

WORKING RULES AND SCHEDULE OF WAGES.

1. The City does not object to any of the employés of this Department belonging to the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers or Union, nor is it the intention of the City to discriminate against any of the employés because of his connection with same, it being understood that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will not, in any way, interfere with or limit the right of the City to discharge or discipline its employés. And nothing herein contained is to be understood as debarring any employé or any committee of employés of the City of Edmonton, affected by this schedule, from interviewing the management relative to any future difference or disagreement pertaining to the provisions herein.

2. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work in exchanges except during the months of November, December, January and February, when eight hours shall constitute a day's work.

3. All overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half. Sundays and Dominion Holidays shall be counted as overtime.

4. Employés who are relieved from duty owing to inclemency of weather, except by their own fault or request, will be allowed one-half a day's pay after having worked two hours of such day. A full day's pay shall be paid only on working, at least, six hours of such day.

5. Employés shall be paid semi-monthly, payment to be made on or before the twenty-second of the month for wages due up to and including the fifteenth of the current month, and on or before the seventh of the month for wages due up to and including the last day of the preceding month.

6. "Foreman" means an employé having charge of five or more men.

7. Where carfare during working hours is deemed necessary by the City, same will be furnished to employes affected by this schedule. Where transportation is considered necessary by the City beyond the five-cent limit the City will furnish same to employes.

8. The foreman shall be held responsible for all tools belonging to the City.

9. Schedule of wages:

The Board recommends that the position of city foreman is worth \$115 per month; cablemen, \$3.75 to \$4.50 per day; exchange linemen, 33½ to 41½ cents per hour; wire chief \$100 to \$110 per month; switchmen and assistant wire chief, \$85 to \$95 per month; inspectors, \$70 to \$100 per month; chief installer, 41½ cents per hour; installers, 25 cents to 33½ cents per hour; cable helper, 30 cents per hour.

10. Nothing herein shall be construed to reduce the pay of any employe now getting a higher rate of pay.

The Board recommends that this schedule do take effect on July 1, 1911, and continue until May 1, 1913.

(Sgd.) G. S. ARMSTRONG,
Mayor.

A. CLUBB,
President, Local 544, I.B.E.W.

J. H. HELLIER,
*Financial Secretary, Local Union 544,
I.B.E.W.*

Electric Light and Power.

WORKING RULES AND SCHEDULE OF WAGES.

1. The City does not object to any of the employes of this Department belonging to the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers or Union, nor is it the intention of the City to discriminate against any of the employes because of his connection with same, it being understood that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will not in any way interfere with or limit the rights of the City to discharge or discipline its employes. And nothing herein contained is to be understood as debarring any employe or any committee of employes of the City of Edmonton, affected by this

schedule, from interviewing the management relative to any future difference or disagreement pertaining to the provisions herein.

2. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work except during the months of November, December, January and February, when eight hours shall constitute a day's work.

3. At electric light line work the first five hours overtime worked between 6 p.m. and 11 p.m., shall be computed at the rate of time and one-half of the standard rate. Additional overtime at electric light line work or overtime starting at 11 p.m., or later, shall be computed at the rate of double time of the standard rate and shall continue until 7 a.m., except intermission for meals.

4. All time worked on Sundays and Dominion holidays at electric light line work to be paid at the rate of double time.

5. Employes relieved from duty owing to inclemency of weather except by their own fault or request will be allowed one half day's pay after having worked two hours of such day. A full day's pay shall be paid only on working at least six hours of such day.

6. Employes shall be paid semi-monthly, payment to be made on or before the twenty-second of the month for wages due up to and including the fifteenth of the current month, and on or before the seventh of the month for wages due up to and including the last day of the preceding month.

7. Where carfare during working hours is deemed necessary by the City same will be furnished to employes affected by this schedule. Where transportation is considered necessary by the City beyond the five cent limit the City will furnish same to employes.

8. All wires carrying a voltage of 650 volts or more shall be classified as high voltage wires.

9. When work is to be done on high voltage wires not less than two journeymen are to be assigned to the job except on "thawing machines." No apprentice shall be allowed to work on high voltage wires.

10. In case of trouble with high voltage

wires and where work is hazardous, two journeymen or more must be sent out to repair the trouble. One man can be sent out to watch until another man can be obtained.

11. Schedule of wages:

Foreman, \$125 a month; sub-foremen and linemen 45 cents to 50 cents per hour; arc lamp trimmer and troublemen 42 cents per hour.

12. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to reduce the pay of any employé getting a higher rate of pay.

The Board recommends that this schedule do take effect on July 1, 1911, and continue until May 1, 1913.

(Sgd.) G. S. ARMSTRONG,
Mayor.

A. CLUBB,
President, Local 544, I.B.E.W.

J. H. HELLIER,
Financial Secretary, Local Union 544, I.B.E.W.

Power House.

SCHEDULE OF WAGES.

1. The chief electrician in the power house being responsible for the performance of all electrical apparatus, altera-

tions, etc., the Board considers the position worth \$110 per month as a minimum. Assistant to chief electrician 40 to 45 cents per hour.

The Board recommends that this schedule do take effect on July 1, 1911, and continue until May 1, 1913.

(Sgd.) G. S. ARMSTRONG,
Mayor.

A. CLUBB,
President, Local 544, I.B.E.W.

J. H. HELLIER,
Fin. Sec., Local Union 544, I.B.E.W.

Street Railway Electrical Workers.

SCHEDULE OF WAGES.

1. Foreman, \$115 per month; linemen $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour; car-repairers, 35 cents per hour.

The Board recommends that this schedule do take effect on July 1, 1911, and continue until May 1, 1913.

(Sgd.) G. S. ARMSTRONG,
Mayor.

A. CLUBB,
President, Local 544, I.B.E.W.

J. H. HELLIER,
Fin. Sec., Local Union 544, I.B.E.W.

III. REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE HUDSON BAY MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, GOWGANDA, ONT., AND EMPLOYÉS.

THE Minister of Labour received on July 10, the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between the Hudson Bay Mining Company, Limited, of Gowganda, Ont., and its employés, members of Gowganda Miners' Union, No. 154, Western Federation of Miners. A minority report was also received from Mr. Duncan J. McDonell, member appointed on the recommendation of the employés concerned.

In the application for the establishment of this Board it was stated that the dispute in question related to a reduction of wages by the Company and an increase in the price for board, the employés

demanding that the old scale of wages should be continued. The number of employés affected by the dispute was given as thirty.

The Board which was appointed to investigate the differences was composed as follows: Professor John Sharp, New Liskeard, Ont., member appointed on behalf of the employing Company; Mr. Duncan J. McDonell, Gowganda, Ont., member appointed on the recommendation of the employés concerned; and Mr. George Ritchie, K.C., Toronto, Ont., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the foregoing members of the Board.

The Board met on June 15, at the Com-

pany's mine about twelve miles from the village of Gowganda. At this meeting the Company produced the scale of wages in question and gave the following reasons in support of their action, namely, the extra cost of bringing supplies to the locality; that the property was not sufficiently developed to justify any further expenditure for the accommodation and convenience of the men; that the old scale of wages was too extravagant and higher than the wages paid at other mines around Gowganda; that the cost of the work done was not justified by the results shown; and that about eighty per cent. of the men working in the operating mines around Gowganda were getting wages on the new scale submitted by the Hudson Bay Mining Company. The employés, on the other hand, submitted the evidence of many witnesses and claimed that the remoteness of the locality, the loss of time and expense going to and returning from Gowganda, as well as the extra cost of such necessities as the men required, justified their contention that the old scale of wages should not be changed. The Board also visited the bunk house which had been complained of and unanimously recommended that the same should be suitably enlarged and the roof mended. The day following the Board visited several of the mines in the district and found that the men were, on the whole, contented with their wages and condition.

The report was signed by the Chairman and Professor Sharp, member appointed on the recommendation of the Company, and was favourable to the contention of the Company; the minority report signed by Mr. Duncan J. McDonnell, member appointed on the recommendation of the employés, being favourable to the men.

Report of Board.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

GOWGANDA, June 6, 1911.

To the Honourable
Wm. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1907, and in the matter of the differences between the Hudson Bay Mines at Gowganda and its employés.

The Board of Conciliation convened at the Company's mine, near Hanging Stone Lake, about twelve miles from the village of Gowganda, on June 15, 1911, in the presence of all the employés at the mine.

There were present Mr. Duncan J. McDonnell, a member of the Board appointed by the employés, Professor John Sharp, M.A., appointed by the Company, and George Ritchie, the Chairman.

The employés named Fred. J. Carroll to represent them before the Board. The Company named Horace G. Young to represent it before the Board, both parties consenting, and the members of the Board were duly sworn.

The Chairman briefly explained the scope and objects of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and asked for the co-operation of both sides.

The Company then produced the scale of wages in question and adduced evidence in support of it, showing that the extra cost of bringing supplies to this remote locality, a distance of about sixty miles from the railway, amounting to \$1.60 per one hundred pounds, justified the reduction from the old scale of wages to the new scale; that the property was merely a prospect and not yet sufficiently developed to justify an expenditure for the accommodation and convenience of the men further than the buildings and conveniences at present existing; that the old scale of wages was too extravagant and higher than the wages paid at mines around Gowganda in a like state of development; and that the cost of the work done was not justified by the results shown; that about eighty per cent. of the men working in the operating mines around Gowganda

were getting wages on the scale submitted by it.

On the other side the men submitted the evidence of many witnesses and showed that owing to the remoteness of the locality and the difficulty of ingress and egress, there being two portages and a trail, very swampy, of about fourteen miles, the loss of time and expense going to and returning from Gowganda (fare \$1.50 for both ways), the extra cost for such necessities as the men required for wearing apparel &c., amounting to about 38 cents per week, each man, as compared with Cobalt prices, justified their contention that the old scale of wages should not be disturbed. (See memo of comparison between the old scale and the new scale herewith enclosed.)

The Board visited the bunk-house and heard evidence from the men showing that it was too small to accommodate twenty-six men; that the roof leaked, and the Board was unanimous in finding that the bunk-house should be suitably enlarged and the roof mended. There was no complaint about the food.

In the course of taking the evidence, reference was made to the Millerette Mine and the O'Brien Mine (Big Six), about three miles from Gowganda, and the Board deemed it advisable to visit these mines.

Accordingly, on the following day the Board visited the first of the above mines and took further evidence as to the scale of wages paid the men there. The Board next visited the O'Brien Mine and obtained the scale of wages paid to the men there, and it was shown that the men were content at these two places with their wages and accommodation although they worked ten hours per day.

The men further submitted the scale of wages paid the men at the Labrick Mine, the Boyd-Gordon Mining Company, the Calcite Lake Mining Company, the Powerful Mines, Limited, the Reeves-Dobie, Blackburn and Big Six. Some of these are in operation and some are not, but all are referred to in the *Labour Gazette* under date of March, 1911, at page 985.

The scale of wages paid the men at Big

Six is enclosed herewith marked "A." The scale of wages paid the men at the Millerette Mines is hereto annexed marked "B". The scale of wages submitted by the Hudson Bay Company and posted on the door of the bunk house is hereto annexed marked "C." In this latter scale the wages of the blacksmith instead of being reduced to \$3.50 per day were continued at \$4.00, and with this exception the scale marked "C" is what the Company contend for.

After securing such evidence as the Board deemed necessary, it convened on the evening of June 16, at Gowganda, and after considering the matter in dispute in all its phases, Mr. McDonnell contended very strongly that the old scale should be restored, Mr. Sharp contending very firmly that the new scale under the circumstance was only fair to the Company as compared with the wages paid by other mining operators.

A compromise was suggested by the Chairman to split the items in difference, but neither side would yield on any points and except as to the improvements in the bunk house, which the Company agreed to remedy, the Board was unable to make an unanimous report.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) GEO. RITCHIE,
Chairman.
JOHN SHARP,
Member.

"A"

WAGE SCALE.

We make no charge for board, and the following amounts are what the men receive clear of all expenses.

	Per hour.	Per shift.
Drill runners, in shaft stope, or raise	\$.30	\$3.00 ⁰
Drill runners, in drift or cross cut.....	.27½	2.75 ⁰
Drill helpers, in shaft, stope or raise .....	.25	2.50 ⁰
Drill helpers, in drift or cross cut.....	.22½	2.25 ⁰
Topmen muckers, trammers.....	.20	2.00 ⁰
Blacksmiths.....	.35	3.50 ⁰
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	.22½	2.25 ⁰
Carpenters.....	.32½	3.25 ⁰
	and	
Carpenters, helpers .....	.30	3.00
Axe men, general work.....	.25	2.50
Pick and shovel, general work.....	.22½	2.25
Firemen.....	.20	2.00
	.22½	2.75

From the above it will be seen that we are paying on the average about 25 cents

per shift, more than is paid for the same class of work by the majority of mines in Cobalt.

"B."

MILLERETTE SILVER MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SCALE OF WAGES FOR MEN EMPLOYED AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1909.

Shifts are ten hours except at the Power Plant where twelve-hour shifts are worked. Overtime paid at same rate as regular time. One dollar per month deducted from each man for Medical Service. Seventy-five cents per day charged to each man for Board. Men will be charged full board unless absent for three successive meals or more.

OCCUPATION.

	Per hour.	Per shift.	Rate No. 6
Drill runners in shaft, stope or raise...	\$.37½	\$3.75	\$3.00
Drill runners in drift, or crosscut.....	.35	3.50	2.75
Drill helpers in shaft, stope or raise....	.32½	3.25	
Drill helpers in drift or crosscut.....	.30	3.00	
Hoistmen.....	.32½	3.25	
Topmen, Muckers, Trammers and Nippers.....	.27½	2.75	
Blacksmiths, general.....	.37½	3.75	
Blacksmiths, steel sharpening.....	.40	4.00	
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	.32½	3.25	
Carpenters.....	.37½	3.75	
Carpenters' helpers.....	.30	3.00	
Axemen, pick and shovel, general work	.27½	2.75	
Firemen.....	.32½	3.90	
Hand-steel miners (hammermen).....	.32½	3.25	
Special work not on this list at varying rates.			
Cordwood paid \$1.50 per cord. Board charged at 75 cents per day.			

"C".

WAGES TO GO INTO EFFECT APRIL 15, 1911.

Machine runner, in shaft.....	\$3.75
" helper, in shaft.....	3.50
" runner, in drift.....	3.50
" helper, in drift.....	3.25
Muckers.....	2.75
Surface labourers.....	2.75
Blacksmith.....	3.50
" helper.....	2.75
Hoistman.....	3.25
Teamster.....	50.00 mo.
Woodcutters (per cord).....	1.50
For nine-hour day. Board 75 cents per day.	

By Order,

(Sgd.) H. G. YOUNG,
Manager.

OLD SCALE OF WAGES.

There was no drift at this time.

		Clear.
Shaft—Machine runners.....	\$4.00	\$3.30
Machine helpers.....	3.50	2.80
Machine muckers.....	3.25	2.55
Surface labour.....	3.25	2.55
Blacksmith.....	4.00	3.30
Blacksmith's helper.....	3.25	2.55
Hoistman.....	3.50	2.80
Teamster—\$50 per month.....		1.91½
60 cents for Board.		

NEW SCALE.

		Clear
Shaft—Machine runner.....	\$3.75	\$2.87½
Machine helper.....	3.50	2.62½
Drift—Runner.....	3.50	2.62½
Runner helper.....	3.25	2.37½
Muckers.....	2.75	1.87½
Surface labour.....	2.75	1.87½
Blacksmith.....	3.50	2.62½
Blacksmiths' helper.....	2.75	1.87½
Hoistman.....	3.25	2.37½
Teamster—\$50 per month.....		1.91½
75 cents off for Board.		

By order of—

(Sgd.) H. G. Young.

WHAT REDUCTION AMOUNTS TO PER SHIFT.

Shaft—Machine runners.....	\$.42½
Machine helpers.....	.17½
Drift—Runner.....	
Muckers.....	.67½
Surface labour.....	.67½
Blacksmith.....	.67½
Blacksmiths' helper.....	.67½
Hoistman.....	.42½
Teamster (no change).....	

HUDSON BAY MINES, LIMITED.

SCHEDULE OF WAGES—GOWGANDA CAMP.

	Old Scale.	New Scale.
Machine men.....	\$4.00	\$3.50
Machine helpers.....	3.50	3.25
Muckers.....	3.25	2.75
Blacksmiths.....	4.00	4.00
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	3.25	2.75
Deckmen.....	3.25	2.75
Hoistmen.....	3.50	3.25
Surface labourers.....	3.25	2.75
Teamster (monthly).....		50.00
Engineer.....	3.50	3.50
Cook (monthly).....		80.00

Seventy-five cents per day deducted from all employes for board except those employed at the monthly wage.

(Sgd.) HUDSON BAY MINES, Ltd.,
Per H. G. Young,
Manager.

Minority Report.

The text of the minority report of Mr. Duncan J. McDonnell is as follows:

GOWGANDA, ONT., June 22, 1911.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in the matter of differences between the Hudson Bay Mining Company and its employés, the Board of Conciliation appointed to inquire into this matter met at the mine near Hangingstone Lake, Gowganda, on Thursday, June 15, at 2 o'clock, p.m. Those present included Geo. Ritchie, Chairman, who was appointed by the Hon. the Minister of Labour, John Sharp, appointed by the Company, and Duncan J. McDonnell, appointed by the employés.

The members of the Board being duly sworn then proceeded to take evidence. The Company was represented by H. G. Young, Manager, Arthur Pooley, foreman, and C. E. Cook, timekeeper. The employés were represented by Fred. T. Carrol, Nicolas King, Duncan Campbell, Alex. Chisholm, Thomas Temple, and others of the employés, who acted as witnesses.

Both parties consenting, H. G. Young presented the Company's side of the case, and submitted a wage scale introduced in the first instance by himself, without consulting the Company in the matter, and claimed as his reasons for doing so that the Millerette Mining Company were paying the same rate of wages and that the cost of freighting provisions into the Camp was high, also that the previous Manager (now deceased) did not run the mine upon an economical basis.

Arthur Pooley, the foreman at the mine, then gave his evidence and claimed that sixteen of the twenty-seven men affected still remained at the mine, stating that those who ceased work made no complaint, but asserted that in his (Pooley's) mind the new scale was too low and as proof he admitted that he made an advance of twenty-five cents per shift to some of the men, but that this change was not upheld by the General Manager.

After the Company's evidence had been given Fred. T. Carrol presented the employés' side of the case, and proved that the new scale of wages which was posted on April 15, had been altered somewhat. Several employés were examined who gave evidence of the bunk-house being unfit for the men to live in, and also that all the employés were dissatisfied with reduction owing to the many inconveniences of the locality and demanded unanimously that the wages should be, at least, as denoted in former scale.

After all the evidence deemed necessary was obtained at the mine the Board then adjourned for the day after deciding to visit the Millerette mine which pays the lowest wage in Camp.

Friday, June 16, the Millerette property was visited and upon inquiries being made it was demonstrated that the Millerette Mines, Gowganda, were paying slightly over the scale adopted by the Hudson Bay Company. The Board then visited the Miller Lake O'Brien and were tendered a copy of their wage scale, which showed they were paying a much better wage than the Millerette Mine, and not as H. G. Young had stated. The sleep camps, although not the best, bore a greater resemblance to human habitation than the shelter at Hudson Bay property.

The same evening (June 16) the Board met to consider evidence and after a lengthy discussion in analysing the situation, failed to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. The Chairman suggested a compromise which neither of the other members would agree to. In my opinion the Company had no reason to introduce a reduction in wages as they were not by any means paying the highest scale in Gowganda.

The conditions under which the men live and work are far from being as they should be. The bunks are hard boards without even a common mattress whilst the blankets can speak and act for themselves. There is no "dry" accommodation for the miners and indeed taking the property as a whole it is not operated with any degree of consideration for the men.

The contention of the Company that

cut was justifiable owing to prohibitive cost of mining is perfectly absurd, as the same argument would apply with more than equal force in favour of the men.

Under all the circumstances of the case, and taking into consideration the entire evidence, I am convinced the employés have not been fairly dealt with in the premises, and without any hesitation do state that the Hudson Bay Mining Company have been guilty of using their men unfairly, to say the least. Further-

more, I wish to include in this my report that, regardless of the findings of any individual member of this Board, the fact still remains that the Hudson Bay Mining Company have directly infringed Section 57, Chapter 20, of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and are therefore liable in that respect.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) DUNCAN J. McDONNELL,
Gowganda, Ont.

IV. REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE COAL OPERATORS COMPRISING THE WESTERN COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION AND EMPLOYÉS, MEMBERS OF DISTRICT NO. 18, UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

THE Minister received, on July 11, the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between the Coal Operators comprising the Western Coal Operators' Association and the workmen who had been employed in these mines. The Companies comprised in the Western Coal Operators' Association are as follows: Bankhead Mines, Limited, Bankhead; The H. W. McNeill Company, Limited, Canmore; Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, Lethbridge; West Canadian Collieries, Limited, Blairmore; The International Coal and Coke Company, Limited, Coleman; Royal Collieries, Limited, Lethbridge; Chinook Coal Company, Limited, Lethbridge; Leitch Collieries, Limited, Passburg; Davenport Coal Company, Burmis; Crows' Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, Fernie, B.C.; The Corbin Coal and Coke Company, Limited, Corbin, B.C.; Hosmer Mines, Limited, Hosmer, B.C.; Diamond Coal Company, Limited, Diamond City; Canadian Coal Consolidated, Limited, Frank, Alta.; Hillcrest Collieries, Limited, Hillcrest; and the Maple Leaf Coal Company, Maple Leaf. The miners concerned are members of District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America. The mines affected are located in eastern British Columbia and the southern portion of Alberta. The number of men concerned is placed at 6,000.

The largest individual Companies comprised in the Association are the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Fernie, B.C., and Michel, B.C., and the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company at Lethbridge, Alta. The difficulties referred to the Board for adjustment resulted from the failure of the Coal Companies and their employés to effect a working agreement to take the place of one expiring on March 31. The men refused to continue work until a new agreement had been effected. The questions at issue were: conditions of work and wage rates covering the various mines and classes of labour; in the first named question is understood to have been comprised the degree of recognition given by the operators to the employés' organization.

Upon being apprised of the failure of the miners' and mine owners' conference to agree upon terms of settlement, the Minister of Labour instructed Mr. J. D. McNiven, an official of the Department of Labour, to proceed to Fernie for the purpose of lending the good offices of the Dominion Government in any way which might be found of service, also to facilitate and expediate the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the event of the parties concerned being unable of themselves to arrive at an understanding.

The application from the employés for the establishment of a Board of Con-

ciliation and Investigation was received on April 13, and a Board was immediately established by the Minister, being constituted as follows: Rev. C. W. Gordon, D.D., Winnipeg, Man., Chairman; Mr. Colin Macleod, Macleod, Alta., named by the operators; and Mr. A. J. Carter, Fernie, B.C., named by the employes. The Board proceeded with the work of investigation immediately. A short adjournment was made on May 12, and the inquiry was resumed and carried to completion. The report is signed by Rev. C. W. Gordon, D.D., as Chairman, and Mr. Colin Macleod, the member appointed on the nomination of the operators. In a note attached to the report Mr. Macleod signifies his agreement with the Chairman generally, but indicates a few minor points of difference. A minority report was received from Mr. A. J. Carter, the member appointed on the men's recommendation.

The Board's report opens with a brief sketch of the course of the dispute, closing with an expression of regret that the efforts of the Board have been unsuccessful in bringing the dispute to a conclusion, but remarking that "it is, however, the conviction of the Board that after due consideration of the equity and of the effect of this decision, the parties will come to an agreement on the basis suggested." The report points out that during the progress of the investigation every mine was visited, every witness called, and every grievance probed as each party desired. Sworn statements taken from the Companies' books were presented, pay rolls were examined, and mine officials and union officials were placed on the stand. Sanitation was inspected, and the cost of living, the cost of coal production, the tonnage output of mines, the selling price of coal, markets, the relation of coal companies, and all similar matters, were, at the instigation of the parties and on its own motion, fully investigated.

In discussing the question of the causes of the "perennial strife between the parties to this dispute", the Board remarks that "many grievances of the miners were reported arising from conditions of work, interpretation of agreement, dis-

crimination, &c., &c., due in some cases to misunderstandings, in some to petty tyranny of subordinate officials, in some to mismanagement of mines, and in some again to unwise interference of Union officers. At this point the Board ventures the opinion that a stupid, tyrannical or unsympathetic pit-boss or foreman may work great injury in a mine and should be removed, and that a meddling secretary of a local union can with the greatest ease keep a camp in a state of turmoil. His local should deal with him. The Board further made the discovery that in the mines best managed there were fewest causes of complaint. These grievances, while individually of comparative insignificance, cumulatively furnish a mass of inflammable material for strike conflagrations. They ought to be dealt with promptly and settled without delay." These matters are not, however, in the Board's opinion, sufficient to explain the phenomenon of recurring strikes and persistent antagonism between the parties concerned.

The question of the relation between the Operators and the Union is then taken up and some consideration is given to the discussion of the "check-off", in which, the Board explains, so far as it applies in the case of the present dispute, is involved "the principle of the open or closed shop, as also the development, if not the existence, of the Union."

On the question of wages the Board points out that as the investigation proceeded certain striking features emerged, prominent among these being two in particular: firstly, an abnormally low day-wage scale and an abnormally high wage for men engaged in pillar coal; and, in the second place, that out of the eighteen Companies concerned only four have paid any dividends, and these four only intermittently, while during the past two years probably two-thirds of the mines have been operated at a loss. The Board admits finding an impression in some quarters that these losses were due to mismanagement or to collusion with railway companies. This point is discussed at some length.

In reaching a finding upon the wage scale the Board was governed, it is

stated, by certain well-defined principles, as follows: (1) A living-wage is a necessity. (2) In mines operating under the same Association and within the jurisdiction of the same Labour Union, uniformity should prevail as far as possible. (3) In the same mining camp equalization of wages should be sought. (4) After passing the limit of the living wage the financial standing of the Company should be considered.

The schedule of wages proposed by the Board is as follows: (1) That the day-wage scale be increased as follows: ten per cent. advance up to \$3.00 inclusive; eight per cent. advance from \$3.00 to \$3.50, the latter inclusive; five per cent. advance above \$3.50. (2) A differential of 5 cents to 7 cents per ton in all pillars presently without a differential, the application to be by mutual consent. (3) An adjustment of the Contract Rate at Lille Mine so as to make the rate proportionate to the size of seam. (4) An advance of three per cent. on Contract Rates at Lethbridge. (5) All other Contract Rates to remain unchanged. In discussing the schedule of wages recommended by the Board it is pointed out that the general result of the acceptance of the proposed schedule would be an increase in day wages amounting to about \$280,000, offset by a reduction on pillar differentials of about \$46,000, leaving a total net increase in the Companies' payrolls of about \$234,000; "but", says the Board, "though this may appear a somewhat heavy increase, the Board feels that the wages will be more equitably distributed than formerly, the lowest wages paid being increased and the highest reduced."

Some remarks also are offered by the Board as to sanitation and the neglect of ordinary precautions against disease, dirt and overcrowding, the following expression of view being made on this subject: "The Board cannot but express its profound regret that nowhere could it discern indications of any sincere and earnest attempt on the part either of a Company or of a Local Union to promote the social, moral and intellectual well-being of the workers in the mines. Earnest and intelligent co-operation here

would surely be productive of the best results."

Report of Board.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:

BANFF, ALTA., July 5, 1911.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labour,
Department of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in the matter of differences between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, your Board respectfully presents the following report:

Historical Sketch.—During the years 1909 and 1910 the Western Coal Operators' Association and District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America had been conducting operations under an agreement which terminated March 31, 1911. Under the terms of this agreement, a conference was held at Calgary, Alberta, thirty days prior to the date of expiration of this agreement, to negotiate a new agreement. The conference proved fruitless, the agreement lapsed on March 31, 1911, and immediately the miners throughout practically the whole district covered by the eighteen mines "ceased work."

The Department of Labour immediately offered a Conciliation Board; the parties finally accepted. The Board was constituted with Mr. A. J. Carter of Fernie, B.C., representing the United Mine Workers of America, and Mr. Colin Macleod of Macleod, Alberta, representing The Western Coal Operators' Association, and Rev. Charles W. Gordon, D.D., of Winnipeg, as Chairman.

The Board re-convened at Lethbridge, Alberta, on April 26, continued in session until May 12, and adjourned; convened at Coleman, Alberta, on June 8, and finally adjourned in Banff, Alberta, on July 5, 1911.

The Board regrets its inability to present a unanimous Report. Mr. A. J. Carter, who represents the United Mine Workers of America, will present a Minority Report. The Board further deeply regrets that after the utmost diligence and care in the securing and weighing of evidence secured during the investigation, and after the most strenuous and prolonged efforts to harmonize the opinions and attitudes of the parties, that it is forced to report a failure in this respect, in that neither of the parties is prepared to accept the finding of the Board. It is, however, the conviction of the Board, that after due consideration of the equity and of the effect of this decision, the parties will come to an agreement upon the basis suggested.

The problems confronting the Board in dealing with this dispute were so intricate and varied, and the issues involved so vast and far reaching, that the time consumed was far beyond the expectation of any of its members. But having entered upon the task, it was felt that anything but the most thorough and exhaustive investigation would satisfy neither the Board itself, nor the Department, nor the country at large.

In conducting its work, the Board placed itself entirely at the disposal of the parties in seeking to possess itself of the fullest data upon every point. Every mine was visited, every witness called, every grievance probed as each party desired. Sworn documents taken from the Company's book were presented, payrolls were examined, mine officials and union officials were put on the stand. Sanitation was inspected; the cost of living; the cost of coal production; the tonnage output of mines; the selling price of coal; markets; the relation of coal companies to railway companies; these and all cognate matters at the instigation of the parties and on its own motion, the Board faithfully and fearlessly investigated. No information was refused by either party, no inquiry curbed.

When it is remembered that in The Western Coal Operators' Association there are eighteen mining companies represented, working lignite, bituminous

and anthracite fields, differing in methods of working and in character of seams, with a capital of \$40,000,000, and that in District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America there are eighteen locals, each with its own set of claims and grievances and all united in common aims, it will not be difficult to understand why the Board found it necessary to extend the time of its labours to such a length.

Throughout this investigation the Board has set itself to discover the causes of this perennial strife between the parties to this dispute, feeling that there must be some deep rooted reason, not for divergence of opinion simply—that is explicable and yields to reasonable negotiations—but for the spirit of hostility approaching to bitterness, and of distrust that clouds their every relation.

Many grievances of the miners were reported arising from conditions of work, interpretation of agreement, discrimination, &c., &c., due in some cases to misunderstandings, in some to petty tyranny of subordinate officials, in some to mismanagement of mines, and in some again to unwise interference of Union officers. At this point the Board ventures the opinion that a stupid, tyrannical or unsympathetic pit-boss or foreman may work great injury in a mine and should be removed, and that a meddlesome Secretary of a Local Union can with the greatest ease keep a camp in a state of turmoil. His local should deal with him. The Board further made the discovery that in the mines best managed there were fewest causes of complaint. These grievances, while individually of comparative insignificance, cumulatively furnish a mass of inflammable material for strike conflagrations. They ought to be dealt with promptly and settled without delay.

But these grievances, while they account for local irritation, do not explain the phenomena of recurring strikes, persistent antagonism and suspicion, impossibility of mutual concession, &c., that have marked the relations between the parties during the past years. What is the cause? Minor grievances, annoying though they be, never appear at the meetings of the Scale Committee where

agreements are discussed. Difference of opinion on a wage question is inevitable, but this yields to negotiation by reasonable men. What is the cause of this deplorable feeling? The effects are serious enough to concern thoughtful men all over the country. The situation has become intolerable. The question is not solely for the parties primarily concerned and their interests, vast though they may be, but for those constituting that Third Party, The People, with their immensely greater interests, who, unable to protect themselves from loss and suffering, are wholly at the mercy of those who at will let loose upon them this biennial flood of misery and strife. What is this?

A study of the Calgary conference sets forth one chief cause in clear light. For thirty days the parties sat in conference, so-called, unable to achieve a single step in advance. What blocked the way? The General Provisions of the Agreement, as they are called, and specifically the "Check-off." What is this "Check-off?" It is a plan by which the Company agrees to collect for the Union its dues, assessments, fines, &c., from the employes affected. This plan, which seems to be peculiar to the coal mining industry, has found a place in practically all the Districts in the United States where the United Mine Workers of America are in existence, is recognized in the Statutes of Alberta, and has been in operation in all the mines represented in the Western Coal Operators' Association. Why then should the "Check-off" clause become the *bête noir* of every conference? Simply because in the "Check-off" is involved the principle of the "open" or "closed" shop, as also the development, if not the existence, of the Union.

A certain variety of "Check-off" clause the operators will accept, though grudgingly perhaps, but a particular form of "Check-off" the operators resolutely reject. And why? Because in this particular form of "check-off" clause both the Union and the operators believe they see the closing of the door. At every conference both parties sit with their eyes upon that door. Let it move ever so little, open or shut, and the gates are out. And this in the face of the extra-

ordinary fact that the Union frankly and fully concedes the "Open shop", and the no less extraordinary fact that the operators frankly and fully concede to the Union the right to exist and develop itself among their employes. Thus the Union, professing the policy of the "Open Door", gently proceeds to close it a little and are surprised and grieved to find behind the door the whole body of the operators shoving as for dear life. Meantime, the Third Party, the People of Canada, gaze and suffer. If the shop is "Open", why bother about the "Door." A little more sincerity on the part of both parties and a definite understanding upon the question would eradicate what, in the opinion of the Board, is a deep-rooted cause of this continuous strife, and would effectually remove the inability of the parties to rationally negotiate an agreement. Settle the "Open shop" question, and with that the right of the Union to exist and to exercise its proper functions, and there will be little difficulty in finding clear and adequate words with which to frame an acceptable "Check-off" clause with those clauses germane to it, *viz.*, those dealing with Mine Management, Union Jurisdiction, Discrimination, &c., which now invariably awaken strife.

The Board, therefore, suggests that both parties frankly come out into the open in regard to the principle of the "Open Shop" and in regard to the right of the Union to exist and exercise its functions, and then there will be no difficulty in drafting the clauses named above. The operators must remember that a mine is not a hole in the ground with coal in it, but is an industry producing coal for the market in co-operation with labour, and the miners must remember that there are no coal miners unless mines are in operation.

On the question of wages the Board discovered wide divergence of opinion, but, as the investigation proceeded, certain striking features emerged upon the field of inquiry, and prominent amongst these, two in particular, *viz.*, an abnormally low day-wage scale and an abnormally high wage for men engaged in pillar coal. Then too, there was

brought out into clear prominence the startling fact that out of the eighteen companies only four have paid any dividends, and these four only intermittently, while during the past two years probably two-thirds of the mines have been operated at a loss.

The Board came across the impression, not only among the miners but also in the community generally, that this was due in some cases to mismanagement and in others to collusion with railway companies. It is true there are instances of loss due to mismanagement and to unfortunate experiment, but this is true only in comparatively few mines. As to railway influence, the Board was unable to discover that such influence was used either to depress the selling price of coal or to increase the cost of production. There are instances where a railway company secures the lowest rate on coal, but this is to be accounted for by the common business custom of giving a better rate where the whole output of product is purchased and where the security is absolute. The Board is of the opinion that under present conditions most of the coal mines in this district cannot without loss increase the cost of production. It is obvious that this fact has a profound influence upon the question of wages. It is equally obvious, however, that in certain cases this influence must be steadily resisted. When the question, for instance, is one of a living wage, the ability of a mine to pay must be disregarded, from the simple consideration that while it cannot be shown to be an absolute necessity that a particular mine should be worked, it is clearly evident that the wages a man receives must be such as to support himself and his family with a decency and comfort as Canadian citizens.

In coming to a finding upon the wage scale the Board was governed by certain well defined principles:

1. A Living Wage is a necessity.
2. In mines operating under the same association and within the jurisdiction of the same Labour Union, uniformity should prevail, as far as possible.

3. In the same mining camp equalization of wages should be sought.

4. After passing the limit of the Living Wage the financial standing of the Company should be considered.

In the application of these principles to the Day Wage scale the Board found little difficulty. The rates for both Inside and Outside Day men are obviously too low. The Board, therefore, suggests the advance mentioned in the schedule below.

In approaching the Contract Rates the Board experienced more difficulty. Here a great variation was discovered in the wages paid for the same class of work in different mines. For instance, the average wage for contract miners steadily employed in the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's mines stands at \$3.54 per day, this being the lowest average in the district. Counting all contract miners in this mine the rate would be lower still. This low rate is partially accounted for by the fact that the character of the mining in these mines seems to demand less highly skilled labour. In other mines general averages for all contract miners for a year showed such variation as is indicated in the figures \$3.98, \$4.62, \$5.46, \$5.61 and \$6.00 per day. This variation is to be accounted for partly by a difference in the contract rates in different mines, but more by the character of the seam, and the method of working. The Board felt little difficulty in deciding that an average over a mine for contract miners of \$3.54 per day was too low, and hence the suggestion that the rates prevailing in the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's mines should be advanced three per cent. A higher advance might have been suggested had it not been that already a very substantial increase had been suggested in the Day Wage, which in this particular mine would affect a very considerable proportion of the pay-roll.

In considering the earnings of different classes of contract miners working in the same mine, the Board made another striking discovery, namely, that the miners engaged in Pillars earned wages

far in excess of those earned in other kinds of work. The following table of average net daily earnings will illustrate these differences:

AVERAGE CONTRACT (NET) EARNINGS PER MAN PER DAY FOR THE YEAR 1910.

WEST CANADIAN COLLIERIES, LTD.
BELLEVUE MINE.

	Per Day (net).
Breasts (up the pitch).....	\$ 4.89
Breasts (across the pitch).....	4.74
Pillars.....	8.80
Development.....	4.09
Total contract.....	5.46

BLAIRMORE MINE.

	Per Day (net).
Rooms.....	\$ 5.22
Pillars.....	12.31
Development.....	8.95
Total contract.....	\$ 6.00

LILLE MINE.

	Per Day (net).
Breasts.....	\$ 3.33
Pillars.....	5.04
Development.....	6.24
Total contract.....	4.62

INTERNATIONAL COAL AND COKE CO., LTD.

COLEMAN MINE.

No. 2 Seam.

	Per Day (net).
Rooms.....	\$ 4.44
Pillars.....	6.56
Entry.....	4.93
Total contract.....	\$5.38

No. 4 Seam.

	Per Day (net).
Rooms.....	\$ 5.79
Pillars.....	6.66
Entry.....	4.98
Total contract.....	\$ 6.16

Total both seams.....\$ 5.61

BANKHEAD MINES, LTD.

BANKHEAD MINE.

	Per Day (net).
Gangways.....	\$ 7.01
Counters.....	5.31
Chutes.....	4.37
Breasts.....	4.36
Crosscuts.....	4.30
Pillars.....	7.37
Average earnings.....	\$ 5.20

In support of a claim for these high averages, two facts must be remembered; first, that this pillar work is recognized as more dangerous, and as therefore demanding more highly skilled men, and second, that it appears to be an estab-

lished rule, though perhaps not invariably, that men who carry up the rooms have their turn at the pillars. But even with these facts in mind, the Board could not bring itself to justify rates of mining that resulted in such remarkable discrepancies between men engaged in the same mine as indicated in the figures, \$4.74 and \$8.80 for an average daily wage.

These discrepancies stand out more strikingly when the individual earnings are considered. In one mine whose general daily average net wage for the whole mine is \$5.61 per day, individual net daily earnings run up in one instance, to \$10.13 per day for the year, and in this same mine twenty men show daily net average earnings of \$6.72 to \$10.31, the lowest daily average in the same mine being \$4.01 per day. In another mine where the average net daily earnings for contract men for the year are \$6 per day, individual earnings of men steadily employed show a variation of from \$3 to \$17, \$19 and even \$20 per day. Indeed the records show a miner earning for four days a daily net average of \$44.72. In this same mine fifty-eight men received for the year 1910 net earnings of over \$1,000 each. These figures found in documents duly attested as being extracted from the Companies' payrolls impressed the Board not so much with the fact that unduly high wages were being paid, but that rates that permit such extraordinary variations in earnings in the same mine demanded readjustment. The Board, therefore, suggest that the rate for pillar coal be reduced. Hence, the differential in Pillars mentioned in the schedule below of 5 cent to 7 cents per ton as may be decided. So much for pillar rates. Now for Contract Rates generally.

A strong plea was made for a general advance in contract rates throughout the district, but with the exception of the Lille Mine, where for a certain class of work the earnings are too low, and where a readjustment will mean advance, the Board could not see its way to yield to the demand for a general increase of the

Contract Rates in the face of the high averages prevailing throughout the district, with the exceptions noted.

The Board might have considered an advance in the case of Michel with a daily average of \$3.96 for all contract miners, and of Fernie with a daily average of \$3.98 for the year 1910, though these rates can hardly be claimed as below a living wage, were it not for the peculiarly trying conditions of the Company operating these mines, and for the strong declaration of the newly appointed manager that by the introduction of new methods he expects to be able to increase the earnings of the men by ten per cent., at least.

The operators assert that the general result of the acceptance of the schedule of wages below would be an increase in Day Wages amounting to about \$280,000, and a reduction by pillar differential of about \$46,180 per annum over the district, a total net increase in the Companies' payrolls of \$233,820. But though this may appear a somewhat heavy increase, the Board feels that the wages will be more equitably distributed than formerly, the lowest wages paid being increased and the highest reduced.

The Sanitation of the various mining camps came under the careful investigation of the Board. In a number of camps sanitation has received the careful consideration of the companies, but in regard to the sanitary conditions in others the Chairman found it necessary to call the attention of the local and Provincial authorities to the deplorable neglect of the ordinary precautions against disease, dirt and over-crowding. A Company, giving but a perfunctory attention to these matters, lays itself open to the most serious condemnation and cannot hope to win and to retain the respect and co-operation of its employés.

The Board cannot but express its profound regret that nowhere could it discern indications of any sincere and earnest attempt on the part either of a Company or of a local Union to promote the social, moral and intellectual well-being of the workers in the mines. Earnest and intelligent co-operation here would

surely be productive of the best results.

The Board further regrets that by the action of the parties in declining the suggested schedule of wages as a basis of settlement, it was prevented from offering its assistance in preparing an Agreement which could with little difficulty be prepared and which undoubtedly would do much to remove causes of grievance, clarify ambiguity in expression and altogether make for the harmonious co-operation of the parties in the working of the mines.

The Board is convinced, however, that with a clear and definite understanding and a sincere agreement upon the question of the "Open Shop" and with an acceptance of the suggested wage schedule an agreement can be made satisfactory to both parties.

The following is the schedule of wages suggested:

1. That the Day Wage scale be increased as follows:—

Ten per cent. advance up to \$3.00, inclusive.

Eight per cent. advance from \$3.00 to \$3.50, the latter inclusive.

Five per cent. advance above \$3.50.

2. A differential of 5 cents to 7 cents per ton in all pillars presently without a differential; the application to be by mutual consent.

3. An adjustment of the Contract Rate at Lille mine so as to make the rate proportionate to the size of the seam.

4. An advance of three per cent. on Contract Rates at Lethbridge.

5. All other Contract Rates to remain unchanged.

I have presented the above as the Majority Report of the Board, Mr. Macleod being in full accord therewith, with the exceptions noted in his subjoined statement.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) CHARLES W. GORDON,
Chairman.

I concur with the award of the Chairman with the following exceptions:

(a) In clause one (1) of the schedule of

wages the word "inclusive" should read "exclusive."

(b) In clause two (2) the figure "seven" should read "twelve".

(Sgd.) COLIN MACLEOD.

Minority Report.

The text of the minority report of Mr. A. J. Carter in this matter is as follows:

BANFF, ALTA., July 6, 1911

To the Honourable

The Minister of Labour,

In the matter of dispute between the Western Coal Operators' Association and its employés as represented by District 18, U.M.W. of A. which includes practically the whole of the men working in and around the mines operated by the several companies known as the above Association.

The details in connection with the work of the Board have been recorded by your duly appointed stenographer, therefore it is needless for me to outline the proceedings or dwell in any manner upon this feature of the Board's work. I feel, however, in order to emphasize the position taken by the Board in dealing with this dispute that it is essential to point out that all possible speed has been taken, consistent with the importance of the matter under consideration and keeping in mind the probability of getting the parties together with a view of making a mutual settlement, and that no undue delays have taken place. The Board convened at Lethbridge on April 28, and have visited in the meantime, most of the camps affected under this dispute.

Before dealing with the matters of dispute that have been brought to the attention of the Board, I desire to briefly touch upon the actions of the Chairman, Rev. C. W. Gordon, after all evidence had been taken, in trying to arrive at a settlement, and also in the making of the report. It may be somewhat irregular, but I feel it a duty to the Department and the public to do so. On the twenty-sixth ultimo, in requesting the Committees to submit a statement of their relative

positions, he stated: "That he had not up to that time understood the points of contention between the parties", and further emphasized his desire to have both parties submit statements showing clearly the points of contention, and outlining those particular things that each party insisted on having even at the expense of a continuation of the deadlock. In response to this request the miners submitted a full and detailed statement setting forth their demands. The operators' reply was impracticable and evasive in the extreme. On the first instant, a proposal regarding wages was submitted by the Chairman to the parties, which was rejected by both on the third. The Board then made an attempt to draft a report, but each of the other members refused to review, or argue on the evidence that had been placed before them, stating that they were agreed to sign a majority report embodying the suggestions contained in the proposal submitted to the parties by the Chairman on the first instant. This procedure was, in my opinion, most inconsistent, and compared with the statement made by the Chairman on the twenty-sixth that "this whole matter is too big a question to be settled in any but a thorough way, and, as far as I am able, I shall make it thorough," it would appear that the interests of the parties involved had become a secondary consideration to the operation of the mines at any cost. Not having had the privilege of reviewing their report, I am unable to say that I agree or disagree with them, with the exception of the matter of wages when, after going over the question briefly, I found I could not conscientiously accept the position taken by the Chairman in the aforementioned proposal.

The matters of dispute resolve themselves into four main questions as follows:

Day Wage Rates, being rates paid to all employés in and around the mines employed by the day.

Contract Rates, being prices paid for the actual mining of coal and work done in connection therewith by the miners.

Differential in Pillars, which is a claim by the operators for a less contract price

on this particular class of work when compared with other contract prices, and is generally understood to mean a reduction from rates paid at present in most cases, and the *General Provisions* of the agreement between the two parties, being clauses governing the conditions of employment and the relationship to be maintained between the two parties.

In considering the evidence submitted, and the statements made by both parties, I would consider that the following would be a fair basis of agreement:

Day Wage Scale.—On rates below \$2.50 an advance of fifteen per cent; on rates from \$2.50 to \$3.15 inclusive, ten per cent; on rates above \$3.15 an advance of eight per cent., with the elimination of all twelve-hour schedules.

Contract rates.—Substantial advances at Michel, Lille, Canmore and mines at and around Lethbridge, with a general advance at all mines excepting where extraordinarily favourable conditions exist.

Differential in Pillars.—This cannot be considered as a general principle, and should be taken into consideration only with the conditions existing at the various mines.

General Provisions.—These contain some matters of vital importance to both parties, but, as the representatives of the miners only, submitted what they desire in this direction it is safe to assume that these matters would not long delay settlement providing the question of wages could be satisfactorily arranged.

In support of my position generally, I desire to offer the following arguments.

In dealing with the question of wages the Board was asked to make comparisons between the wages paid in this district and in the mining districts of Montana, Wyoming, Washington and Vancouver Island, and it is shown in practically every instance that the rates paid in this district, both contract and day wage, are much lower than the rates for the same classes of labour in the districts named.

Another point that has been forcibly shown in connection with this matter is the phenomenal advances that have oc-

curred during the past few years in the cost of living. This necessarily curtails the purchasing power of the individual in every case where wages remain stationary.

Another important matter that was drawn to the attention of the Board, and one which appears to have been lost sight of by my colleagues is the effect of the elimination or restriction of the blasting of coal on the wages of contract miners. When the present contract rates were fixed it is admitted that they were based on the understanding that men were allowed to blast their coal. In many of the mines shooting is now prohibited and this undoubtedly places the men in a very unfavourable position, compared with the advantages they enjoyed when permitted to blast the coal, and after the evidence by all witnesses on this matter, as to the relative opportunities from a wage standpoint, it would only be equitable and just that the men be compensated in a fair and reasonable manner as they are in other districts when blasting is eliminated.

I find that there have been substantial increases in wages granted on this Continent to all classes of labour, during the past few years, and I am of the opinion that the men working in and around the mines are justly entitled to the same consideration. According to the evidence submitted, the miners have not received any material advances in wages, in fact, a great majority have not received any increase since the present rates were fixed some years ago. It is apparent that the majority of the contract miners in the district are averaging less than four dollars per day, which according to the testimony of every company official should in their judgement be from \$4 to \$5 per day. It has also been freely admitted by all company officials who were examined that they have received substantial increases during the past two years, and this is a further argument in favour of the claims of the miners. At Coal Creek, Michel, Lille, Lethbridge and Canmore the conditions were most unfavourable to the men, and it was pointed out that in many instances it was an im-

possibility for the men to make a wage that would, at least, ensure them a decent living. In almost all of the mines, owing to the nature of the winter's experience out in the West, it is an impossibility to give the men an opportunity to work regularly, even if other matters, such as steady trade, railway facilities, &c., are all favourable. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that a man should have an opportunity of making a fair wage in order to withstand these contingencies. It is quite true that some mines show much above the average, but these are exceptional, and generally the class of work where these wages are obtained is of such hazardous and dangerous character that they are warranted to the fullest extent. This, however, is not uncommon in the mining industry, and it is a fact, that in practically every coal field in the world there are mines at which men earn more than the average wages, consequently I do not think that the men in this field should be singled out regarding this particular feature, or that evidence on this point should be taken to prove that wages generally are exceptionally high. I desire to draw attention to one matter in connection with the averages that were submitted by one company. I refer to those of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company. In Coal Creek, the manner in which the Company endeavoured to place statements before the Board was misleading and were compiled in such form as to leave a wrong impression as to what the correct averages were for these particular mines. The method adopted was to show some of the averages of men who had worked under the most favourable conditions and leave out those who had worked under the unfavourable conditions; again in Michel according to testimony, it had been the practice for two men to be loading on one contract check and all the coal sent out would be credited to one man, the other man being classed as a company man, and paid as such. Under this method whatever earnings over \$3.00 were credited to the contract miner would have to be divided between the two men in that place, and while the average would be shown as the full amount received by the

contract miner, the actual wages would be less fifty per cent. of the amount above \$3.00. The adoption of this method of payment also clearly shows that the contract rates in such cases are not sufficient for the miner to make wages, hence the necessity for review.

In all cases the payrolls asked for were not submitted, but extracts given that would take up considerable time before any intelligent understanding as to the manner of compiling, or the information they intended to convey, could be reasonably arrived at, and, taking into further consideration that all documents have been kept at all times, almost exclusively in the possession of the Chairman, it has placed me in the position of being able to get only a slight knowledge of the facts they may contain. While the miners were not in a position to submit evidence contradictory to the statements of daily averages submitted by the Companies, it was shown, in the case of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company that the daily averages submitted did not give any actual idea of the real earnings. In connection with this matter a letter was filed by the Ex-Secretary of Michel Local which was received by himself from the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, in connection with certain compensation claims, showing the average weekly amount earned by contract miners during 1909 to be \$12.36. This, I would like to point out, is made up in the manner prescribed by the Workmen's Compensation Act, and should, under the circumstances, be much more reliable information on actual earnings than the other statements submitted by the Company.

In connection with the differential on Pillars, I find that this could not be applied as a general principle, as the conditions affecting the earnings of the men in this class of work vary considerably at the different mines, as the physical conditions of the seam vary. It is true that in some of the mines, exceptionally high wages are made under most favourable circumstances, but this does not apply generally. In some of the mines, the differential is already in operation, but this is not true of the majority, nor

should it, in my opinion, be the case, and it may be pointed out that there are mines where no differential now exists that the men employed are making only low wages, in many instances even below the minimum rate for miners. In the case of the differential existing at Hillcrest, as a result of an award made by the Rev. Hugh Grant as Arbitrator, on July 7, 1909, it was clearly stated that such reduction was given, not on account of any principle of differential, but on account of the adverse conditions in connection with the outside haulage, and this in my opinion is not a justifiable method of determining prices to be paid in the mines, nor should it be taken into consideration in discussing the principle generally.

I have little to add to the statement already given covering General Provisions, but would point out that both parties insist on certain principles being embodied in the manner laid down by the respective parties. Possibly the most serious point of contention is the Check-off, which is practically an assignment on wages for dues, given by members of the United Mine Workers of America, and for the collection of which the companies are responsible. This is a principle which has been acknowledged in various forms since the Organization of

the United Mine Workers of America, and I cannot see that the companies would be justified in refusing this at this time, or of imposing any worse conditions on the men than have existed previously.

One other very important matter in connection with the mining industry in this district, which is very noticeable, and which has a very detrimental effect on the welfare of both men and operators, is the overproduction. There are too many men available to meet the present demand for coal; consequently, it is impossible to insure the miners steady employment: I am of the opinion, though this may not be within the scope of my duty as a member of the Board, that the Government should take some measures to check the indiscriminate immigration into this coal field.

The operators have, in many instances, endeavoured to show that the mines were not on a paying basis, but have not during any part of the proceedings contended that they were unable to procure a higher price for their coal. I am of the opinion that an increase of eight to ten cents per ton on the selling price would meet the increases asked for by the men.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) A. J. CARTER,

Representative Employés.

V. REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA AND CERTAIN EMPLOYÉS, BEING TELEGRAPHERS AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS' UNION OF AMERICA.

THE Minister of Labour received, on July 17, the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain differences between the Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada and telegraph operators in its employ, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

In the application for the establishment of this Board it was stated that the dispute related to rates of wages, working conditions, the dismissal of a number of men and general discrimination against them as members of the Union, and for acting on a committee

representing the employés. The number of employés concerned was given as 200 directly and 1,100 indirectly.

A Board was established by the Minister on March 20, and was constituted as follows:—Mr. Frederick H. Markey, K.C., Montreal, Que., member appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company; Mr. D. Campbell, Toronto, Ont., member appointed on the recommendation of the employés concerned; and the Honourable Mr. Justice J. V. Teetzel, Toronto, Ont., Chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the foregoing members of the Board.

The Board met in the City of Toronto on April 6, concluding its work on July 13. The General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraph and other officials of that Company, as well as representatives of the Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada and of the employes were present at the meetings.

With respect to the dismissal of the men and alleged discrimination against them as members of the Union, the Board found that eleven men had been dismissed on or about the 14th of February, 1911, three of whom had acted on a committee which had presented a schedule of wages and proposed rules to the Company, at the same time requesting a conference with the Manager for the purpose of considering the said schedule of wages and set of rules. This proposal had been refused and the dismissals had followed shortly afterwards. The Company agreed to reinstate the former employes with the exception of four, including the three who had acted on the committee; other reasons, the Company alleged, being responsible for their dismissal. The Board, however, with the exception of Mr. Frederick H. Markey, member appointed on the recommendation of the Company, thought the fourth member should be reinstated.

The employes submitted a set of rules which they had drawn up, and the Board after amending and altering them in certain respects recommended their adoption from the first day of August, 1911. Mr. D. Campbell, member appointed on the recommendation of the men, dissented from the Board's finding in one particular. With regard to the question of wages, the Board found that since the appointment of the General Manager in March last, an increase to the extent of over \$7,000 had been granted to the telegraphers; and as the General Manager seemed inclined to treat his employes justly the Board did not, therefore, recommend any further increase at the time. A system of percentage grading similar to that in use by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraphs was

asked for by the employes; this the Board recommended should be adopted in the cities of Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec, the same to take effect on January 1, 1912.

Report of Board.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and in the matter of differences between the Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada, employer, and certain telegraph operators in its employ, employes.

As members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with the dispute between the Great North-Western Telegraph Company of Canada and its employes, we beg to report as follows:—

The matters referred to us were the following:—

1. Dismissal of a number of the employes, and also general discrimination against them for participating in membership of the Union, and for acting on a committee representing the employes.

2. A dispute as to rates of pay and working conditions.

The Telegraphers were represented by Messrs. S. J. Konenkamp, M. J. O'Neil and Charles Godwin, and the Telegraph Company was represented by Mr. George D. Perry, General Manager.

The Board met at the City of Toronto on the 6th day of April, the 25th and 26th days of May, the 15th and 16th days of June, and the 10th and 11th days of July, 1911, when the evidence of the aforesaid representatives, also James Kent, General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraph; W. J. Camp, Electrical Engineer of that Company; J. F. Richardson, Superintendent of the Eastern Division of that Company, and G. D. Robertson, General Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Railroad Telegraphers; Charles E. Davies, Manager of the Great North Western Telegraph Company's office at

Ottawa; Ernest Stainton, Chief Night Operator at the Company's office at Montreal; George Salloway, that company's Chief Operator at Montreal; and L. S. Humes, its Manager at Montreal; and, in addition to such evidence, the Board heard extensive arguments of the respective representatives touching the matters in question, and on July 12 and 13 the Board met for the final consideration of the evidence and arguments presented, and the preparation of this Report.

Item 1.

Dismissal of a number of employés, and also general discrimination against them for participating in the Union.

On or about February 14, 1911, the following eleven employés were dismissed by the Company: W. F. Moore, Robert Dunn, W. H. Hartley, A. J. Thompson, A. R. M. Sterling, Joseph Manning, F. Carceau, C. A. Godwin, J. E. Montgomery, M. J. O'Neil and R. W. Ball.

These men were discharged by the Company by reason of the active part which they took as members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. Three of them, Manning, O'Neil and Godwin, were members of a Committee which presented for adoption by the Company a schedule of wages and proposed rules or working conditions, and who requested a conference with the late General Manager, for the purpose of discussing the said schedule of wages and rules. The conference requested was refused by the late General Manager, and shortly afterwards, to wit, on or about February 14, the said Committee and the others above named were discharged.

At the first meeting of this Board, the representatives of the employés stated that they had not intended and did not now intend to demand from the Company a recognition of the said Union, or any other Union, or to require anything to be done which would prevent promotion of employés on their merits.

No reason other than their action in connection with the Union as above

stated was advanced for the dismissal of these men, and this Board is of the opinion that the reason given for such dismissal was insufficient.

The Company, through its General Manager, Mr. Perry, stated to the Board that it would, upon application being made by them, reinstate all the said employés, except O'Neil, Godwin, Manning and Hartley, as to the reinstatement of whom they showed other objections, and this Board, having considered these objections, nevertheless recommends that the Company should reinstate the said Joseph Manning, from which recommendation, however, Mr. Markey dissents.

Item 2.

(a) Working Conditions or Rules.

The employés submitted a set of rules, which the Board has very fully considered, and, having amended and altered the same, unanimously recommends that the following rules shall govern the telegraphers employed by the Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada, and shall be adopted and take effect on August 1, 1911.

Rules and Working Conditions.

The following rules shall govern the telegraphers employed by the Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada, and shall be adopted and take effect on August 1, 1911.

Article 1. Employés assigned to regular service will be classed as telegraphers within the meeting of these rules.

Article 2. Telegraphers' rights of promotion in each office will be governed by merit, fitness and ability, and where these are sufficient the senior telegrapher will be given the preference.

Article 3. When a vacancy occurs, the same will be filled by the appointment of the senior telegrapher in that office, who, in the opinion of the proper authority, is capable of filling the position.

Article 4. A list of all telegraphers employed at Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec will be kept on file at the Company's offices in said cities, show-

ing the dates when said telegraphers entered the service of the Company; such list to be open to the inspection of all telegraphers whose names should appear thereon, and shall be subject to correction on proper representation from any such telegrapher at any time.

Article 5. In case of a reduction in the number of telegraphers employed, the senior telegraphers in their respective offices, if capable of performing the telegraph work required by the Company, will be retained in preference to telegraphers junior to them. Any telegrapher in good standing whose services have been dispensed with on account of a reduction of the staff will be given preference of re-employment when staff is increased, if his merit and ability justify it.

Article 6. A telegrapher declining or being unable to accept promotion shall not forfeit his right to the same or any other position he may be entitled to under Article 2 when a vacancy occurs.

If a vacancy occurs when a telegrapher is on leave of absence (not exceeding thirty days) he will not be debarred from claiming the position to which he is entitled under seniority, and receiving the appointment on resuming duty, if his merit and ability justify it.

All vacancies shall be bulletined by the proper officer within ten days from the time such vacancy occurs.

Article 7. If a telegrapher be taken off his work for any cause, he shall be given a hearing by his Chief Operator, when he shall be given particulars of the charge or charges against him, and shall have the right to have a co-employé of his own selection appear and speak for him. He shall have a right to appeal from the decision to the Superintendent, if one exists, and from the decision of the Superintendent to the General Manager; and if there is no Superintendent the appeal shall be direct from the decision of the Chief Operator to the General Manager. Should no decision be reached within fifteen days after the Division Superintendent or General Manager, as the case may be, has received notice of appeal, he shall receive

his regular pay for time in excess of fifteen days until the decision is arrived at.

If the telegrapher is found blameless in the matter under investigation, he will be reinstated, and paid at regular rates for time lost, and necessary expenses while attending such investigation, if away from home.

Article 8. A telegrapher leaving the service of the Company will, on request to the Chief Operator in writing, as soon thereafter as practicable, be furnished with a certificate by him, stating term or terms of service, capacity in which employed, and whether discharged or leaving of his own accord. If discharged, cause of dismissal will be stated.

If detained by the Company more than five days waiting for such certificate, the telegrapher will be paid regular wages for all time in excess of five days. Unless otherwise requested, this certificate will be mailed to the telegrapher at his last place of employment.

Article 9. Where the words "Senior Telegrapher" or "Senior Telegraphers" occur in the forgoing rules, they shall mean senior telegrapher or senior telegraphers in length of service.

Article 10. At offices where four or more telegraphers are employed, the hour for work, except on legal holidays, shall be as follows:

Nine hours shall constitute a day's work, beginning between 6 a.m. and 1 a.m. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work on split tricks or early or late night duty. Pay for overtime shall be computed on the basis of seven hours constituting a day's work.

Article 11. On New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, five hours, from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m., and four and one-half hours, from 5 p.m. to 9.30 p.m., or from 6 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. shall each constitute a day.

As regards Rule 10, Mr. Campbell dissents as to the hours which shall constitute day duty and split tricks and recommends eight hours and seven hours respectively.

Item 2 (b). Scale of Wages.

The employés submitted a minimum scale of wages for the Company's principal offices in which operators are employed at a fixed salary, and for the offices at Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec proposed the adoption of a percentage grading, along the lines heretofore adopted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraphs in those offices on their lines.

The evidence of Mr. Perry shows that since his appointment, in March last, as General Manager of the Company, the wages of the telegraphers have been increased to the extent of over \$7,000; and that by such increase the wages of 106 operators or about half the total number employed have been augmented. Inasmuch as Mr. Perry has only been in charge of the affairs of the Company as General Manager for a short time, the Board is not disposed to recommend a further increase of wages at this time, feeling confident that Mr. Perry is inclined to treat his employés in a spirit of fairness. The Board is pleased to note the mutual good feeling existing at present between Mr. Perry and the Company's employés.

The Board recommends that the minimum scale of wages for the future shall not be less than is at present paid the respective operators for the same class of service.

Item 2 (c). Grading of employés in certain offices.

The Board recommends that in Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec Offices a system of grading of employés should be adopted, on the following lines, to take effect on January 1, 1912.

The basis for computing in each office the number of telegraphers to be paid specified wages on the present scale, shall

be the minimum number employed in that office during any one month in 1911; and the percentage of any class shall not be required to exceed the percentage of such class ascertained on that basis. For example, assume that in any office there are fifty telegraphers, of whom two, or four per cent., are paid \$80 per month; five, or ten per cent., \$75 per month; six, or twelve per cent., \$70 per month; ten, or twenty per cent., \$65 per month; four, or eight per cent., \$60 per month; four, or eight per cent., \$55 per month, and four, or eight per cent., \$50 per month, and the balance to make up one hundred per cent. are to be paid rates at the option of the Company; the percentage of any class ascertained on the above basis shall not be increased, notwithstanding that at the time this recommendation goes into force there may be then a larger number in that office in any class, or notwithstanding that at any time, by reason of increase of business the employment of a larger staff is required in any office; in other words, the Company shall have the right to add to the number in any class beyond the number to be ascertained as above without being required to readjust or add to the numbers employed in other classes.

In case the falling off of business in any office necessitates a reduction in the staff below the minimum to be fixed as aforesaid, the reduction shall be carried out under the provision of Rule Number 5.

Our work has been facilitated by all parties concerned.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) J. V. TEETZEL,
Chairman.

FRED D. MARKEY,
For the Company.

D. CAMPBELL,
For the Employés.

TORONTO, July 13, 1911.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE BETWEEN MESSRS. GEORGE T. DAVIE & SONS, SHIPBUILDERS AND REPAIRERS, LEVIS, QUE., AND THEIR EMPLOYÉS.

THROUGH the intervention of Mr. Victor DuBreuil, one of the officers of the Department of Labour, a settle-

ment was effected on July 11 of certain matters in dispute between Messrs. George T. Davie & Sons, Shipbuilders and Re-

pairers, Levis, Que., and their employés, being shop, shipyard and dry dock men, an agreement effective for a period of two years being entered into by both parties concerned.

The dispute related to a demand on the part of the employés for an increase in their rates of pay, the number concerned being 115.

A reply was made to the Committee of employés on July 5, to the effect that the firm was unable to meet the employés' request on account of the work in hand being contract work based on the existing scale of wages.

The Messrs. Davie having thus refused to accede to their demands the employés went out on strike at 9 a.m., on July 5. The Department of Labour was appealed to for assistance in the settlement of the dispute. Accordingly, on July 8, Mr. DuBreuil, an officer of the Department, was instructed to proceed to Levis for the purpose of bringing about a settlement by means of conciliation.

At a conference with Mr. Davie and six (6) representatives of the strikers, the former stated that he was willing to grant an increase of twenty-five cents (25c.) per day. This offer was, however, refused by the men on the ground that the working season lasted only six or seven months of the year. Mr. Davie then gave the following reasons for his non-acceptance of the terms of the men:

1. That the graving dock was the property of the Department of Public Works, and he had to pay large sums of money to that Department for tonnage and entrance duties;

2. That he had to compete against companies engaged in the same industry who have the privilege of using the dock at Halifax free of charge;

3. That he had contracted with the Department of Marine and Fisheries for a lump sum for the repairs of the steamers *Montcalm* and *Lady Grey*, and had based his figures on the schedule of wages then paid; if, therefore, the demand of the men was granted it would be a considerable loss to the Company.

At another interview the Deputy Minister and an officer of the Department of Marine and Fisheries were present, that Department being interested as the boats were Government boats. Mr. DuBreuil explained to the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries that Mr. Davie had no objection to granting the increase asked for if the Government would pay the difference in the cost of the repairs to the steamers in question. This proposition was accepted by the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries on behalf of his Department and articles of agreement were then prepared and accepted by the Company and the employés concerned. The agreement could not, however, be signed by the Company until the same had been approved of by the Shipping Federation of Canada, and proceedings were accordingly suspended pending the arrival of the Secretary of that organization. On the arrival of Mr. T. Robb, Secretary of the Shipping Federation of Canada, after some discussion it was decided to accept the agreement on the condition that those men composing the Committee of strikers should furnish personal security to the amount of \$50 each to ensure faithful carrying out of the terms of the agreement. The agreement was then signed by representatives of both parties to the dispute and the men returned to work on July 11, having been idle since July 5.

Terms of Agreement.

The terms of the agreement are as follows:—

LEVIS, QUE., July 11, 1911

We, the undersigned, G. T. Davie and Sons, employers of the one part, and Ernest Begin, Napoleon Fleury, Damas Laflamme, Hubert Samson, Theodure Lemieux and Barthelemi Baker, employés of the other part, duly named members of the committee representing all classes of labour employed on repair work on steamers and all other vessels steam or sailing, which shall be constructed within two years after this date on the following conditions, namely:

A—We the said G. T. Davie & Sons, and ourselves: 1. To pay an increase of twenty-five per cent. (25%) on all salaries paid from this date, for permanent pairs, except in the case of foremen and blacksmiths, and 25 cents per day more each worker on temporary work:

2. The men shall not absent themselves from nor quit work without permission on holidays (national, labour) days or Queen's birthdays, except on obligatory religious holidays.

3. The men shall not quit work without permission (except in the case of illness) sooner than three minutes before the midday and six o'clock eveningistles blow.

4. Any workman unable to go to work shall be obliged to so report and give the cause. These workmen shall conform to all the other obligations already imposed for the purposes of the Government and good order in our ship-building and repair yards.

If during the course of the next following two years, any difference should arise between us (employers and employees), such difference shall be submitted to a permanent council of arbitrators of which one of the members shall be named by ourselves (the employers), one arbitrator appointed by the men, and these two arbitrators shall have full power to name a third arbitrator who shall act as chairman, and all decisions shall be final, in accordance with the vote of the majority of the said council. If any change is asked for at the expiration of the said two years, by one or other of the parties interested, thirty days notice shall be given.

We, the said representatives of the committee of workmen endorse and set for and in the name of all the employers and in our own name, without reserve, all the conditions, agreements and salaries above mentioned by Messrs. G. T. Davie & Sons.

In order to ensure the complete fulfilment of this agreement, we, the members of the committee, acting for and in the name of each of our co-workers, bind ourselves to furnish personal security in

order to guarantee the execution of the terms of this agreement, this security not to exceed \$50 each.

(Sgd.) GEORGE T. DAVIE & SONS,
ERNEST BEGIN,
HUBERT SAMSON,
DAMASE LAFLAMME,
BARTHELEMY BAKER,
his
NAPOLEON x FLEURY,
mark.
his
THEODULE x LEMIEUX,
mark.

Witness:

(Sgd.) Ed. Samson.

On July 15, the Minister of Labour, received a communication from Messrs. George T. Davie & Sons in the following terms:—

“LEVIS, QUE., July 13, 1911.

“Hon. W. McK. King,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

“Honourable Sir:

“We beg to acknowledge and appreciate your kindness in sending down Mr. DuBreuil during the strike of our workmen for an increase of wages.

“The way he handled this trouble so satisfactorily (and through his intervention) and explaining to the men the gravity of the case we must say he represented both parties in a fair and impartial manner; we must say that you have a good man for the position he holds.

“He laid the matter clearly before the Representative of the Shipping Federation, the Underwriters' Agent and Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, they being present during his interviews with the men.

“Kindly accept our thanks for your kindness in sending him down to have the matter amicably settled.

“Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEORGE T. DAVIE & SONS.”

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT.—DISMISSAL OF APPEAL AGAINST ORDER OF THE UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY OF CANADA.

ON July 12, the Department of Labour was informed that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had refused the application of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada for permission to appeal from an order which was made on February 25 last by Mr. Justice Cannon, of the Superior Court, Quebec, directing an investigation of this Company's affairs under the Combines Investigation Act. The application of the United Shoe Machinery Company before the Privy Council was opposed by the Deputy Minister of Justice of Canada, as a similar motion before the Court of Appeals of the Province of Quebec had been opposed in the month of May preceding by counsel for the Dominion Government. It was held by the Court of Appeals that the order which Mr. Justice Cannon had issued on February 25 last, directing an investigation of the United Shoe Machinery Company's methods, was not subject to appeal, and the decision of the Privy Council would appear to confirm this interpretation of the statute.

Particulars of the application which was made by certain manufacturers of boots and shoes in Quebec, requesting the establishment of a Board of Investigation under the Combines' Investigation Act, to inquire into the alleged existence of a combine in the manufacture and sale of boot and shoemaking machinery will be found in the March number of the *Labour Gazette*.¹ The same issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained the terms of Mr. Justice Cannon's order for investigation, under date of February 25 last. In the June number of the *Labour Gazette* was published the text of the judgement of the Court of Appeals of Quebec, dismissing the Company's appeal on Judge Cannon's order.²

The Board of Investigation, as constituted by the Minister of Labour in the month of March last, was comprised as follows: Judge Charles Laurendeau, Chairman, Montreal; Mr. J. C. Walsh, Journalist, Montreal; and Mr. W. J. White, K.C., Montreal.

On March 1, the Minister of Labour received a certified copy of an inscription in appeal against Judge Cannon's order on various grounds, and generally to the effect that Judge Cannon had not been competent to grant such order.

On March 21, the Board held a preliminary meeting for organization.

On March 22, pending the hearing and decision of the Court of Appeal, a petition was filed on behalf of the United Shoe Machinery Company for the issue of a writ of prohibition, enjoining the Board of Investigation from proceeding with the investigation ordered. The case was argued on March 23, before Mr. Justice Bruneau, and on April 1, a judgement was given permitting the issue of a writ prohibiting proceedings by the Board until June 15.

The appeal to the Court of Appeal was heard early in May, and on May 1 a judgement was given dismissing the appeal, the court taking the ground that the right of appeal lay from an order for the establishment of a Board under the Combines Investigation Act.

On June 15, the writ of prohibition issued under the order of Judge Bruneau on April 1, lapsed. The Minister of Labour had been in the meantime notified of the intention of counsel representing the United Shoe Machinery Company to apply for an extension of the writ until the right of appeal to the Privy Council had been determined. Steps were taken accordingly, and on June 30, judgement was given by Judge Bruneau extending the writ of prohibition against the Board to September 15; the Department of Justice and counsel for the petitioners had resisted the extension, and the Department of Justice had further sought to limit any extension to August 1, to which, however, the Court did not consent.

On July 12, as stated above, a call was received stating that the application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council had been refused. The writ of prohibition effective until September 15 not alone restrains the Board of Investigation from proceeding under the order of Judge Cannon of February 13.

¹See March, 1911, *Labour Gazette*, pages 969-974.

²See June, 1911, *Labour Gazette*, pages 1408-1412.

REMISSION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES ON BITUMINOUS COAL IMPORTED INTO WESTERN CANADA.

AS a result of representations made to the Minister of Labour, that a serious shortage of coal was likely to occur in eastern Canada, through the prolonged cessation of operations in the coal mines of southeastern British Columbia and northern Alberta, an Order-in-Council was adopted on July 31, on recommendation of the Minister of Labour, authorizing a remission of the customs duties on bituminous coal imported into Canada at the ports on the southern frontier of Canada west of Sault Ste. Marie, for consumption in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, east of the one hundred and twenty-second meridian of longitude, such remission to become effective on entries and after August 7, and to continue for such period as the domestic coal mines fail to produce coal sufficient, in judgement of the Governor-in-Council to meet the public requirements. The general tariff rate on bituminous coal importations is 53 cents per ton.

Reference to the existence of the above mentioned dispute in the coal mining operations of southeastern British Columbia and southern Alberta, has already been made in the May, June, and July numbers of the *Labour Gazette*. A reference to the continuance of the dispute during the month of July will also be found elsewhere in the present issue of this publication.

The text of the Order-in-Council in the above matter is as follows:—

48)
THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT
OTTAWA.

Monday, the 31st day of July, 1911.

PRESENT:

EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to approve of the following Minute of the Privy Council Board:—

LABOUR:

The Board had under consideration a memorandum from the Minister of Labour reporting that representations have been received by him that a serious shortage of coal in Eastern British Columbia and in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, is likely to result from the prolonged cessation of work in various coal mines in British Columbia and Alberta;

That any such shortage, it is represented, will be liable to be an occasion of widespread privation and possible disaster among the inhabitants of the Provinces referred to;

That importers apparently hesitate to incur the risk of the importation of large quantities of coal and of paying duty thereon, lest when such importation is effected operations in the various coal mines may be resumed and they be at a substantial loss in consequence;

That the result will therefore almost certainly be as above intimated if the present conditions continue during the remaining summer months. These are conditions for which the people of these Provinces as a whole are not in any way responsible and for which they individually are without available remedy.

That under these circumstances the Minister deems it right and conducive to the public good that His Excellency in Council take any proceeding, however exceptional and unusual, within the power of His Excellency in Council, which will bring about or assist in bringing about an avoidance of the dangers suggested.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that assurance be given to importers of bituminous coal that, upon application by them for remission of duty on imported coal upon which duty has been paid and which has been entered, on and after the seventh day of August, 1911, at the ports on the southern frontier of Canada west of Sault Ste. Marie, for consumption in British Columbia (east of the one hundred and twenty-second

meridian of longitude), and in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the duty so paid will be refunded, the publication of any Order in Council that may be founded on this recommendation being hereby deemed to be communication of the assurance to such importers,

The Minister reports that the intention of this recommendation is that the concession shall only be granted for such period as the said coal mines may, through lack of operation, fail to produce coal sufficient, in the judgement of the Governor in Council, to meet the public re-

quirements. It is therefore further recommended that any such application for remission of duty on coal entered later than two weeks after the publication in the *Canada Gazette* of any Order in Council that may be made revoking any order that may be made in accordance with the present report be not entertained.

The Board concur in the above recommendations and submit the same for favourable consideration.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1911.

THE second session of the Twelfth Parliament of the Province of British Columbia which began on January 12, 1911, ended on March 1. During this session eighty-eight Bills were introduced, of which seventy-seven were passed. A copy of the Statutes in the form in which they received the Royal Assent was received at the Department of Labour by the courtesy of the government printer of British Columbia during the past month. The following is a brief review of the legislation of importance to industry and labour.

Health Regulations for Lumber, Railway Construction and Mining Camps, and Other Places.

An act was passed authorizing the Provincial Board of Health to make regulations respecting the health of lumber camps, mining camps, saw-mills, railway construction camps, and other places where labour is employed throughout the Province. These regulations may deal with the following subjects: (1) respecting any particular industry and the conditions under which it may be carried on for the purpose of preventing nuisances, and the outbreak and spread of disease; (2) for the cleansing, regulating, and inspection of these camps and other places where labour is employed; (3) for the providing by employers of labour of duly qualified medical practi-

tioners, and for the erection of hospitals for the employes; (4) for providing for the construction, arrangement, and inspection of houses for the accommodation of the employes. The regulations may either be general in their application or applicable specially to some particular locality or industry. This Act is to be read with and as part of the "Health Act," and the penalties applied under that Act are applicable to it.¹

Under this Act regulations for the sanitary control of lumber, mining, and other camps, sawmills and other industries situated in unorganized districts went into effect on June 15, 1911².

Amendments to the Health Act.

The "Health Act" is amended so as to provide that "Theatre" shall be held to include the buildings, rooms and places where are held any play, concert, opera show, dance, or other public gathering with the approaches thereto. The Board of Health is authorized to make regulations with regard to the following additional matters: (y) ventilation and the general sanitary conditions and requirements of all boarding-houses, tenement houses and lodging-houses, specifying the size of dwelling rooms in these houses and the number of persons who may dwell therein; (z) compulsory registration

¹British Columbia Statutes, 1911, Chapter 20.

²See the *Labour Gazette*, July, 1911, page 52.

boarding-houses, tenement-houses and lodging-houses, and the mode of such registration; (aa) the construction, maintaining, inspecting, purifying, cleaning, ventilating and disinfecting of theatres, dance-halls, roller-skating rinks, barber-shops, cold-storage buildings, fish-shops, butcher-shops, baker-shops, bake-houses, storehouses, and public bathing-houses; (bb) licensing and regulating plumbers; (cc) regulating the plumbing to be installed in buildings, including the materials to be used in connection with all apparatus, and the keeping, cleansing, and repairing of same.

An amendment is also made, providing that the rules requiring the vaccination of all persons within the jurisdiction of any Health Officer, shall not apply to any person who makes an affidavit or a statutory declaration that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to his health (or to the health of his child, as the case may be), or who for conscientious reasons objects to vaccination.¹

Sale of Habit-Forming Drugs.

An act was passed forbidding any person from selling, or offering for sale, giving or exchanging, any of the habit-forming drugs, such as eucaïne, cocaine, morphine or heroin, either alone or in combination with other substances, without a written prescription of a registered physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon, which must be retained by the pharmacist filling it, for at least two years, and shall not be again filled except by a written order of the original prescriber. Veterinary surgeons are not allowed to prescribe for any of these substances for the use of any human being. Manufacturers, wholesale druggists or registered pharmacists may sell these articles to any manufacturer, jobber, or wholesale druggist, or to any pharmacist, physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon, or to any incorporated hospital, upon the written order signed by those to whom they are supplied. The order must show the article or articles ordered and be endorsed by the vendor with the date of

delivery. The order must also be kept for a period of two years from the date of delivery, and be open to inspection by officers of the Provincial Board of Health, the officers of the Provincial Police Department, and the police authorities of any municipality within the province. Penalties from \$10 to \$100 may be imposed for violation of this Act.²

The "Public Service Act."

The "Public Service Act, 1909" is amended by providing that officers, agents and clerks be graded into four or more classes, according to skill, training, competency, and length of service. The lowest or initial class shall be known as the junior class. No entrant shall be permanently appointed until he has passed the public qualifying examination, and obtained a certificate of good health and character, and if the knowledge and ability requisite for a permanent appointment are wholly or in part professional, technical, or such as require peculiar training, the person may be appointed to such position without examination, and without reference to age limit or nationality. Temporary appointees, at the passing of this Act, may be admitted to the service without further examination, where the work justifies their permanent appointment, and no temporary clerk or stenographer shall be employed in the Public Service for longer than twelve months unless he has passed the Public Service Qualifying Examination.³

Regulation of Motor Vehicles.

An Act was passed called the "Motor Traffic Regulation Act, 1911" regulating the use and operation of motor vehicles. Under the Act, "motor" shall mean and include automobiles, locomobiles, motor-cycles, and all other vehicles propelled otherwise than by muscular power, excepting the cars of electric and steam railways, and other motor-vehicles running only upon rails or tracks.

"Chauffeur" includes every driver,

¹British Columbia Statutes, 1911, Chapter 19.

²British Columbia Statutes, 1911, Chapter 17.

³British Columbia Statutes, 1911, Chapter 42.

mechanic, paid employé, lessee, or other person employed in any capacity on a motor carrying passengers or freight for hire.

Licenses under the Act are granted and renewed by the Superintendent of the Provincial Police, who is required to make an annual report to the Attorney-General; every motor must be registered with the Superintendent of the Provincial Police, and a registration fee of \$10, and an annual license fee of \$10 is paid to the Minister of Finance and Agriculture. No person under the age of seventeen is allowed to drive or operate a motor along the highway. Every Chauffeur must apply for a license to the Superintendent of Provincial Police. Licenses must be renewed each year, and an annual fee of \$5 is charged.¹

Agricultural Associations.

The "Agricultural Associations Act, 1911" provides for the incorporation of agricultural associations, among which are included co-operative farmers' institutes, co-operative women's institutes, British Columbia fruit growers' associations, agricultural fairs associations, the British Columbia Stock Breeders' Association, the British Columbia Dairy-men's Association, the British Columbia Poultrymen's Association. Each association may receive grants from the Minister of Finance and Agriculture, provided that they have complied with the Act, and that the objects of such associations have been strictly adhered to.²

The "Tramway Inspection Act."

An Act to amend the "Tramway Inspection Act" provides that the rules governing the operation of interurban electric tramways and prescribing the equipment and appliances for locomotives, motors, and cars used in the operation of tramways and street railways, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council on November 29, 1910, and January 10, 1911, are declared to be good and valid, and the Lieutenant-Governor-

in-Council, is also authorized to alter, amend, or annul such rules at any time.³

Transportation.

The following acts having to do with transportation interests were passed:

1. Respecting the changing of the name of the Portland Canal Short Line Railway to the Canadian North Eastern Railway; and extending the time for construction, and authorizing the building of additional lines.
2. Extending the time for construction of the Crow's Nest and Northern Railway.
3. Confirming the agreement of the Great Northern Railway, re False creek, Vancouver.
4. Incorporation of the Greenwood-Phoenix Tramway Company.
5. Incorporation of the Grouse Mountain Scenic Incline Railway Company.
6. Incorporation of the Mid-Provincial and Nechaco Railway Company.
7. Incorporation of the Naas and Skeena Rivers Railway Company.
8. Incorporation of the Northern Vancouver Island Railway Company.
9. Incorporation of the Peace and Naas River Railway Company.
10. To reduce the capital of the Pacific Coast Coal Mines Company and authorizing issue of debentures.

Miscellaneous.

Acts were passed creating a Department of Railways, Chapter 45; to consolidate and amend the "Coal Mines Regulations Act" and amending Acts, Chapter 33; to amend the "Coal Mines Act" with respect to prospecting and rights-of-way, Chapter 34; to amend the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act" by the addition of a number of new diseases, and providing for a fixed sanitary standard for the keeping of dairies and herds, Chapter 12.

Amendments were also passed to amend the "Horse Breeders' Lien Act, 1907" Chapter 24; the "Benevolent Societies' Act", Chapter 3; the "Charitable Associations Act", Chapter 4; the "Shops Regulations Act", Chapter 10.

¹British Columbia Statutes, 1911, Chapter 36.

²British Columbia Statutes, 1911, Chapter 2.

³British Columbia Statutes, 1911, Chapter 51.

Bills were introduced dealing with the following subjects, but did not become law: To prevent Discrimination Against the Members of Labour Unions; to amend the "Dower Act"; to amend the "Inheritance Act"; respecting compen-

sation to Workmen for Accidental Injuries suffered in the course of their employment; respecting the Payment of Wages; respecting the Protection and Marking of Cattle; respecting Pound Districts.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT—A GREAT INDIAN MOVEMENT.

The following article on the Development of the Co-operative Credit Movement in India and the results attained is taken from the *Times*, London, England, of May 24, 1911.

BY no means the least important movement set on foot in recent years in India is that which aims at financing agriculture on less onerous terms than has been the tradition of the past; and no notice however brief, of Indian development would be adequate which ignored the organization of co-operative credit societies. Every Hindoo is at heart a money lender; and it is perhaps this circumstance which, while it has in the past rendered possible the toleration of the exorbitant rates of interest charged by money-lenders in agricultural areas, accounts for the rapid development of the system of co-operative credit when once it was given an authoritative start. In order to understand the urgency of the need for some reform in the methods of financing agriculturists it is, however, necessary to give a short account of the condition of affairs at the close of the nineteenth century.

Before the advent of the British, land and its possession was of no great intrinsic value. There was little certainty that the ryot would reap what he sowed or that, when he had reaped it, he would enjoy the fruits of his labour. Added to this was the perennial uncertainty of the climate and the periodical recurrence of failures of the monsoon. Nevertheless, agriculture had to be carried on somehow in the interests of the whole society, non-agricultural as well as agricultural. The village community included the *shroff*, or *bania*, whose business it was to speculate in the organization of means for counteracting or minimizing the uncertainties and discouragements in the path of successful tillage. It was as much to his

own interest as to that of the community at large that the ryot should be encouraged to labour; and the money-lender of those days was frequently the saviour of society.

The Evils of Usury.

With the establishment of the *Pax Britannica*, and the growth of security of tenure, the value of land, as property, increased enormously. Concurrently, however, with the protection of property, the safety of the person was also guaranteed. In earlier times grave oppression or excessive exactions by the village banker brought their own swift retribution; but this check disappeared under our rule, which substituted a resort to the Civil Courts. Such a remedy was of little or no value to the ignorant cultivator, while it was eminently suited to the intelligent and sometimes unscrupulous usurer. The process of dispossession of the ryot, through foreclosure of mortgages and so forth, proceeded in some parts of India at a dangerous pace, and forced upon the Government the adoption of measures such as the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act of 1879, and, later, the Punjab Tenancy Act, designed to check the transfer of ownership of land to the non-agriculturist classes in extinction of indebtedness. In a country like India, however, such measures could only have a partial success, and it was clear that some means were required for enabling the ryot to obtain credit both for tiding over bad seasons and for effecting improvements. Accordingly, in 1883 and 1884, the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts were passed, under which the various local Governments in India were empowered to advance money on easy terms for specific

purposes. Considerable relief had been afforded by these measures, as is evidenced by the fact that, in the year 1908-9, a sum of £2,261,040 was advanced by the State to cultivators, while the total advances outstanding at the close of that year were £3,887,283. But it was felt that relief could not hope to be complete so long as Government were the agents, since the formalities and regulations which must be observed and adhered to regarding repayments of Government loans acted as a deterrent to many, and caused them to continue to prefer a resort to the local usurer.

The New Societies.

Towards the close of the nineteenth century attention was drawn to the development in Europe of the system of credit societies as organized in Germany and Italy, and Mr. F. A. Nicholson, in his comprehensive report upon the possibility of establishing Land Banks in India, strongly recommended the adoption of measures based upon the system introduced in Germany by Raiffeisen. Other officers of Government in India took the matter up, notably Mr. Duper-nex, and eventually, in 1904, the Co-operative Credit Societies Act was passed by the Indian Legislature authorizing the formation of central societies (called "Co-operative Unions") empowered to raise loans and accept deposits in the interests of affiliated urban or rural societies, of which the last named work without share capital and with unlimited liability. The movement inaugurated by this legislation, has met with an altogether unexpected degree of success. It is instructive to note that, when the Co-operative Credit Societies Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council in 1903, it was objected to by several Indian members on the ground, among others, that there was in the Indian character, an absence of the spirit "of co-operation." The objections were over-ruled, Government passed the Bill into law, and within eight years are compelled to amend the Act so as to allow for its expansion. As was stated when the amending Bill was introduced, "It has been found that the root of the mat-

ter does exist in India and that Indians will co-operate." In fact, the collectivism which characterizes Indian society appears to lend itself with extraordinary readiness to the mutual self-help which is the basic principle upon which Raiffeisen, in Germany, and Luzzatti, in Italy, reckoned in establishing their co-operative credit societies.

The Success Attained.

Let the figures speak for themselves. On March 31, 1906 (after two years' working), there were in India, 283 societies with a membership of 28,629 and a capital of Rs. 473,219, of which Rs. 70,152 represented the Government's contribution. Two years later there were 1,357 societies with 148,429 members and a capital of Rs. 44,07,024, of which only Rs. 6,51,816 were contributed by the State; and the latest figures available give 3,456 as the number of the societies, 226,958 as the number of members, and Rs. 1,03,27,743 (of which only Rs. 7,21,775 are from Government) as the capital. The societies are thus increasing at a phenomenal speed, and they are firmly established on a self-supporting basis; while loans are well and punctually repaid. Now that the Government have floated the scheme it is being willingly and generously supported by leading Indian capitalists, and in several provinces Central Land Banks have been established in furtherance of the movement. Even under the original Act the measure was aimed not only at organizing the credit of agriculturists, but in urban areas, in establishing similar societies for special industries such as the weavers and leather workers. Under the amending Bill it is proposed to afford facilities for co-operation, not merely for borrowing, but also for purchasing and producing, and in the light of the marked success which has attended the first measure there seems no reason to doubt that, in its enlarged scope, it will also suit the constitution of Indian society and meet a long-felt want.

It is, perhaps, reasonable to hope that in the legislation of 1904, the Govern-

ment of India have at last found means, consistent with the organization of the social system of India, for checking the transference of lands from the agricultural to the non-agricultural classes, and that an era of increased prosperity is in sight. Now that the first impetus has been given, private Indian gentlemen, especially in

Bombay, are coming forward in support of the co-operative movement; and although, as yet, the registrars of the local societies are Government officials, there seems reason to hope that the time is not far distant when the scheme can be entirely divorced from official support and control.

BULLETINS ISSUED DURING THE MONTH OF JULY BY THE ANNUITIES BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA.

An Equal Chance.

ONE of the features of the Canadian Government Annuities system which highly commends itself to every person is that a man who is middle aged enjoys equal advantages with the man who starts at a younger age, for he may by the payment of a lump sum equivalent to the total amounts which he would have paid had he entered at the earlier age go on from his present age at the same rate as if he had begun at an earlier age. For example, a man of forty who has decided to purchase an Annuity of \$500 pays in \$1,593.25, which is the equivalent of what he would have paid during the years from twenty to forty. He will now continue to pay \$50.05 each year until he is sixty, instead of \$167.10, which is the rate which a man entering at forty would have to pay for an Annuity of \$500 to begin at sixty.

A school teacher who has just cashed in a twenty year endowment policy has made the application of this amount on a \$500 Annuity Contract, a most provident disposition of a portion of his money. If he dies before he is sixty, the total amount which he pays up to the time of his death with 3% compound interest will be returned to his legal representatives,

A supply of interesting literature concerning the Annuities Scheme may be had on application to the Superintendent of Government Annuities, Ottawa, to whom letters go free of postage.

A Splendid Example.

A father has commenced the purchase of a Canadian Government Annuity for his

son of twenty under an arrangement with the son that he is to bear a portion of the expense until he, the son, is able to assume the whole payment of \$50 a year, which is the amount required to be paid from twenty to sixty for forty years to secure for the son at sixty an Annuity of \$507.69. It will be seen that the total payments will amount to \$2,000, and that the return each year will be over one-fourth of this amount so long as the son lives after he attains the age of sixty. If he dies before the Annuity is due, all his payments with three per cent. compound interest up to the time of his death will be refunded to his legal representatives.

If he died at 30	they would receive.....	\$ 590.00
" 35	"	957.85
" 40	"	1,383.80
" 45	"	1,877.65
" 50	"	2,450.00
" 55	"	3,113.80
" 60	"	3,883.15

Full particulars of this excellent scheme may be had on application to the Superintendent of Canadian Government Annuities, Ottawa, to whom letters go free of postage.

A Sure Road to Happy Old Age.

This describes in a few words the Canadian Government Annuities Scheme. That this "sure road" is available to all residents of Canada, who are over five years of age, irrespective of sex, health, age or worldly position, is worthy of consideration. Parents may begin the purchase of Annuities for their children; or children, who have prospered, may find in this scheme a safe way to provide an income for fathers and mothers who have

not been so fortunate in life as they. On the other hand, people who have a limited income can increase that sum substantially by the transfer of their capital to the Government for the purchase of an

Annuity.

Full particulars may be obtained concerning this scheme by addressing the Superintendent of Canadian Government Annuities, Ottawa. Postage free.

THE WORLD'S LABOUR LAWS.

THE British Association for Labour Legislation, which forms a section of the International Association, has commenced the publication of a magazine, entitled "The World's Labour Laws".¹ The objects of this publication are stated to be to combine the merits of being of interest to the general reader as well as being a book of reference to the more serious student or politician, and incidentally to show the relations between the labour laws of different States and to emphasize the help which can be gained by international example and inspiration.

The first issue contains articles on

¹Published by The British Association for Labour Legislation, 4, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

"Prospects of Minimum Wage Legislation Abroad", "Recent Legislation in the East", including the Japanese Factory Act and the Indian Factory Act, "Industrial Poisons: regulations in Holland and Belgium", "Hours of Work in Mines: an International Comparison", and "Laws Relating to Shops and Offices". In addition to these articles, there are brief notes on the following subjects: "The German Potash Mining Law", "The Spanish Mines Act", "The Regulation of Work in Bakehouses", "The Administration of Labour Laws" and notes from the Spanish and American sections of the International Association.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENT.

THE following agreement was made between the Plasterers' Labourers' Union, Local No. 1, Ottawa, and the Plastering Contractors of the City of Ottawa.

1. Agreed that on and after August 1, the rate of wages for all members of the above Local shall be 30 cents per hour.

2. Agreed that nine hours shall constitute a working day, except Saturday, which shall be five hours.

3. Agreed that all overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half till 12 p.m.; from 12 p.m. till 6 a.m. shall be double time, and the Sundays, Labor Day, Dominion Day, Christmas Day, and May 24 shall be double time.

4. Agreed that preference be given to all members of Ottawa Local No. 1, Plasterers' Labourers' Union.

5. Agreed that orders from shop stewards or business agents of Plasterers' Labourers' Union shall be accepted at all times when signed by man for collection, such order to be payable on the following pay day.

6. Agreed that business agent be allowed on all jobs for the space of ten minutes to interview shop steward on business of the Union.

7. Agreed that for the termination of this Agreement three months' notice shall be given on either side.

8. Agreed that this Agreement shall cover Ottawa and vicinity.

9. Agreed that all members working outside City limits shall be allowed expenses.

10. Agreed that this Agreement shall terminate July 31, 1913.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1911.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, the Department of Railways and Canals and the Department of Marine and Fisheries which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

Department of Public Works.

THE general clause for the protection of labour was inserted by the Department in the following contracts awarded during July, 1911:

ARMOURY, STRATHCONA, ALTA.

Armoury, Strathecona, Alta., name of contractor, The Brown Construction Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.; date of contract, June 26, 1911; amount of contract, \$33,668.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Carpenters.....	\$.43½ per hr., 8 hrs. p. day
Joiners.....	.43½ " 8 "
Stairbuilders.....	.43½ " 8 "
Bricklayers.....	.60 " 8 "
Stonecutters.....	.62½ " 8 "
Masons.....	.60 " 8 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	.56½ " 8 "
Painters and glaziers.....	.45 " 8 "
Plasterers.....	.60 " 8 "
Electricians.....	.40 " 8 "
Lathers.....	.04½ per yard.
Sheet metal workers.....	.43½ " 8 "
Builders' labourers.....	.28½ " 8 "
Ordinary labourers.....	.25 " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	3.50 per day 9 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	5.00 " 9 "

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Stonecutters.....	\$.44 per hr., 8 hrs. p. day
Bricklayers.....	.52 " 8 "
Masons.....	.52 " 8 "
Carpenters.....	.30 " 9 "
Plasterers.....	.42½ " 9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	.30 " 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	.39 " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	.35 " 9 "
Electrical workers.....	.27 " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	.28 " 8 "
Common labourers.....	.20 " 9 "
Structural steel workers.....	.35 " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	.35 " 9 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	.45 " 9 "
Lathers.....	.75 per 1,000.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT SEAFORTH, ONT.

Public building at Seaforth, Ont., name of contractor, Thomas McKenzie, Clinton, Ont.; date of contract, July 4, 1911; amount of contract, \$27,500.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Stonecutters.....	\$2.50
Bricklayers.....	3.00
Masons.....	2.50
Carpenters.....	1.75
Joiners.....	2.00
Stairbuilders.....	2.25
Plasterers.....	3.00
Lathers.....	.03 per yard.
Painters and glaziers.....	1.75
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	2.25
Sheet metal workers.....	2.00
Electrical workers.....	2.00
Builders' labourers.....	1.75
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	2.25
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	3.50

POST OFFICE FITTINGS AT HALIFAX, N.S.

Post Office fittings, at Halifax, N.S.; name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, Berlin, Ont.; date of contract, July 17, 1911, amount of contract, \$3,000.

FAIR WAGES CLAUSE.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted

SEMI-DETACHED COTTAGES—RIDEAU HALL.

Semi-detached cottages—Rideau Hall, Ottawa, Ont., name of contractor, Aug. Boehmer, Ottawa, Ont.; date of contract, July 27, 1911; amount of contract, \$7,250.

as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life, and property, or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Contract awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which received the signature of both parties during the month of July, 1911, together with the Fair Wages schedule attached thereto.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS TO THE LIGHTKEEPER'S DWELLING AT FATHER POINT, COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI, QUE.

Repairs and alterations to the light-keeper's dwelling at Father Point, county of Rimouski, Que., name of contractor, Paschal Hudon, contractor, Rimouski, Que., amount of contract, \$1,025. Date of contract, May 13, 1911.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters.....	\$2.00
Painters.....	2.00
Bricklayers.....	3.50
Masons.....	3.00
Labourers.....	1.50

Department of Railways and Canals.

CRUSHED STONE FOR ROAD ON HUNGRY BAY DYKE, QUE.

Crushed stone for macadamizing road on Hungry Bay Dyke, County of Beau-

harnois, Que. Date of contract, July 8, 1911. Amount of contract, \$1.85 per 2,000 pounds. Contractor, Alfred Cossette of Valleyfield, Que.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Labourers.....	\$1.50
" foremen.....	2.25
Steam rock drillers.....	2.00
Machinists.....	2.50
Blacksmiths.....	2.25
" helpers.....	1.75
Stationary engine engineers.....	2.25
Stationary engine firemen.....	1.75
Driver, 1 horse and cart....	2.25
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	3.50

DREDGING ON RAPIDE PLAT CANAL, ONT.

Dredging on Rapide Plat Canal, Ont. Date of contract, July 3, 1911. Amount of contract, \$14.50 per hour complete plant. Contractors, Fallon Brothers of Cornwall, Ont.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Tug captain.....	\$ 65.00 p. mo. b. 12 hrs. d.
Tug engineer.....	60.00 "
Dredge engineer.....	110.00 "
Dredge cranimen.....	70.00 "
Stationary engineer.....	2.25 per day, 10 hrs.
Stationary firemen.....	1.50 "
Labourers.....	1.50 "

EXTENSION TO PIER AT SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.

Construction of extension to North Mooring Pier, Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Date of contract, July 20, 1911. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor, John F. Boyd, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenter.....	\$ 3.00
Foreman carpenter.....	3.50
Foreman concrete mixer....	2.50
Diver (with outfit).....	8.00
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75
Driver, 1 horse and cart....	3.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	4.00
Driver and one horse.....	3.00
Driver and two horses.....	4.00

INSTALLATION OF VACUUM CAR CLEANING
PLANT AT HALIFAX, N.S.

Supply and installation of a vacuum car cleaning plant in yard at Halifax, on the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, July 12, 1911. Amount of contract, \$4,850. Contractors, The Canadian Vacuum Cleaner Company of Montreal, Que.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 9 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman.....	No special rate.
Concrete men.....	\$1. 62
Carpenters.....	2. 70
Pipe fitters.....	2. 70
Electricians.....	2. 25
Labourers.....	1. 53

Post Office Department.

During the month of July orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to

the regulations for the suppression of the Sweating System, and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type, and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$1,176.31
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps.....	40.60
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes and repairing stamping pads.....	1,247.28
Supplying mail bags.....	4,015.00
Repairing mail bags.....	2,452.51
Making and repairing Post Office scales.....	179.50
Making and repairing mail locks, and supplying mail bag fittings.....	7,041.05
Supplying Railway Mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes and parcel receptacles and repairing portable letter boxes, parcel receptacles and Railway Mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes.....	2,537.55
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	82.50
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	11,551.34

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent imimgrant arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc.,are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada.

THE total immigration to Canada for the months of April, May and June, 1911, amounted to 153,120, compared with 130,353 in the corresponding

months of 1910, making an increase of 22,767, or seventeen per cent. Of the total arrivals for the three months, 109,318 were at ocean ports, as against 84,853 during the corresponding months of last year, an increase of thirty per cent. The number of arrivals from the United States during the three months was 43,802, compared with 45,500 in 1910, a decrease of 3.7 per cent.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1911, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1910.

	1910-1911				1911-1912				INCREASE.				DECREASE.				Percentage*	
	Males		Females		Children		Totals		Males		Females		Totals		Children		In-crease	De-crease
APRIL:																		
Via ocean ports.....	19,420	4,811	3,588	27,819	24,880	6,324	4,079	35,283	5,460	1,513	491	7,464	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....
From United States..	11,924	3,951	4,488	20,363	10,621	3,015	2,761	16,397	.....	.....	.....	936	1,727	3,966	.....	.....	.....	19
Totals.....	31,344	8,762	8,076	48,182	35,501	9,339	6,840	51,680	4,157	577	.....	3,498	.....	.....	1,236	.....	7	.....
MAY:																		
Via ocean ports.....	20,856	7,329	5,210	33,395	27,428	11,222	7,411	46,061	6,572	3,893	2,201	12,666	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
From United States..	8,508	2,938	2,748	14,194	10,103	2,733	2,534	15,370	1,595	.....	.....	1,176	.....	.....	205	214	8	.....
Totals.....	29,364	10,267	7,958	47,589	37,531	13,955	9,945	61,431	8,167	3,698	1,987	13,842	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....
JUNE:																		
Via ocean ports.....	13,437	6,020	4,182	23,639	14,005	8,267	5,702	27,974	568	2,247	1,520	4,335	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
From United States..	6,275	2,486	2,182	10,943	7,736	2,367	1,932	12,035	1,461	.....	.....	1,092	.....	.....	119	250	10	.....
Totals.....	19,712	8,506	6,364	34,582	21,741	10,634	7,634	40,009	2,029	2,128	1,270	5,427	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
Grand Totals.....	80,420	27,535	22,398	130,353	94,773	33,928	24,419	153,120	14,353	6,393	2,021	22,767	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....

Subject, possibly, to slight changes.

Homestead Entries during June, 1911.

The following statement shows the number of homestead entries made during the month of June, 1911, as compared with June, 1910.

AGENCY.	MANITOBA.		SASKATCHEWAN.		ALBERTA.		BRITISH COLUMBIA.	
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910
Battleford.....			290	288				
Brandon.....	5	11						
Calgary.....					454	744		
Dauphin.....	112	114						
Edmonton.....					637	611		
Estevan.....			150	133				
Humboldt.....			234	229				
Kamloops.....							30	23
Lethbridge.....					71	109		
Medicine Hat.....			146	225	239	237		
Moose Jaw.....			429	747				
New Westminster.....							7	
Peace River.....					153	13		
Prince Albert.....			265	187				
Regina.....			31	63				
Red Deer.....					215	271		
Saskatoon.....			377	614				
Swift Current.....			450	811				
Winnipeg.....	239	229						
Yorkton.....			144	143				
Total.....	356	354	2,516	3,440	1,771	1,985	37	23

Number of entries for June, 1910.....5,802
June, 1911.....4,680

Net decrease for June, 1911.....1,122

Recapitulation.

AGENCY.	MANITOBA.		SASKATCHEWAN.		ALBERTA.		BRITISH COLUMBIA.	
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910
January.....	144	152	642	976	568	1,558	6	12
February.....	121	161	830	1,069	677	1,007	9	17
March.....	200	202	1,610	2,688	1,172	1,901	14	28
April.....	305	324	2,483	4,240	1,785	2,620	37	25
May.....	333	281	2,328	3,745	1,612	2,328	35	20
June.....	356	354	2,516	3,440	1,771	1,985	37	23
July.....								
August.....								
September.....								
October.....								
November.....								
December.....								
Total.....	1,459	1,470	10,409	16,158	7,585	11,399	128	125

From January 1, 1910.....29,156

From January 1, 1911.....19,581

Net decrease for 6 months.....9,575

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

Statement showing the number of Homestead Entries made during the month of June, 1911 the nationality of the homesteaders and the Provinces in which the entries were made.

NATIONALITIES.	PROVINCES.				
	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total.
Canadians from Ontario.....	18	176	167	5	366
" Quebec.....	7	38	67	.....	112
" Nova Scotia.....	.....	1	8	2	11
" New Brunswick.....	.....	2	4	1	7
" Prince Edward Island.....	2	.....	5	.....	7
" Manitoba.....	52	59	34	1	146
" Saskatchewan.....	1	315	21	.....	337
" Alberta.....	.....	3	89	.....	92
" British Columbia.....	.....	6	5	4	15
Persons who had previous entry.....	39	76	124	3	242
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadians returned from the United States.....	4	35	22	.....	61
Americans.....	27	761	544	9	1,341
English.....	36	365	240	7	648
Scotch.....	8	50	56	2	116
Irish.....	.....	15	34	1	50
French.....	9	26	19	.....	54
Belgians.....	.....	6	4	1	11
Swiss.....	2	1	7	.....	10
Italians.....	3	.....	2	.....	5
Roumanians.....	.....	31	.....	.....	31
Syrians.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Germans.....	6	50	30	.....	86
Austro-Hungarians.....	109	169	106	.....	384
Hollanders.....	4	1	6	.....	11
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	1	8	10	.....	19
Icelanders.....	1	4	.....	.....	5
Swedes.....	7	70	42	.....	119
Norwegians.....	1	112	70	1	184
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors).....	19	129	53	.....	201
Mennonites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Doukhobors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Brazilian.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Servian.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Jamaican.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Hindoo.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	356	2,516	1,771	37	4,680

Number of souls represented by above entries 11,402.

Immigration from the United States.

Statement showing the number of Homestead Entries made in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia during the month of June, 1911, by persons coming from the United States of America.

	PROVINCES.				Total.
	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	
Total.....	31	796	566	9	1,402

Of the above, 578 were from North Dakota, 246 from Minnesota, 63 from Washington, 61 from Wisconsin, 55 from Michigan, and 51 from Iowa.

Lands Patented.

Statement of Letters Patent covering Dominion Lands situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of June, 1911, as compared with the month of June, 1910.

NATURE OF GRANT.	June, 1911.		June, 1910.	
	No. Patents.	No. Acres.	No. Patents.	No. Acres.
Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company's sales.....	11	4,819'00		
British Columbia homesteads.....	2	313'00	8	5,607'00
British Columbia sales.....	5	40'07	6	983'62
Coal lands sales.....			4	413'30
Homesteads.....			11	2,611'79
Hudson's Bay Company.....	931	147,418'192	1,270	201,214'28
License of Occupation.....	1	501'00	4	6,200'62
Manitoba Act Grants.....			6	
Military Bounty Grant.....	1	131'66	1	25'00
Military homesteads.....	1	160'00		
Mining lands sales.....			1	215'69
Mineral rights.....			1	20'00
Northwest half-breed grants.....			11	
Parish sales.....	18	2,652'40	20	3,346'50
Quit claim special grants.....	1	60'00		
			2	
Railways—				
Calgary & Edmonton Railway Company.....	7	2,723'00	10	4,161'42
Canadian Northern Railway Company.....	1	320'00	27	20,524'38
Canadian Pacific Railway Company grants.....	12	189'34	15	1,793'445
Canadian Pacific Railway Company grants, Souris Branch	1	42'00		
Canadian Pacific Railway Company roadbed and Station				
grounds.....			15	517'625
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.....			4	55'16
Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Company.....			10	162'77
Manitoba and Southeastern Railway Company.....			4	1,932'12
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railway &				
Steamboat Company.....	13	3,262'23	4	642'00
Sales.....	52	4,517'523	50	7,591'83
School lands sales.....	40	16,551'693	23	1,441'467
Special grants.....	20	769'43	25	1,481'71
Yukon Territory sales.....			6	149'64
Totals.....	1,117	184,470'538	1,538	261,091'367

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1911.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspector of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and to the Board of Railway Commissioners for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 287 individual work people in Canada during the month of July, 1911, were reported to the Department of Labour. Of these, ninety-two were fatal and 195 resulted in serious injuries. In addition, ten fatal accidents were reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the Department before July, 1911.

In the preceding month there were

eighty-two fatal and 110 non-fatal accidents reported, a total of 192, and in July, 1910, there were 116 fatal and 238 non-fatal accidents, a total of 354. The number of fatal accidents reported in July, 1911, was, therefore, ten more than in the preceding month, and twenty-four less than in July, 1910. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in July, 1911, was eighty-five more than in the preceding month, and forty-eight less than in July, 1910. Altogether there were ninety-five industrial accidents reported in July, 1911 more than in the preceding month, and sixty-seven less than in the same month of the preceding year.

Of 287 returns received during the month giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, seven referred to persons under twenty-one years of age, sixty-one to persons between twenty-one and forty-five, and sixteen to persons

over forty-five. Two hundred and seven persons were over twenty-one years of age, but their exact ages were not specified.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING JULY, 1911, BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	11	15	26
Fishing and hunting.....			
Lumbering.....	1	6	7
Mining.....	4	4	8
Building trades.....	8	38	46
Metal trades.....	12	32	44
Woodworking trades.....		1	1
Printing trades.....		4	4
Clothing trades.....		1	1
Textile trades.....			
Food and tobacco preparation.....	1		1
Leather trades.....			
Railway service.....	19	31	50
Navigation.....	18	9	27
General transport.....	3	8	11
Civic employes.....	1	9	10
Miscellaneous.....	5	17	22
Railway construction hands.....	2		2
Unskilled labour.....	7	20	27
Total.....	92	195	287

A reference to the accidents of the month, involving more than two fatalities, is as follows:—

Wreck of a Collier off Beaver Light, N.S.

On Tuesday, July 25, the collier *John Irwin* was wrecked off Beaver Light, N.S., during a heavy gale. The ship was carrying a cargo of coal from Port Morien, C.B., to Halifax, and out of a crew of twelve men the mate alone survived. According to the survivor, a heavy gale caused the cargo to shift badly and the heavy seas sweeping over the vessel caused it to founder before the crew had time to launch life boats. The mate constructed a raft from part of the wreck and drifted ashore Wednesday night.

Collision of Steamships on Lake Superior.

On July 9, at midnight, the steamship *John Mitchell* collided with the steamship *W. H. Mack* seven miles above Whitefish point, on Lake Superior, and

sank. There was a heavy fog at the time. The ill-fated vessel carried a crew of twenty-seven, and had seven passengers, all of whom were saved with the exception of three of the crew, the second mate, the steward, and the watchman. Several of the crew and passengers were badly shaken up.

Fatal Accident at the "Plaza Laurier," Ottawa, Ont.

On July 11, two men were fatally injured while at work on the construction of the "Plaza Laurier," Ottawa. The accident was caused through the breaking of a steel cable holding the derrick boom, with the result that when the derrick boom fell the dipper used in hoisting the concrete struck a foreman and one of the labourers, both of whom died of their injuries.

Death of Two Miners at Bellevue, Alta.

On July 5, two men were killed in a mine of the West Canadian Collieries, at Bellevue, Alta. The accident was due to the derailment of a car which struck a timber, causing a fall of coal from the roof of the mine, burying the two men who were on the car. The coroner's jury which investigated the accident brought in the following verdict: "That Tom Rawson and Joseph D. Pasquala came to their death on July 5, 1911, in Bellevue mine, from suffocation caused by a fall of debris, and that in the opinion of the jury no blame can be attached to any party concerned, as we consider it was accidental. It is the opinion of this jury that the company be requested that speed in travelling from entrance to twenty-seven chute be determined when men are riding, and that riding from twenty-seven chute be discontinued except in necessary cases."

Blasting Accident near Stewart, B.C.

On June 28, two men were reported to have been killed on railway construction work near Stewart, B.C., by a premature blast. A third man was slightly injured by the explosion.

Record by Industries and Trades.

A detailed record of the industrial accidents of the month, by industries and groups of trades, is as follows:—

Agriculture.—There were eleven fatal and fifteen non-fatal accidents in July, compared with thirteen fatal and fourteen non-fatal accidents in June, and eighteen fatal and thirty non-fatal accidents in July, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, two were caused by lightning strokes, three by falls, one each by kick from a horse, trampling by horses, gored by a bull, crushed by a stone, struck by an engine, and by suffocation in a well.

Fishing and hunting.—There were no accidents in July, compared with none in June, and one fatality in July, 1910.

Lumbering.—There were one fatal and six non-fatal accidents in July, compared with seven fatal and three non-fatal accidents in June, and eight fatal and three non-fatal accidents in July, 1910. The fatality was caused by a saw mill hand being struck by a block of wood.

Mining.—There were four fatal and four non-fatal accidents in July, compared with eight fatal and twenty-four non-fatal accidents in June, and seventeen fatal and nine non-fatal accidents in July, 1910. Of the fatalities, two were caused by suffocation under fallen coal, and one each by falling stone, and collapse of scaffold.

Building trades.—There were eight fatal and thirty-eight non-fatal accidents in July, compared with eight fatal and four non-fatal accidents in June, and two fatal and twenty-eight non-fatal accidents in July, 1910. Of the fatalities, six were caused by falling material, and two by falls.

Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades.—There were twelve fatal and thirty-two non-fatal accidents in July, compared with fifteen fatal and nineteen non-fatal accidents in June, and eleven fatal and forty-three non-fatal accidents in July, 1910. Of the fatalities, seven were caused by electric shock, and one each by lightning, being struck by a travelling crane, being struck by a locomotive, being crushed under a falling boiler and being crushed by steel rails.

Woodworking trades.—There were no accidents reported in July, compared with one fatal and four non-fatal accidents in June, and two fatal and fourteen non-fatal in July, 1910.

Printing and allied trades.—There were four non-fatal accidents in July, compared with none in June, and four non-fatal accidents in July, 1910.

Clothing trades.—There was one non-fatal accident reported in July, compared with none in June, and two non-fatal accidents in July, 1910.

Textile trades.—There were no accidents reported in July, compared with two non-fatal accidents in June, and three non-fatal accidents in July, 1910.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There was one fatality reported in July, compared with one non-fatal accident in June, and two fatal and nine non-fatal accidents in July, 1910. The fatality was caused by the explosion of a retort in a canning factory.

Leather trades.—There were no accidents reported in July, compared with none in June, and one non-fatal accident in July, 1910.

Railway service.—There were nineteen fatal and thirty-one non-fatal accidents in July, compared with ten fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents in June, and twenty-five fatal and twenty-six non-fatal accidents in July, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, seven were caused by persons being struck by trains and locomotives, five by being run over, three by derailments, two by being crushed when coupling, and one each by heat prostration, and scalding.

Railway construction.—There were two fatalities in July, compared with none in June, and none in July, 1910. One of the fatal accidents was due to person being run over by train, and one to falling rock.

Navigation.—There were eighteen fatal and nine non-fatal accidents in July, compared with four fatal and one non-fatal accident in June, and six fatal and ten non-fatal accidents in July, 1910. Of the fatalities, seventeen were caused through drowning, and one through a marine engineer being caught in machinery,

General transport.—There were three

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES F., No. 94.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1911.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture—</i>				
Farmer.....	Near Beachville, Ont.....	July	10	1 Kicked by a colt.
".....	Near Carman, Man.....	"	18	1 Struck by lightning.
".....	Near Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	"	15	1 Trampled by horses.
".....	Near Listowell, Ont.....	"	14	1 Fell from a load of hay.
".....	Near Listowell, Ont.....	"	17	1 Gored by bull.
".....	Brandon, Man.....	"	12	1 Thrown from mower.
".....	North Moneghan Tp., Ont.....	"	5	1 Fell from a load of hay.
".....	Brandon, Man.....	"	17	1 Crushed by stone while unloading.
".....	North Battleford, Sask.....	"	27	1 Overcome in a well by gas.
".....	Richmond, Que.....	"	8	1 Struck by engine.
Farmer's son.....	Near Goderich, Ont.....	"	19	1 Struck by lightning.
<i>Lumbering—</i>				
Saw mill hand.....	Nañaimo, B.C.....	"		1 Struck by a block of wood.
<i>Mining—</i>				
Coal miners.....	Bellevue, Alta.....	"	5	2 Suffocated by falling coal.
".....	Sydney Mines, N.S.....	"	19	1 Leg crushed by falling stone.
".....	Edmonton, Alta.....	"	7	1 Collapse of scaffold.
<i>Building trades—</i>				
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	"	15	1 Struck by a falling stone.
Foreman and labourer	Ottawa, Ont.....	"	11	2 Struck by stones on breaking of derrick.
Carpenter.....	Oakville, Ont.....	"	25	1 Cement block and 3 men fell on him.
Hod carrier.....	Montreal, Que.....	"	29	1 Fell from ladder.
Contractor.....	Grenfell, Sask.....	"	25	1 Struck by falling beam.
Painter.....	Regina, Sask.....	"	5	1 Fell from a building.
Truckman.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	"	8	1 Struck by a stone on collapse of derrick.
<i>Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades—</i>				
Electric lineman.....	St. Foy, Que.....	"	21	1 Struck by lightning.
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	"	10	1 Killed by electric shock and fall from pole.
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	"	18	1 Killed by electric shock.
".....	Near Montreal, Que.....	"	15	1 Killed by electric shock and fall from pole.
".....	Hamilton, Ont.....	"	11	1 Electrocuted.
".....	St. Marys, Ont.....	"	5	1 Electrocuted.
Electrician.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	"	6	1 Struck by a travelling crane.
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	"	10	1 Electrocuted.
".....	Côte des Neiges.....	"	21	1 Electrocuted.
Boiler maker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	"	13	1 Head crushed by a falling boiler.
Iron worker.....	Davenport, Ont.....	"	15	1 Head crushed by steel rails.
Steel worker.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	"	14	1 Struck by locomotive.
<i>Food and tobacco preparation—</i>				
Employé of canning factory.....	Port Hope, Ont.....	"	18	1 Killed by explosion of a retort.
<i>Railway service—</i>				
Car inspector.....	Farnham, Que.....	"	20	1 Struck by a train.
".....	Montreal, Que.....	"	8	1 Struck by an engine.
Brakeman.....	Guelph, Ont.....	"	18	1 Crushed when coupling.
".....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	"	15	1 Crushed when coupling.
".....	Coldwater Jct., Ont.....	"	5	1 Run over.
".....	Trenton, Ont.....	"	3	1 Run over.
Engineer.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	"	20	1 Engine fell into canal.
".....	Near Farrington, Ont.....	"	31	1 Derailment.
Fireman.....	Near Hawk Lake, Ont.....	"	9	1 Engine ran into a washout and was wrecked.
".....	Garneau Junction, Que.....	"	9	1 Overcome by heat.
Wiper.....	Brandon, Man.....	"	22	1 Struck by engine.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES F., No. 94.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1911.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Car inspector	Farnham, Que.....	" 19	1	Struck by train.
Yardman	Montreal, Que.....	" 31	1	Fell under engine.
"	Chatham, Ont.....	" 25	1	Struck by train.
Section hand.....	Hensall, Ont.....	" 10	1	Struck by train.
Employé.....	Jacques Cartier, Que.....	" 12	1	Struck by train.
"	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 8	1	Fell off train.
"	Munro, B.C.....	" 11	1	Scalded to death.
Flagman.....	Kenora, Ont.....	" 25	1	Struck by train.
Navigation—				
Ship's crew.....	Off Vermilion Point, Lake Su- Superior.....	" 9	3	Drowned in collision in a fog.
Marine engineer.....	St. Lawrence River, near La- chine.....	" 9	1	Caught in shafting.
Sailor.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 8	1	Drowned when unloading cargo.
Ship's crew.....	Foundered off Port Morien, B.C.	" 25	11	Drowned, ship with cargo coal foundered.
Night watchman.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 28	1	Drowned, fell off barge.
Lock tender.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 31	1	Fell into canal and drowned.
General transport—				
Driver.....	Richmond, Ont.....	" 8	1	Struck by an engine.
Longshoreman.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	" 10	1	Struck by timber and knocked into hold.
Teamster.....	Pincher Creek, B.C.....	" 6	1	Thrown from cart and run over when team ran away.
Civic employes—				
City employé.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	" 17	1	Electrocuted.
Railway construction—				
Railway construction hand.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 25	1	Run over by train.
Railway construction hand.....	Sooke River, B.C.....	" 14	1	Struck by falling rock.
Miscellaneous trades..				
Gas works employé....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 15	1	Fell on a furnace and burnt to death.
Messenger boy.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 8	1	Crushed by an elevator.
Tree trimmer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 15	1	Fell from a tree.
Hotel employé.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 28	1	Fell into feed box, head first.
Groom (horses).....	Rodney, Ont.....	" 27	1	Killed in runaway.
Unskilled labour—				
Labourer at lime works	Frank, Alta.....	" 8	1	Struck by a stone from a blast.
Labourer.....	Saskatoon, Alta.....	" 6	1	Crushed by a cave-in when digging trench.
"	Toronto, Ont.....	" 29	1	Fell five storeys.
"	Edson, Alta.....	" 12	1	Run over by train, fell off flat car.
"	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 12	2	Struck by falling derrick boom.
"	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 31	1	Electrocuted, putting out a fire.

FATAL ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN THE PREVIOUS MONTH, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPART-
MENT IN JULY, 1911.

Farmer.....	Wynyard, Sask.....	June 30	1	Struck by lightning.
"	Near Brighton, Ont.....	" 22	1	Trampled by runaway horses.
Railway construction hands.....	Stewart, B.C.....	" 28	2	Killed when blasting.
Labourer.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 28	1	Electrocuted while removing covering from shafting.
Round-house employé...	Swansea, Ont.....	" 20	1	Struck by train.
Cardman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 24	1	While switching.
Employé.....	Ft. William, Ont.....	" 3	1	Struck by train.
Helper in a mine.....	Goose Bay, B.C.....	" 6	1	Overcome by powder fumes.
River.....	Maisonneuve, Que.....	" 28	1	Killed by a street car.

fatal and eight non-fatal accidents reported in July, compared with four fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents in June, and ten fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents in July, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, one man was struck by an engine, one was struck by falling lumber, and one was killed by a runaway team.

Public employés.—There were one fatal and nine non-fatal accidents in July, compared with two fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in June, and two non-fatal accidents in July, 1910. The fatality was caused by an electric shock.

Miscellaneous.—There were five fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents in July, compared with five fatal and three

non-fatal accidents in June, and nine fatal and twenty-one non-fatal accidents in July, 1910. Of the fatalities, two were caused by falls, and one each by burning, by being crushed in an elevator, and by a runaway team.

Unskilled labour.—There were seven fatal and twenty non-fatal accidents in July, compared with five fatal and ten non-fatal accidents in June, and five fatal and twenty non-fatal accidents in July, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, two were caused by a falling derrick boom, and one each by stone from blast, a cave-in of earth, a fall from a building, an electric shock, and by being run over by a train.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE COMMODITIES IN CANADA.

The information in the present article has been furnished by correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, under detailed instructions from the Department as to sources of information, quality of goods to be quoted, &c.

THE principal features in regard to prices of staple commodities during July were a temporary rise in dairy products in many localities, particularly in the Province of Ontario, owing to a period of dry weather causing poor pasture. New potatoes were beginning to come in, and in some places two prices were quoted—one for the old and the other for the new. The latter as a rule, however, were very scarce at the beginning of the month, and sold for very high prices. Garden produce and fruits were plentiful, but at Hamilton, Ont. they were reported to be selling higher than during July, 1910. A rise in the price of a number of articles at Lethbridge, Alta., was attributed to the continuance of the coal strike, which caused a shortage of money. In the following notes comparison is made of the prices prevailing in July with those in the previous month.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—There was an increase in both sirloin steak and medium chuck at London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man. The increase at London was attributed to

large shipments to British and Toronto markets. There was an increase in both kinds of beef at Calgary, Alta. Sirloin steak showed an increase at Amherst, N.S., Three Rivers, Que., Maisonneuve, Que., and Lethbridge, Alta. The price of shoulder roast, medium chuck, advanced at St. Thomas, Ont., and declined at Sydney, N.S., Amherst, N.S., Moncton, N.B., and Lethbridge, Alta.

Veal.—The price of veal advanced at Newcastle, N.B., Quebec, Que., Maisonneuve, Que., Ottawa, Ont., and St. Thomas, Ont. It was reported to be scarce at Quebec. The price declined at Sydney, N.S., Sorel, Que., Windsor, Ont., and Lethbridge, Alta.

Mutton.—The price of mutton increased at Maisonneuve, Que., St. Catharines, Ont., and Lethbridge, Alta., while the price decreased at Sorel, Que., Ottawa, Ont., and Brantford, Ont.

Pork.—The price of pork, both fresh and salt, advanced at Peterborough, Ont., Toronto, Ont., Brantford, Ont., and Berlin, Ont., and declined at Three Rivers, Que., Ottawa, Ont., and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Fresh pork increased in price at St. John, N.B., and London, Ont., and decreased in price at Amherst, N.S., and Newcastle, N.B. Salt pork rose in price at Westville, N.S., Newcastle, N.B., and St. Thomas, Ont.

Bacon.—There was an advance in the

price of bacon at Moncton, N.B., St. John, N.B., Sherbrooke, Que., Sorel, Que., Peterborough, Ont., Berlin, Ont., London, Ont., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Brandon, Man., Lethbridge, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C.

Fish.—The price of salmon rose at Charlottetown, P.E.I., and whitefish advanced at Winnipeg, Man. The increase at Winnipeg was due to the appearance of fresh fish on the market. The price of fish decreased at Sorel, Que., and Vancouver, B.C.

Lard.—The price of lard increased at Sydney, N.S., Amherst, N.S., Moncton, N.B., Newcastle, N.B., Three Rivers, Que., Sorel, Que., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Lethbridge, Alta. It was reported that the advance at Sydney, N.S., was due to an increased demand. There was a decrease in the price of lard at Brantford, Ont., Stratford, Ont., and Calgary, Alta. It was reported at Brantford, Ont., that the decline was due to substitutes for lard being offered for sale, and to a reaction from the high price prevailing in previous months. The decline at Stratford was reported to be due to a more plentiful supply.

Eggs.—There was a general increase in the price of eggs, owing to their scarcity. The following localities reported in advance in price: Sydney, N.S., Westville, N.S., Halifax, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., St. John, N.B., Quebec, Que., Sherbrooke, Que., St. Johns, Que., Montreal, Que., Peterborough, Ont., Toronto, Ont., Niagara Falls, Ont., St. Catharines, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., Guelph, Ont., Berlin, Ont., Woodstock, Ont., London, Ont., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., and Victoria, B.C. The only localities reporting decrease in price are Stratford, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Milk.—The only locality in which an advance in the price of milk was reported was Toronto, Ont. The price decreased at Quebec, Que., Sorel, Que., Brandon, Man., and Edmonton, Alta. The decrease in the price at Quebec was stated to be the usual summer reduction.

Butter.—Butter, both dairy and creamery, advanced in price at Amherst, N.S., Sherbrooke, Que., Kingston, Ont., St.

Catharines, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., Woodstock, Ont., Stratford, Ont., and Chatham, Ont. These increases were reported to be due to scarcity, owing to the dry season. The price declined at Halifax, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quebec, Que., and Guelph, Ont., on account of a plentiful supply. Dairy butter advanced at St. John, N.B., and Ottawa, Ont. Creamery butter advanced at Sydney, N.S., Toronto, Ont., St. Thomas, Ont., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., and declined at St. John, N.B., Brandon, Man., Vancouver, B.C., and Victoria, B.C.

Cheese.—Both new and old cheese advanced at Toronto, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., and declined at Newcastle, N.B., and Three Rivers, Que. There was also a decline in new cheese at St. John, N.B., Stratford, Ont., and St. Thomas, Ont.

Bread.—The only changes in the price of bread were a decline at Sydney, N.S., St. John's, Que., and Hamilton, Ont. The decline at Sydney, N.S., was reported to be due to a decrease in the price of flour. The decrease at Hamilton, Ont., was stated to be due to keen competition among the bakers.

Flour.—The price of flour declined at Sydney, N.S., Ottawa, Ont., Kingston, Ont., and St. Thomas, Ont.

Oats.—The price of oats advanced at St. Catharines, Ont., and declined at Newcastle, N.B., Sorel, Que., and Woodstock, Ont.

Rice.—The price of rice advanced at Sherbrooke, Que., and declined at Sorel, Que., and Woodstock, Ont.

Beans.—An increase in the price of beans was reported at Maisonneuve, Que., and Lethbridge, Alta., and a decrease at Sherbrooke, Que., Ottawa, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C.

Apples.—The price of evaporated apples advanced at Sydney, N.S., Newcastle, N.B., and Vancouver, B.C., owing to scarcity.

Prunes.—The price of prunes of medium quality increased at Toronto, Ont., Woodstock, Ont., St. Thomas, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and Vancouver, B.C., and decreased at Sydney, N.S., St. John, N.B., and Kingston, Ont.

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
<i>Nova Scotia</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Sydney.....	18	14	12	16	16	16	22	5-14	9-15	25	22	8	22	28	18	....	1	5	4	4
Westville.....	15	12	8	15	16	17	22	6	16	20	18	7	20	30	16	....	3	4½	4	4
Amherst.....	18-20	12-14	14	14-16	16	16	24	15-25	18	22	20	6-7	25	27-30	16	16	....	....	....	....
Halifax.....	22	12-15	8-10	14-18	15	14	20-22	5-7-15	18	28	24	8	24	28	18	17	1½	4½	3½	5½
<i>Prince Edw. Isd.</i> Charlottetown	14-16	10-14	7	....	14	8-12	20-23	8-25	20	16-17	11	5	22-23	24	18	17	2	3½	3-3½	4
<i>New Brunswick</i>																				
Moncton.....	20	14	12	....	16	16	25	6-16	18	20	....	7	23	27	16	16	2	4	3½	4
St. John.....	22	12	10	16	16	16	20	16-22	18	25	20	7	20-24	26	18	16	1½	5½	3	4
Newcastle....	20	14	12	15	17	16	20	7	16	20	18	7	20	22	13½	13	2	4	3	4
<i>Quebec</i> —																				
Quebec.....	14-15	12-13	10-12	13	14	16	18-20	8	20	25	20	8	20	24-25	16-19	15	6	3½	3	5
Three Rivers	20	12	12	15	13	13	22	8-12	15	22	18	7	23	25	16	15	6	3	3	4
Sherbrooke...	20	12½	10	15	13-14	16	20	8-8-10	18	25	22	7	23	27	18	16	1	5	3 ½	4
Sorel.....	18	15	12-15	18	15	15	20	8-9	18	20	18	7	25	25	16	16	6	3	3½	4
St. Hyacinthe	14	10	8	15	13	13	18	10-12	15	18	....	5	22	25	16	16	6	3	3	4
St. Johns.....	18-20	15-18	12-15	20	14-15	12	20	6-10	20	18-20	....	6	23	25	18	15	6	3	3	4
Maisonneuve	17	14	10	12	12½	14	20	5-20	20	24	....	7	24	28	18	17	3	4½	4	5
Montreal.....	16	10-14	7-12½	18	14	14	16	6	20	28	22	7	23	25	18	20	4	3½	3½	4

CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING JULY, 1911.

ceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering into the cost of living is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the quarter of each locality, has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics every Province in the Dominion, respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be quoted, etc., from

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 19.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, JULY, 1911.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent, per month.
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.
4½	5	16	12	6	6	23-30	25-40	25-40	1.50	10	10	6.50	3.50	4.50	3.50	20	9-12
5	5	15	13	5½	5	30	25	35	1.35	9	10	.....	3.20	.....	3.50-4.00	17	5-15
5	5	10	10-12	6	5	30-40	30-40	.....	1.35-1.50	10	10	.....	4.60-4.75	5.00	4.00	22	.....
5-7	4	15	10	5	4½	30	50-60	40	1.50	10	10	6.90	4.75-5.00	5.50	3.50	20	15
5	5	12	8-14	5½	4-5	25	50	40	1.10	12	10-12	6.50	4.00	.....	1.25	25	6-8
5	5	.....	15	5½	5	35	40	40	1.20	10	10	6.50	5.25	5.00	3.50	21	24
5	5	20	12-14	5½	5	35	50	40	1.80	10	12	6.50-7.00	5.10	8.00-9.00	4.00	20	9
5	5	16	12	6	5	30	.....	40	1.50	10	10	7.50	5.50	4.00	2.50	20	5
5	5	13	12	5	4½	35-40	35-40	40	1.50	20	10	7.25	4.50-5.00	6.00-7.00	4.50-5.50	18	16-18
4	4	12	12	5½	5	30-50	25-50	30-40	1.45	15	8	6.75	5.00	6.50	4.00	18	8
5	4	17	15	5½	5	40	40	40	1.50	10	8	7.00	6.00	5.00	4.50	23	11-14
4	5	15	10	5½	4½	30-40	30-40	40	90	10	8	6.25	4.50	6.25-6.50	4.25	18	10-12
4-5	5	12	13	6	5	30-60	30-60	40	2.00	5-7	8	7.70	5.00	6.50-7.00	5.00	18	8-9
5	5	12	11	5½	4½	35	40	40	75-80	10	10	6.50	5.00	8.00	6.00	20	9
4	5½	12	10	5	4½	30	25	30	1.40	20	10	7.00	4.50	8.00	6.50	18	13
5-6	5	8-12	10	5½	5	25-40-60	25-40-60	25-50	2.40	15	8	7.50	7.00	8.00	6.00	18-25	10-15

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread		Rolled Oats, per lb.	
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.
Ontario—																				
Ottawa.....	20-22	12½	12½	16	15	15	19-22	15	17	21	....	6	23	25	20	16	3	3½	3	4
Kingston.....	20	15	10	15	15	18	23	12½	18	20	....	6	24	29	15	13	3	2	3	5
Peterborough	20	12½	12½	15	18	16	23	15	20	20	....	6	25	30	20	17	2	2½	3	3½
Toronto.....	18	7-10	6-9	10-12	18-20	12-13	18-20	8-10	12½-14	25-27	21-23	8-9	20-23	28-30	18-20	15-17	2½	2½	2½	2½
Niagara Falls	18	10	15	20	20	16	22-25	12	20	25	....	7	28	30	17	16	1½	4	3½	5
St. Catharines	18	11	12½-15	15	14-15	14	18	10-15	15	25	18	7	23-25	27	18	16	3	4	2½-3	3½
Hamilton.....	18-20	10-12	15	18-20	16	15-16	20	15	15	25	....	7	23-25	28	20	17	1½	3½	3	4
Brantford ...	20	12	12½	15	16	15	22	13	16	22	....	6	....	25	20	17	1½	3½	3½	5
Guelph.....	20	12	13	18	15-17	18	21	15	15	22	17	7	20	25	20	17	3	4	3	4
Berlin.....	18	12½	12½	15	18	16	22	10	12½	20	....	6	23	25	18	16	1½	4	2½	4
Woodstock ..	20	13-14	12-15	18	20	18	22	13-14	15	20	....	6	25	28	20	15	1½	4	2	2
Stratford.....	18	15	13	16-18	22	20	25	12½-15	15	17	17	6	20	20	17	15	1½	4	3	4
London.....	20	12½	15	15	17	22	24	15	15	21	....	6	21	26	20	16	1½	4	3	5
St. Thomas...	20	15	15	18	18	15	25	12½	18	22	20	6	23	27	20	16	1½	4	2½	3½
Chatham.....	18	15	15	18	18	14	23	8-10	15	16	....	6	28	30	16	16	1½	4	2½	4
Windsor.....	18	10-12	12½	15	18	16	22	15	20	20	....	7	25	30	24	20	1½	4	2½	4
Sault Ste. Marie	20	12½-14	15	18	18	15	23	12½-14	18	30	24	9	23	28	17	....	1½	3½	3	
Port Arthur..	22-25	15-18	15-17	25	18-20	18	25	10-12½	15-20	30	25	10	25	30	....	20	4	6½	3½	3½
Manitoba—																				
Winnipeg.....	25	15	14	20	18	18	25	12½	16	30	25	9	23	28	17	17	1	5	2	3½
Brandon	25	12½	12½	20	20	14	35	15	22	25	....	8	25	28	20	....	1½	4	3½	5
Saskatchewan—																				
Regina.....	25	18	22	22-25	22	15	30	15-18	20	25	15	10	30	35	25	20	1½	6½	4½	5
Alberta—																				
Calgary.....	20	12½	15	20	20	18	25	12½-18	18	35	30	8	25	30	20	20	1½	4½	2½	3
Edmonton....	18	12½	14	20	18	20	25	18	18	25	20	8½	30	35	20	20	1½	5	3½	4
Lethbridge ..	20-22	14	14	20-22	18-20	18-20	25-30	15-20	18	30	25	10	20-25	35	20	20	1½	9	3½	5
British Columbia																				
Vancouver....	25	18	20	25	20	15	35	12½	15	40	30	10	25	30	20	20	1½	4½	3½	5
Victoria.....	25	17	20	25	22	20	30	12½-15	20	45	30	10	35	45	25	20	1	6½	4	5
Nanaimo.....	20	15	16	23	20	20	25	10	18	35	30	10	36	40	20	20	2	6½	3½	5

¹Dairy prints quoted at Woodstock.

²New potatoes at Woodstock, 10 cents a quart.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, JULY, 1911

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 19

Rice, good medium per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent, per month.
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		
4½	4	15	15	5	4½	30	30	40	1.50	10	8	7.50	5.50	6.50	3.25	20	14
5	5	.....	13	6	5	35	35	30-40	1.00	10	8	7.00	6.25	7.00	4.50	15	6-10
5	5	20	15	5½	5	40	40	40	1.25	10	10	7.20	5.50	6.00	3.50	20	12
4	5	.....	20	5½	5	25	25-40	25-40	1.75	10	7	6.75	5.00	7.50	5.00	18	18-20
5	8	.....	10	5½	5	30	30-50	40	1.75	10	8	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	5	.....	10	7	6	40	40	30	2.40	10	8	6.00	4.00	7.00	5.00	20	8-15
5	5	.....	10	7	6	40	40	30	3.00	10	8	6.50	.....	8.00	5-6	17	14
5	5	12	10-12	5	5	25	25-40	30-40	1.75	10	8	6.75	5.25	8.00	6.00	18	15
7	5	.....	12½	5½	5½	40	25-40	35	2.50	10	9	7.00	5.75	8.00	5.00	16	11
5	5	.....	12½	6½	5½	40	25-40	25-40	1.75	10	8	6.75	5.00	8.00	5.00	18	10
5	5	15	15	5½	4½	35	35	40	1.00	10	8	6.75	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	10-15
4½	5	.....	12½	5½	5½	25	25	25	2.00	10	10	7.00	4.50	7.50	6.00	16	8
5	5	8	10	6½	5½	25	25	30	1.00	10	10	6.50	6.00	8.50	7.00	18	8-12
7	5	.....	13	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.50	10	8	7.00	6.00	8.00	5.50	15	9-12
8	5	12½	17	5½	5	30	30-40	25.40	3.40	10	8	7.25	6.00	6.00	6.00	16	12
7	5	12½	8-10	5½	5	40	40	40	3.00	10	8	7.25	5.00	.....	.....	15	8-10
5	7	12½	12½	6	5	30	30	30	2.50	10	10	7.50	5.00	8.00	4.50	20	12-15
5	5	12½	12½	6½	5½	30	30	30-40	3.90	10	10	8.00	5.50	5.50	4.50	20-22	12-20
5	5	20	15	6½	5½	25	30-40	25-40	4.50	10	10	7.60	5.40	5-6.50	3.50	25	13.25
4½	5	20	15-20	5½	5½	35	35	35	2.50	12	10	.....	9.00	.....	4.50	.....	.....
5	5	20	15	6½	6	35	35	35-40	1.50	10	10	10.50	9.00	6.75	5.75	25	20-25
5	5	15	15	5½	5½	35	40	35-40	1.50	15	10	11.25	9.00	6.75	4.75	35	12-30
6	6	17	.....	6	5½	35	35	40	3.00	15	10	13.50	8.50	9.00	8.50	30	35
5	5	13	15	6½	5½	40	40	40	1.25	20	12	8.50	5.50	7.00	5.75	40	25-30
7	20	20	10	8	7	40	45	40	2.25	20	15	4.00	.....	3.00	.....	30	20
5	5	18	12	6½	5½	35	40	30	3.00	25	10	.....	7.50	.....	5.50	35	35
6	6	12½	15	6½	6	40	50	40	5.00	15-25	8	11.50	6.50	.....	6.00	35	22-24
5	8	20	17	6	5½	40	40	40	.....	20	12½	7.50	4.50	.....	.....	40	10-15

Sugar.—There was an advance in the price of both granulated and yellow sugar at Sydney, N.S., Westville, N.S., Amherst, N.S., Sherbrooke, Que., Toronto, Ont., Edmonton, Alta., and Lethbridge, Alta. Granulated sugar advanced at Kingston, Ont., Niagara Falls, Ont., Brantford, Ont., and St. Thomas, Ont. Yellow sugar advanced at Montreal, Que., but declined in price at St. John, N.B., Newcastle, N.B., and St. Thomas, Ont.

Tea.—The only changes in the price of tea were an increase in both black and green at Lethbridge, Alta., and a decrease at Kingston, Ont. Black tea also decreased in price at St. John, N.B., and Newcastle, N.B.

Coffee.—The only change in the price of coffee was a decrease at Kingston, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C.

Potatoes.—There was an advance in the price of potatoes, owing to the coming in of the new crop, at Newcastle, N.B., Quebec, Que., Three Rivers, Que., Sherbrooke, Que., St. Hyacinthe, Que., Maisonneuve, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Toronto, Ont., Niagara Falls, Ont., St. Catharines, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., Brantford, Ont., Guelph, Ont., Berlin, Ont., London, Ont., St. Thomas, Ont., Chatham, Ont., Windsor, Ont., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Port Arthur, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmon-

ton, Alta., Vancouver, B.C., Victoria, B.C., Nanaimo, B.C. The only place where there was a decrease in price was at St. Johns, Que.

Starch.—The only changes in the price of laundry starch were at Lethbridge, Alta., where there was an increase in price, and at St. Thomas, Ont., where there was a decrease.

Coal.—There was an advance in the price of both anthracite and bituminous coal at Guelph, Ont., and a decrease at St. Catharines, Ont. Anthracite coal also advanced at Halifax, N.S., Three Rivers, Que., Sherbrooke, Que., St. John's, Que., Peterborough, Ont., and Toronto, Ont., and decreased at Moncton, N.B., and Stratford, Ont. Bituminous coal advanced at Montreal, Que. Where increases in the price of the anthracite occurred, they were due to the usual custom of the dealers in gradually advancing the price from month to month during the summer season.

Coal oil.—The only change in the price of coal oil reported was a decrease at St. Thomas, Ont.

Rent.—No changes in the rent of workmen's dwellings were reported, except at St. Catharines, Ont., where there was an advance, owing to scarcity of houses.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1911.

THERE was an improvement in industrial conditions in Canada with regard to trade disputes during July, compared with the previous month, the only localities at all seriously affected by strikes being eastern British Columbia and Alberta, where a strike of coal miners continued throughout the month, and Vancouver, B.C., where a general strike in the building trades lasted until towards the end of July.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during July was

eighteen, a decrease of nine compared with June, and a decrease of two compared with July, 1910. About 116 firms and 19,006 employés were involved in these disputes, about sixteen firms and 1,255 employés being involved in new disputes of the month.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employés through trade disputes during July was approximately 302,950 working days, compared with a loss of 355,435 days in June, and 100,260 days in July, 1910.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes, and the number of employés in each group of trades.

Trades.	No. of disputes.	No. of employés.
Building trades.....	2	847
Metal working and shipbuilding trades.....	1	115
Food and tobacco preparation.....	1	160
Miscellaneous trades.....	2	133
Total.....	6	1,255

Localities affected by new disputes.—

Of the six new disputes of the month, two took place in the Province of Quebec, two in Ontario, and two in Manitoba,

Cause of disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes of the month:—

Cause.	No. of disputes.
For higher wages.....	3
For shorter hours.....	1
For higher wages, shorter hours and recognition of Union.....	1
Against employment of a non-unionist.....	1
Total.....	6

Methods of settlement.—Of the eighteen disputes in existence during the month, nine were terminated, leaving nine still in existence at the end of July. Six disputes were settled by negotiations between the parties concerned, one by conciliation, and two by the resumption of work without negotiations.

Results of disputes.—Of the nine disputes that were terminated, two resulted in favour of the employers, and two in favour of the employés. In one, the employés were partially successful, nearly all returning to work on the terms demanded, and in four cases compromises were effected.

Disputes which Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The trade disputes of previous months which were still in continuance during July comprised strikes of coal miners in Alberta and eastern British Columbia, carpenters and all building trades at Vancouver, B.C., carpenters and sheet metal workers at Calgary, Alta., painters at Port Arthur, Ont., electrical workers, iron moulder's and garment workers at Toronto, Ont., iron moulder's at Lon-

don, Ont., and pulp mill hands at St. George, N.B., and a lockout of carpet weavers at Toronto, Ont.

Strike of Coal Miners in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia.

No settlement was reported in a strike of coal miners in Alberta and eastern British Columbia, which began on April 1, on account of failure to reach a new agreement to replace one which had expired on that date. About 6,000 members of the United Mine Workers of America, and 1,000 non-unionists, employés of sixteen companies, were involved in this dispute. On July 11, the Minister of Labour received the report of the Board appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. On July 24, the operators accepted the award conditionally, but at the close of the month it had not been accepted by the men.

Strike of Building Trades at Vancouver, B.C.

On April 10, a strike of 116 carpenters took place at Vancouver, B.C., on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from \$4 to \$4.50 per day. On June 5, the dispute was extended to all the other branches of the building trade, about fifty-four firms and 5,500 men being involved. On July 25, steps were taken to bring the strike to a termination by the unions involved, when it was decided that each union should make a settlement with its employers individually. On July 27 all had made settlements with the exception of the electrical workers and plumbers. Of the latter, only about thirty-six out of 180 were affected. At the close of the month, conditions seemed to have been affected by this dispute.

Strike of Carpenters at Calgary, Alta.

No settlement was reported in the case of a strike of eighty-eight carpenters at Calgary, Alta., who went out on June 20. The cause of the dispute was the objection of the men to the employment of a particular person.

Strike of Painters at Port Arthur, Ont.

No settlement was reported in the case of a strike of ninety painters at Port Arthur, Ont., which took place on April 17, on account of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from thirty-five to forty cents per hour, and recognition of the union.

Strike of Pulp Mill Hands at St. George, N.B.

No settlement was reported in the case of a strike of fifty pulp mill hands at St. George, N.B., which began on April 26, on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an eight hour day instead of a day of eleven and thirteen hours, with an increase in minimum wages.

Strike of Sheet Metal Workers, Calgary, Alta.

On June 23, about seventy sheet metal workers declared a strike at Calgary, Alta., on account of the refusal of their employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from 42½ to 52½ cents per hour and a 50 hour week. Settlements were reached with individual contractors, and the dispute was practically terminated on July 8. According to the terms of settlement as reported in the press, the men were to receive 45 cents per hour until the end of March, 1912, and from April 1, 1912, they would receive 52½ cents per hour and a 54 hour week.

Strike of Electrical Workers at Toronto, Ont.

On June 12, a strike of about 100 electrical workers took place at Toronto, Ont., on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour. By July 19, fourteen contractors had agreed to pay the new rate, leaving six still involved in the dispute. Seventy-five to eighty men had returned to work, but twelve men were still out.

Strike of Iron Moulders at Toronto, Ont.

Conditions ceased to be affected with regard to a strike of iron moulders at Toronto, Ont., which began on May 4, a compromise having been reached on May 12, with eleven firms employing 257 men, only one firm employing thirteen men failing to come to an agreement.

Strike of Iron Moulders at London, Ont.

A strike of about sixty iron moulders, employed by three firms, took place at London, Ont., on June 5, on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand that the hours of labour be reduced from 10 to 9, without a reduction in the minimum wages. The strike continued throughout the month of July, no settlement having been reported.

Strike of Garment Workers at Toronto, Ont.

On June 28, a strike of about thirty-five employes of the Puritan Skirt Factory took place at Toronto, Ont. According to a report received from the firm, the dispute arose on account of their refusal to grant certain demands of their men. It was stated that the employes wished a committee to be appointed to adjust all prices; that the names of all persons to be engaged or discharged, with the reason for such action, be submitted to the chairman of this committee, and that persons can only be engaged or discharged if the committee consider the reason sufficient; that work be distributed so that all could have a share and that all workers be kept, whether there is work or not; that pressers should not be employed on a weekly wage, but that all should be on piece work. No settlement of this dispute was reported during July.

Lockout of Carpet Weavers at Toronto, Ont.

No change was reported in the case of a lockout of 114 carpet weavers employed with the Toronto Carpet Manufacturing

Company at Toronto, Ont. which took place March 26.

New Disputes.

The new disputes of the month comprised strikes of carpenters at Montreal, Que., shipbuilding employés at Lévis, Que., gas works employés at Toronto, Ont., brewery workers at Winnipeg, Man., pulp beaters at Ottawa, Ont., and bricklayers at Brandon, Man.

Strike of Shipbuilding Employees at Lévis, Que.

On July 4, a strike of the employés of the shipbuilding firm of George T. Davie & Sons, took place at Lévis, Que. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the firm to grant a demand for an increase of twenty-five per cent. in wages, and 25 cents per day extra under certain conditions. The dispute was settled on July 12, by the friendly mediation of the Department of Labour, when an agreement was signed providing for the desired increase in wages.¹

Strike of Carpenters and Joiners at Montreal, Que.

On July 18 a strike of carpenters took place at Montreal, Que., in which eight or ten of the largest firms were involved. Estimates of the number of men affected ranged from 200 to 800. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from 30 to 35 cents per hour. The firms involved were approached individually and settlements were made on different dates. Within a week most of the employers had granted the desired increase. The carpenters employed by the Montreal Harbor Commissioners continued on strike and no settlement with regard to them was effected during the month.

Strike of Employés of the Consumers' Gas Company, Toronto, Ont.

On July 12, a strike of about sixty employés, firemen, pipe jumpers, and

stokers, in the retort houses of the Consumers' Gas Company, at Toronto, Ont., took place. The cause of the strike was a refusal on the part of the Company to grant the demand of the above employés for an increase in wages. The Company reported that, after investigation, it was found that the wages of their employés were higher than those paid to the same class of workmen throughout Canada, Great Britain and the United States. The men returned to work on July 17, on the conditions prevailing before the strike.

Strike of Brewery Workers at Winnipeg, Man.

On June 10, a strike of brewery workers took place at Winnipeg, Man., on account of the refusal of two breweries to grant a demand for recognition of their union, an increase in wages, and a reduction in working hours from ten to nine. It was reported in the press, that about 160 men were involved in the dispute. A conference was held between the two parties to the dispute, and on July 12, an agreement was reached, by which recognition of the union and a nine-hour day were granted, and the wages were increased to about half of the original demands.

Strike of Pulp Beaters at Ottawa, Ont.

On July 19, a strike of eighteen pulp beaters took place at Ottawa, Ont., on account of the refusal of the J. R. Booth firm to grant a demand for an eight-hour day with three shifts, in place of an eleven and thirteen-hour day, alternate weeks with two shifts. On July 22, all the men with the exception of two, returned to work on the conditions prevailing before the strike. About fifty-five men were indirectly affected by this dispute. Some of the paper-makers who were indirectly affected resumed work before the end of the strike.

Strike of Bricklayers at Brandon, Ont.

On July 7, a strike of forty-seven bricklayers took place at Brandon, Man.,

¹A fuller account of this dispute is given in a special article on another page.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C, No. 130.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1911.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employés affected.			Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Directly.	Indirectly.				
							Di-rectly, rectly.				Indi-rectly.	Males, males.	Fe-males, females.
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.										
Mining—										
Coal mines.....	Alberta & Eastern British Columbia	Failure to reach new agreement	16	.....	7,000	.....	.....	April 1	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Building trades—										
Carpenters and joiners.....	Vancouver, B.C....	For increase in wages from \$4.00 to \$4.50 per day.....	.....	.....	116	.....	.....	"	10 July	25 Work resumed with employers of Union shops paying \$4.25 per day
Carpenters.....	Calgary, Alta.....	Against employment of a particular person.....	1	.....	88	.....	.....	June 20	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Building trades....	Vancouver, B.C....	In sympathy with striking carpenters and against alleged violation of agreement.....	54	.....	5,500	.....	.....	"	5 July	25 Individual settlements made by separate trade Unions.
Painters.....	Port Arthur, Ont..	For increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour and recognition of Union.....	1	.....	90	.....	.....	April 17	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Metal trades—										
Iron moulders....	Toronto, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	1	.....	13	.....	.....	May 4	.....	No settlement reported, but conditions ceased to be affected.
Iron moulders....	London, Ont.....	Men demanded that a minimum wage for a 10-hour day be paid for a day of nine hours...	3	.....	60	.....	.....	June 5	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Sheet metal workers	Calgary, Alta....	For increase in wages from 42½ to 50 cents per hour.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	"	23 July	8 Agreement signed, a compromise.
Electrical workers.	Toronto, Ont.....	For increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour.....	20	.....	100	.....	.....	"	21	.....
Clothing trades—										
Garment workers..	Toronto, Ont.....	For change in conditions of employment.....	1	.....	35	.....	.....	"	28	.....
										No settlement reported at end of month.

<i>Textile trades—</i> Carpet weavers.....	Toronto, Ont.	Lookout on account of firm's op- position to employes belong- ing to a Union.....	1	.....	114	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 22	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
<i>Miscellaneous trades</i> Pulp mill hands....	St. George, N.B. . .	For day of eight hours instead of thirteen and eleven, with in- crease in minimum wages . . .	2	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	April 26	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.

<i>Building trades—</i> Bricklayers.....	Brandon, Man.	Against employment of a non- union foreman.....	1	.....	47	.....	40	.....	July	7 July	10 Foreman discharged.
Carpenters....	Montreal, Que.	For increase in wages from 30 to 35 cents an hour.....	10	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	"	18	Within a week, most firms had granted increase demanded, but continued against other firms dur- ing month.
<i>Metal working and</i> <i>shipbuilding trades</i> Shipbuilding em- ployés.....	Lévis, Que.	For increase in wages.....	1	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	"	4 July	12 Settled by conciliation of Depart- ment of Labour, increase granted.
<i>Food and tobacco pre-</i> <i>paration—</i> Brewery workers..	Winnipeg, Man.	For higher wages, shorter hours and recognition of Union....	2	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	"	10	12 A compromise.
<i>Miscellaneous trades—</i> Employés of gas works.....	Toronto, Ont.	For increase in wages.....	1	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	"	12	17 Work resumed. No change in wages
Pulp beaters	Ottawa, Ont.	For 8-hour day with three shifts in place of 11 and 13-hour day , with two shifts.....	1	.....	18	.....	55	.....	"	19	22 Work resumed on conditions pre- vailing before strike.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firms or establishments concerned. Men- tion, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employés, or of less duration than 24 hours.

in which about forty men were indirectly affected. The cause of the dispute was the objection of the strikers to a non-union foreman, the foreman employed being a contractor who had refused to join the union. On July 10, work was resumed, the foreman having been dis-

charged.

The table which is published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of July, and which have been reported to the Department.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during the month of July, 1911.

DOMINION REPORT.

Commission of Conservation.

Second annual report of the Commission of Conservation, including a report of the proceedings of the second Annual Meeting held at Quebec, January 17-20, 1911, and of the Dominion Public Health Conference held at Ottawa, October 12-13, 1910. Montreal, John Lovell & Son, Limited, 1911. Pages 237.

THE second annual Report of the Commission of Conservation for Canada contains report of the proceedings of the second Annual Meeting held at Quebec from January 17 to 20, with the resolutions adopted by the Dominion Forestry Association at its Convention held at the same time, and addresses on "Agricultural Work in Ontario", by Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Ontario, "Unsanitary Housing", by Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, "The Swedish Forest Conservation Law", by Dr. B. E. Fernow, "The Work of Conservation", by Mr. John Hendry, "Conserving the Forests", by Mr. John Hendry, "Mining in British Columbia", by Mr. John Hendry, "The Forestry Problems of British Columbia", by Mr. A. C. Flu merfelt, also Work of the Commission of Conservation in 1910, Opinions Given by the Commission in 1910, Proceedings of the Dominion Public Health Conference, and Opinions of the Provinces on the Recommendations of the Dominion Public Health Conference.

Among the resolutions passed at the Dominion Forestry Association were the following:

"Resolved, that with the sole idea and motive of compelling the Railway Companies to exercise great care

in the operation of their lines through wooded areas, it is advisable in the interest of our public forests, and other wooded areas, that the said section 298 be amended so as to leave the Railways responsible for all damages that may occur through fires set by their locomotives."

"Resolved, that this Convention wishes to place on record its heartfelt satisfaction at the great advance in the appreciation of forest preservation throughout the Dominion, and recommends that in all forest lands controlled either by the Dominion or by the Provinces there should be a more systematic development of forest protection by educated forest inspectors, fire rangers, fire lines, fire roads, telephone lines, &c., &c., and that as the value of the forests has increased there should be more adequate amount spent for protection."

"Whereas, the forests of Canada are a great national asset, and whereas the welfare of our agriculture, health and climatic conditions, as well as the national prosperity of the country depend upon the proper and scientific care of the forest areas.

"Therefore Resolved, that this Convention commends the action of the Province of Quebec in employing technically trained Foresters in its service, and recommends to the other Provinces of Canada the importance of this policy."

ONTARIO REPORT.

Report of the Board of Health.

Twenty-ninth annual report of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, for the year 1910. Toronto, King Printer, 1911. Pages 173.

In the Report of the Provincial Board of Health, Ontario, in the year 1910,

is stated that a campaign of education in respect to means of prevention and cure of Tuberculosis was conducted, and that the returns of 1908, which are the latest available, show that the death rate from this disease is slowly but surely being reduced, the number of deaths that year being 2511, or about one in thirteen of the total death rate.

A medical and dental inspection of school children has been commenced in the City of Toronto, and the hope is expressed that the experiment will be extended, and that it will eventually be adopted in the whole Province.

A system of rigid inspection of all meats is recommended, and it is stated that while the inspection of export meats is covered by the Dominion authorities, diseased animals are sold to local butchers, and consumed in the country and smaller towns where there is no inspector.

A list of amendments to the Public Health Act, passed in the 1911 session of the Legislative Assembly, is given in the Report. The Report also contains the reports of the Medical Inspector's supplementary report on the Lindsay Ozone Water Purification Plant, report of the International Commission on the control of Bovine Tuberculosis, report of the Lady Grey Hospital for Tuberculosis, Ottawa, and Laboratory reports for Toronto and Kingston. The Appendix contains reports of City and Town Medical Health Officers.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Report on Dividends Remaining Unpaid, Unclaimed Balances and Unpaid Drafts and Bills of Exchange in Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, for five years and upwards prior to December 31, 1910.

Ontario.—Annual Report of the Beekeepers' Association of the Province of Ontario, 1910.

Fifth Annual Report of the Horticultural Societies of Ontario for the year 1910.

Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, 1910.

Report of the Secretary and Registrar

of the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 31st day of October, 1910.

Infant Mortality, Second Special Report, by Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Toronto.

Forty-third Annual Report of the Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the year ending 30th September, 1910.

Forty-third Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Hospitals for the Insane of the Province of Ontario, being for the year ending 31st October, 1910.

Part II of the Forty-third Annual Report of the Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities of the Province of Ontario, containing report of the Hospital for Idiots, Orillia, and the Hospital for Epileptics, Woodstock, being for the year ending 31st October, 1910.

Great Britain.—Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions 1910, compared with the four preceding years.

British section of the International Association for Labour Legislation. Report for the year 1910-11.

Australia.—Population and Vital Statistics, Bulletin No. 24, of the Commonwealth for the quarter ended 31st December, 1910.

Trade, Shipping, Migration and Finance of the Commonwealth of Australia, for the month of February, 1911. Bulletin No. 50.

Trade, Shipping, Migration and Finance of the Commonwealth of Australia for the month of March, 1911. Bulletin No. 50.

Summary of Australian Financial Statistics 1901 to 1910. Bulletin No. 4.

Statistics as to Education, Hospitals and Charities, and Law and Crime, for the year 1909. Bulletin No. 3.

New Zealand.—Awards, Recommendations, Agreements, &c., made under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, New Zealand, for the year 1910.

United States.—Pennsylvania—Annual Report of the Factory Inspector, 1910.

Texas.—Laws of Texas relating to Labour.

Report on Condition of Woman and Child Wage-Earners in the United States. Volume VII: Conditions under which Children Leave School to go to Work.

Report on Condition of Woman and Child Wage-Earners in the United States. Volume VIII: Juvenile Delinquency and its Relation to Employment.

Belgium.—Rapports Annuels de l'Inspection du Travail. 15me Année (1908).

France.—Enquête sur le Travail à Domicile dans l'Industrie de la Lingerie. Tome IV.

Statistique des Grèves et des Recours à la Conciliation et à l'Arbitrage, survenus pendant l'Année 1909.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

ONTARIO CASE.

Prohibition of Employment of Licensed Dentists as Servants of Unlicensed Person.

An appeal by the plaintiffs to the Court of Appeal from the judgement of Chief Justice Meredith, at the trial, dismissing the action, which was brought to obtain a declaration that certain by-laws passed by the defendants were beyond their power, and to restrain the defendants from proceeding against the plaintiffs under the provisions of the by-laws.

The plaintiffs, who were licensed by the defendants to practice dentistry, entered into an agreement with H., who was not a licensed dentist, whereby they became the employés of H., at stipulated wages, in carrying on the business or profession of dentists at H.'s premises—H. supplying everything required for the purposes of the business, taking all the profits, and bearing the losses, if any. The plaintiffs' conduct was directly contrary to the provisions of certain by-laws of the defendants, which prohibited licensed dentists from entering into such employment, and prescribed by way of punishment that the licenses to practise might be suspended or cancelled.

The Court held (Mr. Justice Meredith dissenting), that the defendants had power, under section 17 of the Act respecting Dentistry, R.S.O., 1897, chapter 178, which provides that the Board of Directors of the defendants shall, from time to time, make such rules,

regulations and by-laws as may be necessary for the proper and better guidance, discipline and regulation of the said Board and the profession of dentistry, to pass the by-laws, and that they were reasonable in their terms.

Mr. Justice Garrow was of opinion that the words "profession of dentistry", in section 17, mean those whom the defendants, under the Act, may license to practise that profession. The by-laws were applicable to the plaintiffs, though passed after they were licensed, for the power is "from time to time" to pass by-laws. A statutory power to pass by-laws carries with it the implied power to impose reasonable penalties for their infraction; and the penalty of suspension or cancellation of license is a reasonable punishment for an offence such as that of the plaintiffs. Statutes relating to other professions, and containing express powers to suspend or expel, afford no evidence of any general legislative intent.

Mr. Justice Meredith, the dissenting judge, was of opinion that the words of section 17, read in connection with the other provisions of the Act only, are not sufficient to support the intended action of the Board regarding the plaintiffs. The appeal was dismissed, Mr. Justice Meredith dissenting.

(*Gordon et al v. Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario*, 23 O. L. R. (1911), 223.)

MANITOBA CASE.

Building Contract.—Subsidence of Walls, Etc.

The plaintiffs entered into a contract with the defendants to provide all the materials and perform all the work in the erection and completion of a building, according to certain plans and specifica-

tions. After the walls were up and the roof and concrete floors in, an accident occurred to the basement walls, resulting in considerable damage, and the defendants terminated the employment of the plaintiffs, under the provisions of the contract, and completed the building themselves, asserting that the damage was due to the default of the plaintiffs, and that the plaintiffs refused to repair it except as extra work for which they should be paid. The plaintiffs sued for the balance alleged to be due under the contract for work done and materials supplied, including a large amount for extras, up to the time their employment was terminated. They alleged that the accident to the walls was due to the negligence or lack of judgement of the architects, and that they (the plaintiffs) were not responsible therefor, and that the termination of their employment by the defendants was, therefore, wrongful.

Chief Justice Mathers, who tried the action, held, that the specifications, being incorporated with and constituting part of the contract, must be read with it; and, in so far as the contract proper modified the terms of the specifications, the contract must prevail. By the terms of the contract, the plaintiffs were not liable for loss or damage to the works which might be due to the negligence or lack of judgement of the architects. The plaintiffs alleged that the drawings and specifications prepared by the architects were defective and improper; and that they failed to provide for adequate foundations and footings.

The Chief Justice held, that the onus of establishing this was on the plaintiffs; and they had failed to shew that the subsidence of the walls was due to the negligence or lack of judgement of the architects in so far as the footings were concerned. Upon the evidence, the cause of the subsidence was the backing up of water through the sewer into the basement, which saturated the earth around the footings; and for that the plaintiffs were responsible. The backing up of the water could have been prevented by a back water trap, which was not mentioned in the specifications; but, the plaintiffs knew that, and contracted

to secure the work from injury by inclemency of the weather, fire, accident, design, or otherwise, until its acceptance, to keep the foundations dry, and to be responsible for and make good any damage that might occur, during the progress of the work, not due to the negligence or lack of judgement of the architects. The non-specification of a back water trap was not negligence or lack of judgement. The plaintiffs were, therefore, responsible for the damage resulting from the collapse of the foundation walls. (See *Thorn v. Mayor and Commonalty of London*, 1 English App. Cas. 120). The Chief Justice also held, that, under the terms of the contract, the plaintiffs were bound to repair the damage to the building at their own expense, with as little delay as possible; and their refusal to repair, (except as extra work) was sufficient justification for the architects' certificate that the plaintiffs had failed to perform their agreement, and for the defendants terminating the employment. The architects were not in default in refusing a progress certificate after the damage had occurred.

Under the contract, if the expense incurred by the defendants in completing the building was less than the unpaid balance of the amount to be paid under the contract, the plaintiffs were entitled to be paid the difference; but, if the expense of completing the building exceeded the balance of the amount to be paid under the contract, the defendants were entitled to recover the excess from the plaintiffs. For this the defendants counterclaimed.

The Chief Justice was of opinion that the defendants were entitled to set off the costs of completing the building according to the original plans and specifications against the contract-price; they were not entitled to recover the whole amount expended by them in the work of restoring or completing, but only such as came within the plans and specifications. By the specifications, the plaintiffs were to do all shoring, underpinning, or bracing necessary, or as directed by the architects, and were to be responsible for and to make good any damage done to

adjoining property by reason of earth caving-in, or if in any way caused by the plaintiffs' work, unless due to the negligence or lack of judgement of the architects. As to this it was held, upon the evidence, that damage done to a neighbouring building was not due to the negligence or lack of judgement of the architects, and that the plaintiffs were responsible for it.

The defendants, when they took the building over, completed it without levelling it up, and the floors were perceptibly out of level. The defendants counterclaimed for damages because the selling value of the building was thus reduced. It was possible to restore the building to its proper levels. The plaintiffs offered to replace the damaged walls for \$12,000, without raising, and for \$5,000 more to raise the building to its former level. The Chief Justice was of opinion (1) that the measure of damages for which the plaintiffs were responsible was the amount it would have cost to put it back in its original position; and that amount and no more, the defendants should recover; they were not estopped by the plaintiff's offer. He was also of opinion, (2) that the defendants were not entitled to recover for loss of rents after the building should have been completed, and other items of damage of that class; such matters were covered by the provision in the contract as to ascertained damages for delay in completion. Where a sum certain is payable accruing from day to day or from week to week or the like for non-completion to time, it is ascertained damages, and not a penalty.

The plaintiffs were delayed by a workmen's strike, and on that account made a claim for an extension of time, under a provision of the contract, and the architects allowed ten days. The plaintiffs made no claim to the architects for an extension for any other reason, and the architects made no further allowance. There being no decision of the architects, there was no resort to arbitration, under another clause of the contract. The plaintiffs contended that the Court could extend the time because of extra work having been required to be done. The contract provided that if the plain-

tiffs were delayed by reason of extra work, they should present a claim for extension to the architects, and, if the plaintiffs did not do so within a reasonable time, there should be no allowance. As to this it was held, (3) that the ordering of extras did not put the parties at large, and deprive the defendants of the right to ascertained damages. The decisions in *Westwood v. Secretary of State for India*, 7 L.T. 736, *Dodd v. Churton*, (1897), 1 Q.B. 562, and *Grey v. Stephens*, 16 Man. L.R. 189, were distinguished; and the decisions in *Jones v. St. John's College*, L.R. 6 Q.B. 115, and *McNamara v. Skain*, 23 O.R. 103, were followed.

The Chief Justice also held, (4) that as the plaintiffs had not availed themselves of the provisions in the contract whereby the question could be finally and conclusively determined, the Court was powerless to help them; and (5) that the defendants were not entitled to ascertained damages for the period before completion that elapsed after they had terminated the plaintiff's employment, the contract not providing means, in the event of forfeiture, of fixing a date up to which ascertained damages should run. He was also of opinion, upon the evidence, (6), that the plaintiffs had been delayed in their work by the architects being dilatory in supplying details, and by other causes; and, upon the facts as well as the law, that the defendants were not entitled to unascertained damages for non-completion to time, except up to the day when the defendants terminated the employment.

(*Grace v. Osler*, 16 W.L.R., 627).

SASKATCHEWAN CASES.

Threshers' Lien Act, 1908—Non-Compliance with Act.

Action to recover moneys due for threshing grain for defendant, and to establish and enforce a lien therefor for expenses, &c. Counter-claim for damages for non-completion of work which the plaintiff contracted to do.

In October, 1909, the plaintiff entered into a contract to thresh the defendant's grain, consisting of wheat and oats, at 9 cents per bushel for wheat and 7 cent

for oats. On November 10, the plaintiff began the threshing and continued till the seventeenth, when his men declined to go on, and he was obliged to leave the threshing unfinished, although it might have been completed on that day, if the work had been continued. The plaintiff never completed the work, and the defendant failed to secure any one else to complete it, though he endeavoured to do so, and, in consequence, the grain was not threshed. On November 22, the plaintiff sent the defendant a statement of the grain threshed shewing the sum of \$439.10 to be due. On this statement there was a written notice that "eight per cent. will be charged from December 1 until paid," and a printed notice that the defendant's grain would "be held by thresher's lien until payment of this account in full." A few days after this, the plaintiff sent a letter to the defendant demanding payment. On December 11, the parties met, and the plaintiff offered to accept \$400. The defendant agreed to this, and said he would settle the account on the following Wednesday. He did not do so, but, on December 21, he paid the plaintiff \$100 "part pay on threshing account." On December 28, the sheriff, at the instance of the plaintiff, served a notice on the defendant, under the Ordinance respecting Threshers' Liens, claiming a lien on the grain. On January 18, 1910, pursuant to notice given to the defendant, the plaintiff went with teams to the defendant's place to take the grain, but the defendant would not permit him to take it; and on the following day the sheriff, at the instance of the plaintiff, went with teams to take the grain, but was also unsuccessful.

Mr. Justice Brown, who tried the action, held that the plaintiff was entitled to the amount claimed for threshing; the contract was not an indivisible one; and payment by the defendant was not intended to be conditional upon the threshing of all the crop. But the plaintiff was under obligation to complete the threshing; he contracted to do so; and, having failed, he must suffer the consequences. As the defendant claimed only general damages by his counter-claim, evidence of special damages was

inadmissible; and the amount to be allowed for general damages was that fixed by the parties themselves on December 11, *viz.*: \$39.10.

It was also held, (1) that the plaintiff, by his account rendered, notice as to interest, and letter demanding payment, had complied with sub-section 2 of section 37 of the Judicature Act, 1907, and was entitled to interest from December 1, 1909; but at the rate of five per cent. only: R.S.C. 1096, chapter 120, section 3.

It was also held, (2) that the plaintiff was not entitled to a declaration that he had a lien on the grain: whatever lien he had, under the Threshers' Lien Act, 1908, section 1, expired after the lapse of sixty days from the completion of the threshing. The statute, being in derogation of the common law, must be strictly complied with. Neither the sending of the notice on November 22, claiming a lien, nor the serving of the notice by the sheriff on December 28, was a compliance with the Act. There must be an actual "taking" of the grain within sixty days. The mere statement that the plaintiff "hereby takes" the grain is not sufficient.

It was also held, (3) that the expense of the plaintiff's and the sheriff's trips to the defendant's place, after the expiration of the sixty days, could not be allowed against the defendant.

(*Elsom v. Ellis*, 16 W.L.R., 373.)

Master and Servant.—Dismissal of Servant

In an action for damages, tried by Chief Justice Wetmore, for improper dismissal of the plaintiff from the defendants' employment, it appeared that the plaintiff was hired by the defendants as "a mechanical expert" for one year. By the agreement of hiring he was to have full charge of the defendants' machine shop, "but to consult the management concerning the hiring of assistant help." The plaintiff was discharged by the vice-president and manager of the defendants for disobedience to his (the manager's) order. The manager told the plaintiff to pick up a rope which he had thrown away. The plaintiff, in his testimony at the trial, said that the order was a vexatious one, and that he did not

intend to pick up the rope at the manager's order—he was engaged by the company (the defendants). He said he would pick up the rope later, but he did not really intend to do so. The manager then told the plaintiff to pick up the rope or hand in his resignation; and the plaintiff left his employment there and then.

The Court held, that a servant who has been guilty of deliberate disobedience to lawful orders may be discharged; and in such a case it is not necessary to prove that a loss resulted from the disobedience; a discharge without notice may be justified even by a single and trifling act of disobedience.

The authorities bearing on the question are discussed in the judgement, which held, that the plaintiff was under the control of the manager; that he had disobeyed a lawful order; and that his action for wrongful dismissal failed.

(*Youngash v. Saskatchewan Automobile & Gasoline Engine Company*, 16 W.L.R., 268).

ALBERTA CASE.

Trade Mark Infringement.—Trade Mark and Design Act, Section 20.

In an action to restrain the defendants from using certain labels upon bottles containing beer manufactured and sold by the defendants, upon the ground that the use of the labels in this way constituted a passing off of the defendants' goods as those of the plaintiffs and a fraud upon the public, Mr. Justice Stuart, who tried the action, held, that the proper interpretation of section 20, of the Trade Mark and Design Act, R.S.C. 1906, chapter 71, which provides that no person shall institute any proceedings to prevent the infringement of any trade mark, unless it is registered, involves a limitation of its provisions to an action for infringement strictly so-called.

It was also held, that the label or design in question here came within the definition of a trade mark given in section 5 of the Act and was capable of registration; but, that the disability to sue without registration applies only to an

innocent infringement; an actual intention to deceive, that is, an actual fraud or attempt at fraud, must be proven; otherwise the action remains merely an infringement action. The decision in *Goodfellow v. Prince*, 35 Chapter D. 9, was followed. He was also of opinion upon the evidence, that the defendants could not be heard to say, that they did not intentionally produce a colourable imitation of the plaintiff's trade mark, or that they did not intentionally pass off, or attempt to pass off, their goods as being the goods of the plaintiffs. The possibility of deceiving an unwary purchaser is sufficient; the character of the goods must be considered, and each case must stand on its own footing. The nature of the goods here involved was such as to suggest unwariness in the majority of cases; and the presence of the defendants' name upon the labels was not sufficient to prevent the probability of deception. He was also of opinion, that although the plaintiffs' label contained a misrepresentation, inasmuch as it spoke of registration, when none had been made, that was not a misstatement about the goods themselves, and was, therefore, not one which deceived the public; and it was a question, whether that was a defence open to the defendants, as it had not been pleaded.

As to the form of the judgement the judge held, that as the use of the defendants' label was not suggested by any real quality in the goods or by the place of manufacture, but was a straight and arbitrary adoption or imitation of the plaintiffs' label, for which the defendants had no manner of excuse or justification, there should be an injunction, as in *Edelsten v. Edelsten*, 1 DeG. J. & S. 185, restraining the defendants from using their present body label or any other colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' body label. He held further, that the plaintiffs were entitled to an account of the profits made by the defendants upon the sale of all beer sold by them bearing the label complained of.

(*Anheuser Busch Brewing Association v. Edmonton Brewing & Malting Company*, 16 W.L.R., 547).

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

SEPTEMBER, 1911.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF
AUGUST, 1911.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE month of August saw a continuance of the general activity characteristic of the previous months of the summer season. Though the prolonged dry weather injuriously affected the crops in western Ontario, yields elsewhere in eastern Canada have been fair. In the Northwest provinces exceptionally heavy yields are promised. With prices well maintained, the agricultural year is expected to yield on the whole exceptionally profitable returns, rains in the closing week of the month having greatly improved the outlook for the late root crops and the dairying branch of the industry. A feature of the month was the marked activity which prevailed in building and railway construction operations, the available supply of common labour being entirely absorbed in most sections of the country, with additional men in demand at certain points. In the lumbering and mining industry the general outlook is favourable for larger returns than those of 1910. Fishing yields have been normal. Railway and water transportation were affected by the labour disturbances which occurred in Great Britain, though traffic returns from the leading railway companies continued to show increases as compared with 1910. The heavy inflow of immigrants has been maintained and the total number of arrivals for the year will largely exceed that of the previous year. Trade, domestic and foreign, was steady in tone,

especially in the closing days of the month. Tourist traffic has been heavy.

Lumbering.—In connection with the engagement of men for the winter camps in Ontario and Quebec, wages showed a tendency to rule higher than last year.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement by industries and groups of trades, of the more important changes in wages and hours of labour, information concerning which was received at the Department of Labour during August, 1911.

Building trades.—Plumbers and steamfitters, (fourteen), at Berlin, Ont., had their hours reduced from sixty to fifty-five per week, without change in wages. Carpenters at Montreal obtained an increase¹. Plasterers' labourers, (fifty) at Ottawa, Ont., received an advance from 25 to 28 cents per hour.

Railway service.—Over 8,000 employés of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, including carmen, machinists, boilermakers and moulders, received an increase in wages of between eight and ten per cent.

General transport.—Teamsters, (160), at Edmonton, Alta., received an increase in wages to 60 cents per hour and a reduction in hours to ten per day.

Unskilled labour.—Street labourers, (200), at Quebec had their wages increased

¹For details see the article on Trade Disputes of the present issue.

from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day. Street labourers at Ottawa, Ont., had their wages increased from \$1.75 to \$1.85 per day of nine hours.

Interruptions to Industry.

Among industrial establishments, &c., destroyed by fire or through other causes, during July, 1911, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:

Nova Scotia.—Twenty-five buildings at Port Clyde; church and presbytery at Salmon river, loss \$12,000.

Prince Edward Island.—Condensed milk factory at Charlottetown, loss \$50,000.

New Brunswick.—Residences, stores and barns at Florenceville, loss \$25,000; lumber mill at French Lake, loss unknown; shingle mill at Musquash, loss unknown; workshops and roundhouse at Salmon Falls, loss \$110,000.

Quebec.—Sawmill and box factory at Berthier-en-Haute, loss \$20,000; barn and contents, Beauceville, loss unknown; barn and contents at Beauport, loss unknown; store and residence at Chapeau, loss \$15,500; hotel and bakery at Farnham, loss \$5,000; sash and door factory, Montreal, loss \$50,000; barn and contents at North Sutton, loss ; convent at Thurso, loss \$20,000.

Ontario.—Barn and outbuildings with contents at Belmont, loss ; planing mill at Cobocook, loss \$4,000; residence, barn and contents, Dalhousie Mills, loss ; barn and contents at Dorchester, sawmill at Fenelon Falls; barns and residence at Fruitland, barn and contents at Grimsby, loss ; barns and contents at Harrison; wing of asylum for the insane at Hamilton, loss ; livery stable at Hamilton, loss \$10,000; hotel and residence, Kingston, loss \$8,000; wood turning factory at Lindsay, hotel and houses at Mountain Grove, loss \$8,000; barn and contents at Minto, loss ; hotel, warehouses, and stables at Ottawa, loss \$50,000; clothing factory, Ottawa, loss \$16,000; railway storehouse at Palmerston, loss \$7,000; planing mill at Sarnia, loss \$10,000; two barns, contents and stock, St. Thomas; residence and barn, Stratford, factory and stock of a bed manufacturing firm, Toronto, loss \$15,000; hotel, Tupperville, loss \$30,000.

Alberta.—Rosery at Medicine Hat, loss \$3,500.

British Columbia.—Stores and buildings at Hope, loss \$6,500; hotel at Enderby, loss \$3,500

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during August in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received by the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

The month was an exceedingly active one for agriculturists. In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces the hay crop was gathered under favourable conditions; a

fair yield is reported. Harvesting and threshing were in full progress in Ontario and Quebec. The returns from these provinces were reported somewhat lighter than last year, especially in the case of western Ontario, as a result of the long drought. The season has been earlier than last year owing to the exceptionally warm and dry weather. Rains in the latter half of the month considerably improved the outlook for the potato and root crop, as well as improving pastures and maintaining the milk flow. Plums, pears, and peaches will be a fair yield, but apples are light in some sections. In western Canada, cutting became general in the latter half of the month under favourable conditions, though rains somewhat retarded harvesting operations in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Frosts were recorded during the last week of August, but no serious damage followed. It was estimated that over 30,000 harvesters had been distributed from Winnipeg, and the demand was reported as well met. On the whole, the outlook in western Canada is for a crop yield of exceptional proportions, conservative estimates of the wheat yield alone placing it at over 175 million bushels.

The Provincial Secretary for Agriculture, Nova Scotia, in his midsummer report on crops, based on reports of 128 correspondents, says: "So far as the general farmer is concerned, the season promises an average crop, ranking slightly below that of 1910. Fruit growers report the best year to date in the history of the industry. Oats and other cereals are above the average; it is too early to forecast potatoes and turnips; a three per cent. increase is reported in the number of dairy cattle; beef cattle are stationary; and sheep declined three per cent. As to fruit, nothing but continued dry weather will prevent our orchards from yielding the biggest crop in the history of the Province."

The following statistics of the principal field crops of Ontario for 1911 show the acreage, as compiled from individual returns made by farmers to the Ontario Bureau of Industries and the yields as estimated by a large and

experienced staff of correspondents, who give probable yields according to conditions on August 5, 1911:

Fall wheat.—837,492 acres will produce 17,034,052 bushels, or 20'3 per acre, as against 743,473 acres, 19,837,172 bushels, and 26'7 in 1910. The annual average for twenty-nine years was 17,878,244 bushels, and 21'0.

Spring wheat.—133,711 acres, 2,375,842 bushels, or 17'8 per acre, as against 129,319 acres, 2,489,833 bushels, and 19'3 in 1910. Average, 15'9.

Barley.—616,977 acres, 16,766,319 bushels, or 27'2 per acre, as against 626,144 acres, 19,103,107 bushels, and 30'5 in 1910. Average, 27'3.

Oats.—2,699,230 acres, 88,261,352 bushels, or 32'7 per acre, as against 2,757,933 acres, 1,620,333 bushels, and 17'0 in 1910. Average 16'4.

Rye.—98,652 acres, 1,624,572 bushels, or 16'5 per acre, as against 95,397 acres, 1,620,333 bushels, and 17'0 in 1910. Average, 16'4.

Peas.—304,491 acres, 4,773,513 bushels, or 15'7 per acre, as against 403,414 acres, 6,016,003 bushels, and 14'9 in 1910. Average 19'3.

Beans.—51,508 acres, 925,228 bushels, or 18'0 per acre, as against 49,778 acres, 892,927 bushels, and 17'9 in 1910. Average 17'2.

Hay and clover.—3,301,468 acres, 4,238,362 tons, or 1.28 per acre, as against 3,204,021 acres, 5,492,853 tons, and 1'71 in 1910. Average, 1'46.

The acreages in other crops for which no estimates as to yield have been made at this date, are as follows: Buckwheat, 189,039, against 194,913 in 1910; corn for husking, 308,350 and 320,519; corn for silo, 335,935 and 326,627; potatoes, 162,467 and 168,454; mangel-wurzels, 64,855 and 68,966; sugar beets 24,664 and 26,879; carrots, 3,207 and 3,551; turnips 100,593 and 108,360; mixed grains 486,112 and 497,936.

The increase in the wheat acreage in Saskatchewan this year is 933,401, or twenty per cent. over that of 1910, the total acreage being 5,598,235. The acreage under oats is placed by the Provincial Department of Agriculture at 2,291,832, a gain of 209,216 or more than ten per cent. over the acreage of the previous year. The acreage under both crops has more than trebled in the past five years.

A cable despatch from the International Agricultural Institute, Rome, Italy, dated August 19, gives the official figures published there on that date concerning the production of wheat during the present season in Prussia, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy and British India. The data for Prussia, showing a crop of 86,167,000 bushels, are new. Those for the remaining countries show the estimated production on August 1, compared with that of July 1. The figures are given in bushels as follows: Great Britain, 62,560,000, (61,351,000); Hungary, 187,760,000, (173,886,000);

Italy, 203,192,000, (203,376,000); British India, 370,413,000, (369,630,000).

Fishing.

Catches were fair off the Nova Scotia coast. The price of dry cod-fish, which has been abnormally high for some time past was somewhat easier, following the announcement of heavy catches in Newfoundland. Fair catches of mackerel have been made and herring struck in large quantities on the Nova Scotia coasts. By order-in-council the lobster fishing season was extended for ten days in that portion of the Strait of Northumberland where lobster fishing ends on August 10. In British Columbia, catches of sockeye salmon have been on the whole light, though the traps off Vancouver Island have made some good returns. Whaling operations off Vancouver Island have been very successfully prosecuted.

Lumbering.

Sawmilling was active throughout the eastern provinces. Lack of shipping facilities somewhat hampered the trade at points in the maritime provinces. Low water following the drought embarrassed certain of the mills in Ontario and Quebec. The strike in the transportation trade of Great Britain delayed shipments somewhat. Trade on the whole, however, was fair and a good autumn business is expected. In British Columbia the month was without feature; railway facilities improved somewhat, but the general movement was quiet. Forest fires did considerable damage in Nova Scotia west of Shelbourne and Liverpool.

Mining.

Shipments were exceptionally heavy from the Nova Scotia collieries, and work under ground was very active with an increasing tendency, notably at Springhill. The collieries of Alberta and eastern British Columbia were still affected by strike conditions, but those on Vancouver Island were active.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the present issue several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. The table has reference only to the amount of employment headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the terms employed are divided into two groups, active, very active; (2) quiet and very quiet.

City and District of Correspondent.	Agricultural operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including saw-milling.)	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway construction.	Building trades.
Nova Scotia—							
1—Sydney.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active
2—Westville.....	Very active	Quiet	Quiet	Very active	Active	.....	Active
3—Halifax.....	Active	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
4—Amherst.....	Very active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active
Prince Edward Island—							
5—Charlottetown.....	Very active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
New Brunswick—							
6—Moncton.....	Very active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
7—St. John.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
8—Newcastle.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
9—Fredericton.....	Active	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active
Quebec—							
10—Quebec.....	Very active	.....	Very active	.....	Active	.....	Active
11—Sherbrooke.....	Very active	.....	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Active
12—Three Rivers.....	Active	Very quiet	Very active	Quiet	Very active	Quiet	Active
13—St. Hyacinthe.....	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
14—St. Johns and Iberville.....	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
15—Sorel.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
16—Maisonneuve.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
17—Montreal.....	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Very active	Active
18—Hull.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Active
Ontario—							
19—Ottawa.....	Very active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Very active
20—Kingston.....	Very active	Very active	Very active	Very active	Very active	.....	Active
21—Belleville.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active
22—Peterborough.....	Very active	.....	Very active	.....	Active	.....	Very active
23—Toronto.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
24—Niagara Falls.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Active
25—St. Catharines.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
26—Hamilton.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
27—Brantford.....	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Very active
28—Guelph.....	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
29—Berlin.....	Very active	.....	Active	.....	Very active	Quiet	Very active
30—Woodstock.....	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
31—Stratford.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
32—London.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
33—St. Thomas.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
34—Chatham.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
35—Windsor.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
37—Port Arthur & Fort William	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
Manitoba—							
38—Winnipeg.....	Very active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Very active
39—Brandon.....	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
Saskatchewan—							
40—Regina.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
Alberta—							
41—Calgary.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
42—Edmonton.....	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
43—Lethbridge.....	Active	.....	.....	Very quiet	.....	.....	Quiet
British Columbia—							
44—Nelson.....	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Active
45—New Westminster.....	Very active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
46—Vancouver.....	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
47—Victoria.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
48—Nanaimo.....	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1911.

and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of employment in the prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred phenomena treated under separate the order indicating in each, the degree to which general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1)

Metal, engineering and ship- building.	Wood- working.	Printing and Allied trades.	Clothing.	Food and tobacco preparation	Leather.	General transport.	Miscella- neous.	Unskilled labour.
1— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
2— Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Very active
3— Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
4— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
5— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
6— Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active
7— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
8— .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active
10— Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Very active	Active
11— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Very active
12— Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Very active	Active	Very active
13— Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Very active	Active	Very active
14— Very active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active
15— Very active	Very active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Active
16— Very active	Active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Very active	Very active
17— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
18— Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very active
19— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
20— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
21— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
22— Very active	Active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active
23— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
24— Very active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
25— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
26— Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
27— Very active	Very active	Quiet	Q iet	Very active	Very active	Active	Active	Very active
28— Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Very active
29— Active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active	Very active
30— Very active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
31— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
32— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
33— Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Very active	Very active	Active	Active
34— Active	Very active	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
35— Very active	Very active	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Very active
36— Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active
37— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
38— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
39— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very active
40— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
41— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
42— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
43— Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
44— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
45— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
46— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
47— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
48— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
49— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
50— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
51— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
52— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
53— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
54— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
55— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
56— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
57— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
58— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
59— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
60— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
61— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
62— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
63— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
64— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
65— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
66— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
67— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
68— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
69— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
70— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
71— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
72— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
73— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
74— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
75— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
76— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
77— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
78— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
79— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
80— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
81— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
82— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
83— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
84— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
85— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
86— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
87— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
88— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
89— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
90— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
91— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
92— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
93— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
94— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
95— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
96— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
97— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
98— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
99— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
100— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active

The metalliferous camps throughout the Dominion had a good month. Shipments from the asbestos, copper, nickel and silver districts of Ontario and Quebec were well maintained. In the Porcupine camp, notwithstanding the recent fires, development work was very active. Ore shipments from the Rossland, Slocan and Kootenay Districts in British Columbia were well maintained.

The annual report of the provincial mineralogist of British Columbia estimates the aggregate value of the output of minerals of that province for 1910 at \$26,377,066, the highest total on record. The estimate for 1909 was \$24,443,025.

Manufacturing.

Activity was well maintained throughout Canada. The favourable reports received from the western crops have produced a buoyant tone in the establishments catering particularly to that market and there has been a continuance of the expansion both in output and equipment noted earlier in the season.

Hereafter water-powers under the control of the Government of Quebec will not be sold, but will be leased on long terms. Ten water powers in different portions of the Province will be auctioned during September.

Railway Construction.

Work in the camps continued very active and there was a good demand for men in western Canada.

Grading on the new Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company's line from Biggar south to Calgary has been completed. The steel is being laid and trains are expected to be running between the two points before the end of the year. It is also expected that a train service on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company from Edmonton to Montreal *via* the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway from Cochrane to North Bay and *via* the Grand Trunk Railway Company from North Bay to Montreal will shortly be established.

The contracts for the balance of the

Canadian Northern Railway Company's line from Kamloops to the eastern boundary of British Columbia, a distance of about 300 miles, were awarded during August.

The expenditure of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911, was \$23,487,853, making the total outlay since the organization of the Commission \$95,406,697. The total grading done was 1,388 miles, and the total miles of track laying completed was 1,064 of main line, and 199 miles of sidings.

It is stated that over 150 new towns will have come into existence during the present year in the Northwest provinces.

General Transport.

Railway employes had a very busy month, traffic returns being exceptionally heavy and the earnings of the principal companies showing increases as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Transportation by water was also active, though longshoremen at Halifax, St. John and Montreal had a quiet month as a result of the dock-labourers and railway employes' strike in Great Britain.

The second annual meeting of the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association was held at Winnipeg. The Association loaded 82,065,629 bushels during the past year, as against 74,440,421 bushels in the previous year.

The Winnipeg Electric Railway Company has added thirty new cars to its rolling stock during the present year.

The thirtieth annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, issued in anticipation of the annual meeting of the shareholders, showed gross earnings of railway and steamship lines of \$104,167,808, and working expenses of \$67,467,978. This indicates an increase of nearly ten million dollars in gross earnings and of nearly three million dollars in net earnings. After payment of all dividends, a surplus of \$11,873,243 will be carried forward. Accounts of the Company for the year in detail are as follows:—

Gross Earnings.....		\$104,167,808.21
Working Expenses.....		67,467,977.64
Net Earnings.....		\$ 36,699,830.57
Net Earnings of Steamships in excess of amount included in monthly reports.....		1,118,349.87
Deduct Fixed Charges.....		\$ 37,818,180.44
		10,011,071.44
Surplus.....		\$ 27,807,109.00
Deduct amount transferred to Steamship Replacement Account.....	\$1,000,000.00	
Contribution to Pension Fund.....	80,000.00	
		1,080,000.00
		\$ 26,727,109.00
From this there has been charged a half-yearly dividend on Preferred Stock of 2 per cent., paid April 1st, 1911.....	\$1,112,333.33	
And three quarterly dividends on Ordinary Stock of 1½ per cent. each, paid December 31st, 1910, April 1st, 1911, and June 30th, 1911.....	9,450,000.00	
		\$10,562,333.33
		\$16,164,775.67
From this there has been declared a second half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock payable September 30th, 1911.....	\$1,141,533.31	
And a fourth quarterly dividend on Ordinary Stock of 1½ per cent., payable September 30th, 1911.....	3,150,000.00	
		\$4,291,533.31]
Leaving net surplus for the year.....		\$11,873,242.36

The working expenses for the year amounted to 64.77 per cent. of the gross earnings, and the net earnings to 35.23 per cent. as compared with 64.38 and 35.62 per cent. respectively in 1910.

The British Columbia Electric Railway Company's annual report for the year ending June 30, 1911 shows gross earnings of \$4,226,834, as against \$2,981,617 last year, an increase of \$1,245,217, or about forty-five per cent. Net earnings during the same period have advanced about twenty-nine per cent. from last year.

The Trades.

Building.—Building operations continued very active throughout Canada and there was an active demand for labour at many points. The outlook is that employment will be very active until the frost comes, and the result of the year's operations will largely exceed that of 1910.

Metal and woodworking.—Metal and woodworking establishments continued very active, and workmen in these trades were for the most part very busy.

Printing.—The allied trades have had a good month and the various branches were actively employed.

Clothing.—Custom tailors were becoming

active on fall work. Garment workers had a busy month. Boot and shoe workers were active.

Leather.—Tanners, curriers and leather workers were all well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Baking and confectionery establishments were entering upon their season of activity with very favourable prospects. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were generally active.

Miscellaneous.—Retail clerks had an active month, the opening of the fall fair season having brought large numbers to the cities and towns.

Unskilled labour.—This class has had a month of exceptionally active employment. In many centres the supply was completely absorbed, and additional men could have found employment.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial Trade.—During July, 1911, the total value of imports entered for consumption in the Dominion of Canada was \$39,817,753, compared with \$35,793,584 in July, 1910. During the four months ending July 31, the total value of imports amounted to \$156,967,380, compared with \$143,322,043 in the corresponding period of 1910. The total value of domestic exports during

July was \$24,079,708, compared with \$23,303,641 in July, 1910.

During July there was an increase in the export of the products of the mine, fisheries, agriculture, and miscellaneous products, and a decrease in the products of the forest and in animals and their produce. The grand total of Canadian trade for the month of July, 1911 was \$67,151,234, compared with \$61,456,570 in July, 1910.

In the weekly reports of trade commissioners and commercial agents, issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce during August, openings are indicated in New Zealand for Canadian Portland cement, iron products and apples. Trade between Canada and Australia it is stated, has been steadily increasing of late, the total amounting to \$902,443 in 1911, as compared with \$760,832 in 1909. Canadian plums, peaches and canned fruits, as well as poultry and hog products have been meeting favourable markets in Cuba. Prospects for increasing the export of manufactured foods into Germany are reported. The Canadian commissioners in Great Britain have been inquiring into the condition of the market there for Canadian grain. The first instalment of the result of the inquiry appeared during August and dealt with the situation at Bristol, Glasgow, Leeds and Manchester.

Domestic trade.—There was the usual holiday quietness in country trade, but the dominant tone was satisfactory. The general movement of wholesale trade was slow with an increasing tendency towards the close of the month. The exceptionally warm weather has cleared off summer goods and the outlook is for an active autumn in view of the satisfactory crop conditions prevailing over most of Canada. Fall fairs are being well patronized and have brought an access of business to retail establishments.

Canadian banks were making active preparations to meet the pressure expected in connection with the movement of the crops. The bank statement for July was generally satisfactory, with the crop movement. The issue of one million dollars of new stock by the Bank of Toronto was announced. The Merchants Bank has increased its dividend from nine to ten per cent.

Notes.

The Master Bakers' Association of Ontario met at Hamilton, Ont., during August and decided to petition the Government to make a 16 and a 20 oz. loaf legal weights.

The Federated Association of Letter Carriers held their annual Convention in Quebec in the early part of August. The Merchant Clerks' Association of the Province of Quebec also held their Annual Convention in Quebec on July 31 and August 1.

An electric commission was recently appointed by the City of Montreal to deal with the problem of placing overhead wires underground. Application has been made by the Commission for the funds to engage an engineer and clerical staff.

The eleventh annual convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities was held at the City Hall, Quebec, August 29-31. Papers were read on town planning; destruction of garbage; child welfare; water-main construction; country roads; railway terminals, &c., &c.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade was held at Moncton, August 16 and 17. Among the questions discussed were the good roads problem; shipping facilities between Canada and the West Indies; express rates; maritime union; food inspection; sheep raising and immigration.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour conditions were active during the month and labour all over the district was well employed. The steel and coal trades with their allied industries continued active. The building trades and all outside labour were busy. The steel works of Sydney and Sydney Mines had a good month with large outputs of steel. The Dominion Steel Company state that their ore shipments from Wabana are much ahead of last year. All the collieries of the district and of the Island, with the exception of the North Atlantic Colliery, which is hindered by lack of shipping facilities, were active. The wholesale and retail trades had a good month considering that August is usually a quiet month in mercantile business. There is no labour unrest in the district.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The season was very favourable to farming and during the month the bulk of the hay crop was got in good condition. Vegetables, roots and grain are a fair crop and the year will be just as profitable to the farmers as last year.

Fishing.—Codfish were plentiful on the grounds but there was a scarcity of bait and the usual pest of dog-fish. Haddock was scarce. The Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company established a branch of their business in Louisburg, with Captain Arthur Marvin at its head. This company is buying up fresh and pickled fish and paying good prices. In addition to an enlarged plant at its piers, three new vessels of one hundred tons are to be placed in the business. It is intended later on that the business will be enlarged and Louisburg will become a more active fishing port.

Railroad construction.—Much progress was made on the Intercolonial Railway extension to Sydney Mines and also on the new branch line being built from the Sydney and Louisburg Railway to Birchgrove Colliery.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Activity prevailed among all the skilled trades, and unskilled labour was well employed.

WESTVILLE, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. Hale, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Work in all the various branches throughout this district continues very brisk, with prospects for a continuance of the same. The collieries throughout the district show an increase in their shipments for the month of July of about 12,000 tons over the corresponding month of 1910. Some of the collieries report a shortage of men, chiefly in the unskilled departments. The increase in coal shipments for this district for the seven months ending July, 1911, is about 80,000 tons.

CONDITIONS OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers have been busy, garnering the hay and grain crops. The copious rains during the month greatly benefited the root crops and pasture lands.

Lumbering.—There was a brisk trade in shipments to supply the home markets and for the export trade.

Manufacturing.—The various branches of the manufacturing industry were actively engaged.

Mining.—There was great activity in development work of mines in installing up to date machinery and slope sinking and repairing.

Other industries.—All other industries were busy, with men wanted. The harvest excursions took away their usual quota of young men from this district. The town of Westville is adding to its street improvements by building a permanent road from the railway crossing to the Acadia Mine office.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Activity prevailed in the building, metal, printing, and clothing trades and in the trades relating to food and tobacco preparation and transport. Clerks, stenographers, hotel and restaurant employés and laundry workers were actively employed. Work was fair among members of the leather trades and barbers. The supply of unskilled labour was not equal to the demand.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. J. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

August was an improvement over July, industrially speaking. More activity has prevailed in the building trades and future prospects are brighter, at least until the winter season begins. While the permits issued during the month for private contracts were not abnormal, the principal ones being for two \$4,000 and one \$8,000 dwelling houses and a \$3,500 addition, still work on some larger contracts was pushed ahead and a big contract for terminal structures has just been placed. The principal operations now in hand embrace the new school on Tower Road and an addition to the Victoria General Hospital, on both of which large staffs are employed and another addition to the Nova Scotia Hospital is to be commenced shortly. The first portion of the terminal facilities—the construction of a wharf, bulkhead and shed, has just been awarded to the Nova Scotia Construction Company, the figure being \$914,000, the work to be commenced immediately. This will also give an impetus to the building trade, but the local market

should be able to cope with all demands. Work along the waterfront has been quiet, and with the slightly increased activity which is expected owing to the exportation of the large apple crop, is likely to remain so until the close of navigation in the St. Lawrence. Unskilled labour has been better than the general August average, owing principally to sewer construction and work on street cleaning.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—¹Late wholesale prices:

Butter, creamery, prints, 27 cents.
Butter, creamery, boxes, 25 cents.
Butter, dairy, ordinary, 21 cents.
Butter, dairy, prints, 22 cents.
Cheese, large, 13-13½ cents.
Cheese, twins, 14 cents.
Eggs, 22-23 cents per dozen.
Beef, forequarter, 7-8½ cents.
Beef, hindquarter, 8-11 cents.
Mutton, 7-9 cents.
Veal, 6-8½ cents.
Spring lamb, 13 cents.
Geese, 16 cents per lb.
Ducks, 17 cents per lb.
Fowl, 12½-15 cents.

Fishing.—Local fishermen have made several catches in which herring, swordfish and mackerel were the principal fish taken. Herring was most plentiful, 20,000 being taken on one occasion. The latter retailed in the local market at 10 cents per dozen.

Manufacturing was well maintained. Other industries were quiet.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners and plasterers were more active than in July, particularly the two first named. Painters and decorators were not so busy. Plumbers and gas fitters were quiet. Stone cutters showed signs of more activity, but, like all other building trades, the labour market was well supplied. Builders' labourers had a fair month. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and iron ship repairers had a busier month than July. Other metal trades were about normal. Printers, pressmen and binders showed marked activity compared with July, particularly the first

¹For condition of agriculture in Nova Scotia, see general summary, sub-heading "Agriculture."

two. Tailors were about normal, for the summer season. Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters had an average month. Barbers, hotel and laundry employés were busy.

The railway transportation service was about up to the August standard. Ship labourers and longshoremen were quiet. Street railway men were active. Unskilled labour was fairly well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Shelburne.—A new steamer has just been constructed and sent to Yarmouth, for installation of machinery. She will be placed on the Canso-Mulgrave route.

AMHERST, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Ross, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour during the month of August has been well employed. There have been no idle men in this vicinity and there has been a steady demand for farm help which the local labour market was not able to fill. Farmers in this vicinity formerly paid helpers from \$15 to \$20 a month with their board. They are now offering a dollar a day and board, but even with the advance in wages, it is almost impossible for the farmers in this locality to secure help.

Building operations have been exceedingly active during the past month. The Canada Car Company have under construction a number of splendid work shops to replace those destroyed by fire a few months ago and purpose adding a number of new extensions to their already large plant. All trades employed in this locality have had steady employment throughout the month of August. Merchants, however, in the retail line, report business rather dull. This is doubtless owing to the holiday season and to the growing tendency of families to move to the seashore during the summer months. There have been no marked changes in the rates of wages during August. The labour market has

been quiet and there has been no evidence of unrest.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are busily engaged in harvesting their crops. Despite the intense heat and dry weather, the reports with regard to the crop conditions are excellent with the exception of the hay crop, which is reported light. This, however, will not have any serious effect in this section of the province, as there are thousands of tons of hay still in the barns from last year. The fruit crop is exceptionally good. Farm produce still commands a high price in the local market.

Fishing.—The only fishing that is being done in this section of the county at present is the catching of herring for the smoked fish industry. The supply of herring in this section has almost no limit and a large industry could be built up. At present the industry is of limited proportions.

Lumbering.—Lumber shipments have been below the average during the past month, owing to the fact that it was almost impossible for shippers to secure steamers to have their deal shipped to the European and American markets. The cut during the past winter was exceedingly large and probably a large quantity of lumber will have to be held over until next season.

Manufacturing.—The different manufacturing establishments are steadily employed, giving work to a full complement of men. A number of industries are working overtime and all the workshops present scenes of activity at present.

Mines.—Mining operations have been going on steadily during the present month. The output at the Springhill mines, which were practically closed for twenty-two months owing to a strike, is steadily increasing. Over twelve hundred men are now at work and the company intimates that as soon as slopes, levels and balances are put in repair, the working force in Springhill will be largely augmented. At River Hebert, Joggins Mines and Chignecto work has also been steady.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons have been well employed. Carpenters and joiners are scarce. A number of tradesmen in these lines could find employment here for some months to come. Lathers and plasterers are also working busily. Painters and paper hangers report business rather dull. Stone cutters are well employed and builders' labourers are also working steadily.

Iron moulders have abundant work. All lines of iron workers and helpers are busy. Machinists and engineers are decidedly active and electrical workers very busy. Stove mounters report business rather dull. Boilermakers are kept well employed. Horseshoers are busy.

Woodworkers in general have been well employed during the month. Upholsterers are also fairly busy. Carriage and wagon makers report trade good. Car builders are well employed, having steady work.

Printers and pressmen are very busy.

Journeyman tailors are well employed, garment makers busy. Boot and shoe makers have abundant employment.

Bakers and confectioners report steady work. Butchers and meat cutters are well employed.

Trunk and bag makers are very busy, and stenographers well employed. Furriers report business dull. Unskilled labour was well employed and there is still a demand for more, but as the cold weather approaches much of the work will cease.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The general condition of the labour market during August differed very little from that of July, supply and demand being well balanced. The building operations carried on in this city included the construction of the new Zion Church, an annex to Notre Dame Convent, an annex to the Drill Shed,

a number of residences, and the remodelling of the Royal Bank.

A feature of the month was the departure of about 700 young men and women on the harvest excursion to the Canadian Northwest.

Wholesale and retail merchants report a good trade and the general tone of business is optimistic.

The destruction by fire of the Charlottetown Condensed Milk Factory means a temporary loss of employment for about twenty men.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The end of the month found harvesting almost completed with the supply of labour below the demand. In some sections, the unprecedented drought has caused a shortage in the crop, but on the whole, the yield will not be very far below the average.

Fishing.—Operations were quiet during the month, being confined mostly to cod fishing.

Manufacturing.—The few factories on this Island were run under normal conditions.

Railway construction and employment.—Surveys for the new line at West Cape in Prince County and the New London branch in Queens County, were carried on and the construction of these works will be started next month. The Elmira branch railway is nearing completion and the first train will be run over a section of the road on September 1st.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners were busy. Lathers and plasterers, painters and paper hangers, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, stone cutters, and builders' labourers were active. Other skilled tradesmen were active. The demand for unskilled labour equalled the supply.

MONCTON, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Graves, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

August has shown a very material increase in the volume of employed la-

bour over that of July. All local manufacturing concerns, railway and machine shops report active conditions for the month. Building trades have also been more active and the demand for carpenters, bricklayers, masons and builders' labourers has increased. A considerable number of private residences are in course of construction and among larger contracts may be mentioned the new wing to the Intercolonial Railway General offices now well advanced, employing over sixty men, No. 4 City Fire Station and a Brick Parsonage to the Methodist Church also well under way. About fifty labourers are also employed in excavating for a subway at Main street north crossing and twenty-five more upon the foundations of the new overhead bridge on St. George street. About eighty men are employed by the Moncton Tramways Company preparing the bed for the electric tramway and John street is already prepared for the laying of the rails. About five miles of low pressure gas mains have been put down in the city and about four miles of the main trunk pipe from the wells to city laid. Fifty acres of land have been purchased by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company or terminal yards and divisional buildings and work upon the same commenced. The Maritime Board of Trade held their eventeenth annual meeting in this city August 16 and 17 with a large attendance, and a number of important commercial issues were discussed. About 100 men left the city and vicinity on the first harvest excursion to the west, August 5, and about seventy on the second excursion, August 25. Retail trade has been active and wholesale trade normal. Customs returns show an increase of \$3,197 duty collected July, 1911, over the corresponding month of last year. Negotiations between the Grand President of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employés and the Board of Management of the Intercolonial Railway have been in progress with view to the increase of employés' salaries, but official results have not yet been given out. No change in hours of labour or rates of wages noted.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have been very active throughout the month. Upland haying was completed, marsh haying well advanced and considerable grain harvested. Weather conditions were very favourable, but drought was quite serious in some sections. Potatoes, apples and vegetables promise well. Farm help was scarce.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and painters, stonecutters were actively employed. Plumbers had a fair month and builders' labourers were in fair demand. Iron moulders, workers, machinists, and electrical workers were very active. Blacksmiths and boilermakers were busy. Woodworkers, upholsterers, carmen and cooperage employés, printers, pressmen and bookbinders, journeymen tailors and garment workers, bakers and butchers, barbers, clerks, stenographers, theatre employés, laundry workers, railway employés, carters and expressmen were all well employed. The leather trades had a quiet month. There was a good demand for unskilled labour with wages at \$1.50 per day for poorer grades and \$1.75 for the better class.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Hillsboro.—The contract for the erection of a new Post office has been awarded and work will commence at once. Contract price, \$25,000.

ST. JOHN, N.B. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The labour market still continues active with the exception of shiplabourers. Work has started on the new block for the Catholic Bishop, and some of the stone work is being laid on the new armory. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending August 24 were \$5,843,435,

and for the corresponding period last year \$6,278,590, being \$435,155 less in 1911 than in 1910, and \$2,307,405 less than during the five weeks ending July 27 of the current year. The customs receipts for the month of July were \$93,373.12, and for the same period last year \$97,295.47, showing a decrease of \$3,922.35. The inland revenue receipts for the month of July were \$16,185.98, and for the corresponding period last year \$15,505.34, an increase of \$680.64.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The head of the last of the Corporation drive has reached the booms, and there are now about 20,000,000 feet of logs available for rafting crews engaged at the Mitchell boom. There are also about 5,000,000 feet of logs at the Douglas boom.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building, metal, woodworking and printing trades were actively employed. Barbers and confectioners, cigar makers and brush and broom makers were also busy. Railway and steamboat employés and teamsters were active, but ship labourers had a dull month. Unskilled labour was active.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Black's Harbour.—Connors Brothers have completed an addition of 75 feet to their wharf, and an extension of 60 feet to their sardine factory, besides adding a new boiler and engine and other plant. These additions will enable the firm to pack from 1,000 to 1,500 cases a day instead of 400 cases.

FREDERICTON, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. P. Allen, correspondent, reported as follows:

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR

The past month has been a good one for labour in this district and few, if any, men have been out of employment. In

the building trade the demand for labour has been exceptionally brisk and will continue so until the end of the year. The Intercolonial Railway authorities have begun the erection of a new station to cost \$35,000. It will be of brick with stone trimmings and will occupy the site of the present wooden structure. Contracts for a roundhouse and engine house for the National Transcontinental Railway Commission at Napudogan, a divisional point, have lately been awarded and work has commenced. The building will be of brick with concrete foundation. The Anglican Cathedral, in Fredericton, was struck by lightning on the night of July 3, and partially destroyed. A contract for repairing it has been let and will furnish employment for a large force of carpenters, metal workers and painters. The repairs will cost in the vicinity of \$70,000. All local industries, with the exception of the New Brunswick foundry, have been busy. The foundry suffered a severe fire loss in the spring, but is now being rebuilt. The Company has been reorganized and may, in addition to carrying on a general foundry business, engage in the manufacture of agricultural implements. Wholesale grocers report a slight falling off in their trade. Banks report collections fairly satisfactory. A few lumber operators have been hiring men for the woods at wages ranging from \$28 to \$32 per month. Retail trade has been a little dull and the number of vacant stores has been the largest in several years.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The season has been very favourable for farming and the crop yield promises to be the best in several years. Haying operations are about completed. The crop is an average one and difficulty has been found in storing it because of so much of last year's crop being still on hand. Heavy rains during the middle of the month greatly benefited the potato crop which had been threatened with rust. Two harvest excursions to the Canadian Northwest took away 125 farm laborers from Fredericton and vicinity.

Fishing.—The open season for salmon fishing on the St. John river closed August

15. The catch by net fishermen in this district was not up to the average.

Lumbering.—Rafting operations at the booms of the St. John River Log Driving Company were suspended early in the month on account of the scarcity of logs. Part of the rafting crew was sent up river to assist in bringing out the drive, which has been delayed by low water. A heavy rain storm facilitated the work, and enabled rafting operations to be resumed. It is estimated that about one hundred million feet will pass through the booms this season. Most of the saw mills have been running full time.

Manufacturing.—Factories have in most cases been running full time and there are no lack of orders for fall delivery. The Hartt Boot and Shoe Company have put on two additional travellers, bringing their total up to eight. This Company expect a large increase of business this year. The John Palmer Company, manufacturers of oil canned larrigans also anticipate an increased business.

Mining.—Coal mine owners at Grand Lake, Queens county, have been somewhat hampered by the destruction by fire of a bridge over the Washademoak river on the Central Railway which has been the means of tying up freight traffic. Repairs will be completed in the course of a week or two.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Work has been a little slack with masons and bricklayers during the month. Carpenters, on the other hand, have been very busy and few, if any, are available for jobbing. Painters and plumbers have also been well employed. On account of the fire at the New Brunswick foundry, moulders have only been partially employed. Machinists and helpers have been kept quite busy at outside work. Carriage makers have been kept busy getting out work to be shown at the fall fairs. Good printers out of employment are very scarce. Street making operations carried on by the city officials, and lumber shipments by scow and vessel have furnished considerable employment for unskilled labour at good wages.

NEWCASTLE, N.B. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James Falconer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

There was little change in the labour market; every branch of business was extremely quiet. At the present time there is only one new house in course of erection, which will cost from nine to ten thousand dollars when completed. Outside of that there are only a few barns being erected and general repairs being done. Every other branch is quiet.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have been busy for some time. They are through haying and the crop was a fairly good one, not quite equal to last year, but is about 90 per cent. Last year was extra good. Every farmer is now busy harvesting and the crop is a good one; wheat is good but not much sown in this section. Oats are a full crop if not a little above the average. Potatoes are looking fine and if there is no rot will be a full crop, turnips and other root crops are fine.

Fishing.—Fishing has not been up to the average, at least not quite up to last year, with the exception of mackerel, which have been plentiful and of a fine quality.

Lumbering.—The sawmills are still running full time, but there is no demand for lumber. Logs were sold for \$3.50. For a long time they had been bringing from \$10 to \$12 a thousand. This will lessen the winter operations and there will be fewer men employed in the lumber camps.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons had a very quiet summer. Carpenters were not quite as bad, as there is a little doing in their line. Painters were fairly busy. Plumbers and steam fitters are now busy preparing for the winter.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. E. Little and P. J. Jobin, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The month has been a good one, and the demand for labour was well maintained. With regard to unskilled labour, however, there was a temporary stoppage among those employed upon the streets, due to a shortage of cement. Before the end of the month work had again been resumed. Demand for labour of this class was so brisk that an increase of 25 cents per day was granted, bringing the pay of the men up to \$2 per day, from \$1.75 previously paid. The increase affected approximately two hundred men. Construction work was begun upon a large apartment house, to cost \$100,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Harvesting was well under way fully from two to three weeks earlier than in previous years. The hay, grain, and root crops were in a good condition.

Lumbering.—In the lumbering industry a good deal of trouble was experienced through the lowness of water in the rivers, the water level in some of the rivers being lower than the average of previous years.

Railway construction.—Construction work on the Quebec and Saguenay Railway was progressing favourably.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Carpenters and joiners were very busy; bricklayers, lathers and plasterers, painters, stone cutters and building labourers were busy. Plumbers were quiet. All branches of metal and engineering trades were actively employed, with the exception of ship builders, who were quiet. Pattern makers were busy and carriage and wagon makers were quiet. Garment makers, journeymen tailors, tanners, and curriers were busy, but glove makers and shoemakers had a quiet month. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employes and laundry workers were very busy. All branches of trades relating to transporta-

tion were actively employed. The supply of unskilled labour was equal to the demand.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The general condition of the labour market during the month of August was very good. All branches were fully employed, and at no time in the history of the city were workmen so fully employed. The Sherbrooke Power and Railway Company has completed the extension of the railway system, but it still has a large force of men finishing up the new and repairing the old tracks. The city has a large force at work on the new reservoir, and also on the laying of water and gas services in preparation for the paving of Wellington street. The Bell Telephone Company is laying the wires underground on the main streets, and this also gives employment to a large force of men. The various machine shops, factories and other industries were running to their full capacity, and machinists were being advertised for. Commercial business was good. The returns of the Sherbrooke Power and Railway Company show an increase of \$3,233.92 for the three months ending July, as compared with the same period last year. The wholesale and retail trade was good.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers had about completed the gathering of the grain crop at the end of the month. They report a good average crop. In several sections the harvest work was handicapped by the scarcity of help. The potato crop is light in sections. All the other root crops are reported to be fully up to the average.

Lumbering.—Preparations are being made by the large lumbering concerns for the winter's work, and many camps have been established. The movement

of pulpwood is better than at this period last year.

Manufacturing.—All the manufacturing industries were busy with plenty of orders ahead.

Mining.—Mining operations were carried on to full capacity, and more men could be given employment.

Railway construction.—While there is no construction of railways under way here, the various companies have augmented their track gangs in repairing and fixing up the permanent way.

Other industries.—All other industries in operation here are well employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were busy. Several large contracts are being rushed, and large forces of men connected with the various trades are employed. Machinists and iron workers were busy. This also applies to linemen and electrical workers. Woodworking and furnishing trades were busy. The printing trades were active. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were busy. Bakers, confectioners and ice men were busy. Cigar makers were active. The miscellaneous trades and all branches of transport work were busy. Unskilled labour was very busy.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Farnham.—Work on the new factory of the Robert C. Wilkins Company, Limited is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. It will be 60 feet wide by 120 feet in length, and two stories high.

Black Lake.—The mines were all in operation but some were very short of men.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph J. Ryan, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The general condition of the labour market during August differed little

from that of July. The call for skilled and unskilled workmen has been good, with exceptional activity in the harbour, where a large number were employed loading pulp wood and lumber and unloading sulphur and coal. The annual County fair which was held on the Exhibition Grounds between August 21 and 26 succeeded very well. Good progress was made on the new buildings of the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company and several other lesser contracts. Both wholesale and retail merchants reported a good month. There was no change in rates of wages or hours of labour and the highest prices were paid to good men. There were no strikes or lockouts.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Harvesting is well advanced and average crops are reported. Farmers complain of scarcity of help.

Fishing.—Fishing was dull.

Lumbering.—Nearly all the sawmills in the district were running day and night.

Manufacturing.—The manufacturing concerns were all busy.

Railway construction.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is constructing a short branch from the Piles Junction to the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company's mills.

Other industries.—All industries in this place report work plentiful.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trades were very busy. Iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers were very active. Electrical workers, linemen and blacksmiths were fairly active. Bicycle workers and horseshoers were busy. Woodworkers, varnishers and polishers, carriage and wagon makers were all active. Printers, pressmen, bookbinders and all others employed in the printing and allied trades here report a good month. Journeymen tailors, garment workers, glove makers and boot and shoe workers were active this month. Bakers

and confectioners were very busy. Butchers and meat cutters fairly active. Ice cutters and drivers very busy. Cigar makers and tobacco workers fairly employed. Tanners and curriers were quiet, but leather workers were active. Barbers were active. Clerks, stenographers and delivery employés were fairly employed. Furriers had a quiet month, but hotel, restaurant, theatre employés and laundry workers were very busy. All employed for the transportation companies were active this month. There was a good demand for unskilled labour, the supply not being equal to the demand.

SOREL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Chênevert, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Very little change has occurred in the industrial or commercial situation since last month. Business in general was good and was certainly up to last year's average. All the shops and manufactures were very busy and the prospects for the fall season are most encouraging. The government shops were in full operation and the number of men employed has not been decreased. The deepening of the river bed is being pushed actively.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were satisfied with their hay crop, which was almost as plentiful as last year and is of fine quality. Grain has a fine appearance and promises an abundant yield. Prices have slightly declined on account of the plentiful supply. Farmers feared for some time a failure of the potato crop on account of the lack of rain and the excessive heat, but rain came in time and a good crop is now assured. The fruit crop is fair, although not up to last year's average. Pastures were good and cows gave an abundant supply of milk; a large quantity of butter and cheese was manufactured in consequence. The price of meat remained the same as in July.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All the various trades were well employed. Skilled workmen in wood-working and machine shops were in demand. Bakers, butchers, confectioners, barbers and clerks were very busy.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Victor Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The general condition of the labour market was active during August. The building trades had a very active month. There is considerable construction work going on, new buildings as well as extension repairs. Although the demand for men is still good, it is met by the local supply. Sash and door factories had a good month with enough orders to keep the staffs busy working full time. The boot and shoe industry continued quiet. The leather industry had a very active month, the output being considerably increased. The musical instrument factories were busy, the staffs being employed full time. The biscuit industry was exceptionally active. The City corporation is having extensive work done; the construction of cement sidewalks and sewers giving employment to a large number of men. The retail trade was a little better than the previous month, with prospects of a good season. Wholesale business was good. Banks report a good month with easy collections. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour. Relations between employers and employés were cordial.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The general condition of agriculture was good during the month. Farm and garden produce sold well and at good prices. Harvesting made good progress. There was a good demand for men, and it was well met. Crops in general promise to be above the average.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers had a good month. Painters and decorators and paper hangers were quiet. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters were active. Stone cutters were quiet and builders' labourers active. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers, blacksmiths, boiler makers and horse shoers had a good month. Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, wood engravers, wagon makers and pattern makers were well employed. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were active. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were well employed. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters and ice cutters and handlers were very busy. Tanners and curriers and all leather workers were well employed. Barbers, clerks, delivery employés, hotel and restaurant employés and laundry workers had an active month. Railroad men were all active. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen were well employed. Unskilled labour was very active and in good demand.

ST. JOHNS AND IBERVILLE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Pepin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The labour market was more active than during July. The repair work on the new college building gave employment to more than eighty-five men and the building operations at the Cluett-Peabody factory, although well advanced still employed many workers. Construction work on new private residences was very active and several houses have been left unfinished on account of lack of hands. Skilled workmen have been in great demand and the wages paid have increased accordingly. Sash and door factories were very active, employing

full staffs. The drain pipe and crockery factories have been short of hands. The City is employing a number of men building sidewalks and paving streets. Navigation was much more active than during the corresponding month of 1910. Banks report an excellent month. There were no difficulties between employers and employés.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy harvesting. Farm hands were scarce and wages very high. Farm produce was rather scarce at times and prices raised accordingly.

Fishing gave fair returns in this section.

Railway construction.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is making extensive improvements in its yards and a large number of men are employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All the building trades were very active, as well as the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades. Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, wood engravers, carriage and wagon makers, car builders, pattern makers and coopers reported a good month. The printing and allied trades were well employed. Journeymen tailors, garment workers, hatters, glove makers and boot and shoe makers had a good month. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, ice cutters and handlers and tobacco workers were active. Tanners and curriers, leather workers and saddlers reported a busy month. Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, furriers, hotel, restaurant and theatre employés and laundry workers had an active month. Railway conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen and trackmen were well employed. Steamboat men, ship labourers, longshoremen, cab drivers, hackmen, carters, draymen, teamsters, expressmen and unskilled labourers were well employed.

MAISONNEUVE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. F. Girard, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

August showed little difference with July. There was general activity among the various trades in Maisonneuve, but it has not yet had the effect of bringing any increase of wages, even among those most in demand, such as bricklayers, joiners and builders' labourers. Business was very active. There was an abundant supply of produce in the market and prices continued high. Collections were busy. Besides the carpenters' strike, which is being felt in Maisonneuve, there was no sign of any trouble in the labour market.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, carpenters, joiners and builders' labourers were in demand, the other building trades being active. All the metal trades were very busy, electrical workers, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, roofers and horseshoers being in demand. The woodworking trades were very active. Pressmen and bookbinders were in demand, the other printing trades being active. The clothing trades were well employed. Bakers and butchers were in demand, the other food and tobacco preparation trades were active. The leather trades had a good month. Barbers, clerks, stenographers and delivery employés were in demand, the other miscellaneous trades being active. Carters, draymen and unskilled labour were in demand. Ship labourers and longshoremen were quiet. The other transport trades were very busy.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. G. Audet, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The receipts of the Harbour of Montreal for the month of July showed an in-

crease of nearly \$1,000 over the same month in 1910. In spite of the delay in the opening of navigation, the total increase is over \$7,000. The total receipts of the Inland Revenue Department, since the opening of navigation up to July 31, were \$176,380.73, as against \$169,296.73 for the same period last year. The number and tonnage of ocean steamers entering the Harbour of Montreal since the opening of navigation up to July 31, for the last four years, were as follows:—

Year.	Number of steamers.	Tonnage.
1908.....	362	923,677
1909.....	327	699,128
1910.....	357	1,041,721
1911.....	372	1,112,609

Bank clearings for July amounted to \$204,190,624, as against \$191,796,531 for the same month of 1910, and \$168,927,014 in 1909. Building operations were very active in spite of the carpenters and joiners' strike. The largest employers have signed the new scale, some, however, being willing to pay the wages asked for, but refusing to recognize the union. The report issued by the City assessors shows real property in Montreal to the value of \$500,000,000 or an increase of \$70,000,000 over last year. This includes the harbour property, valued at \$50,000,000. Business in general was very active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All the skilled trades were active. Ship labourers and longshoremen, however, were less active, on account of the strike in England which has delayed ships entering this port. Unskilled labour was active.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. E. Cinq-Mars, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The hiring of common labourers was very active during last month. The

demand for harvest hands in the west took many from this city and district. The wages offered for farm hands in the west range from \$45 to \$60 per month, board included. The lumber, pulp, paper and carbide industries depending on Chaudiere Falls for power have been working day and night until lately. The proprietors are fearing that the water which has gone down over two inches since August 20, will further recede. Hiring for the lumber camps has started but slowly, on account of the mill hands being so busy. All are expecting a bigger season than the preceding ones. The demand for lumber is increasing in consequence of the betterment of other industries. The farmers are well satisfied with the crop. All manufacturers are busy. The building trade is also very active.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. Gilchrist, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Employment was active in almost every branch of labour in Ottawa during August. There was a large exodus of workmen and farmers' sons to the west on harvesters' excursions. The supply of unskilled labour was further drained by brisk hiring for the lumber camps. Shantymen's wages are quoted from \$28 to \$35 per month. Railway construction on the Canadian Northern Railway, near Ottawa, is proceeding rapidly although there is some difficulty getting enough help. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is giving work to 100 extra men building a new roundhouse. The Dominion Warehouse and Fruit Exchange is erecting three new stories on its plant at a cost of \$20,000. Another \$20,000 building is under construction, to be occupied by the Rolla L. Crain Printing Company, which has outgrown its quarters. The total building permits for July were \$252,575, an increase of \$50,000 over the corresponding month of 1910. Wholesale and retail trade was steady and in some lines, brisk. July bank clearings were reported at \$20,000,000, a gain of

\$3,000,000 over the previous month and \$4,000,000 over July of last year. The week ending August 24, was \$1,000,000 ahead of the corresponding week last year. The master plasterers, nine firms, granted an increase of wages from 25 to 28 cents per hour to fifty plasterers' labourers, beginning August 1. The Ottawa Improvement Commission advanced the wages of the labourers employed in construction work to 22 cents per hour, the civic corporation scale. The men were formerly paid on a scale of \$1.75 to \$1.85 per 9 hour day. About 150 hands are affected.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers experienced difficulty securing help for the harvest rush. The crop of hay is reported to be exceptionally large. Dairy produce commanded higher prices than during the previous month. The potato yield is light in some localities and prices are high.

Lumbering.—Some of the saw mills on the upper Ottawa had interruptions in work owing to crowding of logs in the stream. The situation was partially due to low water. Some of the pulp grinders in the Booth mills were thrown idle owing to lack of water power. Shipping of lumber was temporarily delayed by the railway strike in England.

Railway construction and employment.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is erecting a roundhouse at a cost of \$100,000 in the west end of the city. It will accommodate 21 engines and there will also be in it a boiler-house and machine-shop. The Grand Trunk Railway Company began work on train sheds, 600 feet long by 140 feet wide, to cost \$150,000.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were actively employed. There was a scarcity of carpenters for a while. The metal and iron trades had an average month in shops and foundries. Electrical workers, linemen and sheet metal workers were well employed. Woodworkers and carriage and car builders were busy. One factory received a

very large order for packing boxes. The printing and allied trades were busy. Tailors and garment workers were steadily employed. One of the large merchant tailors signed an agreement to run a union shop. The Board of Control rejected tenders for firemen's clothing, which did not guarantee the union label. The contract amounted to \$1,623. Bakers and butchers were busier than during the previous month. Clerks, delivery employés, stenographers and hotel employés were actively employed. Freight handlers and street railway employees were busy. The active condition of the unskilled labour market of the earlier summer continued.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The labour market continued very active during the month of August, and the opportunities for employment are fully as good as during the previous month and far ahead of the corresponding period last year. When the year ends it will be found that building operations in Kingston during 1911 will amount to nearly \$300,000.

For the seven months ending July 31, the amount of building done in Kingston was \$172,614, according to a report issued by the city engineer, as against \$135,961 during the same period of 1910. The addition to the post office, and the lead smelter now under way will add \$70,000 to the present total. During June, and July the amount for permits amounted to \$58,125, and \$36,151 respectively.

On account of the large emigration to the west, contractors and others complain that help was very scarce during the month.

It is expected that the paving of Clarence, King, Brock, and Wellington streets will be completed by the first of October. It is also expected that two and a half miles

of macadam roadway will be built by the first week of November.

The exports from the Kingston district to the United States during July and August exceeded those during the same months of 1910 by \$24,200.23, according to a statement issued by the United States Consul.

At the annual meeting of the directors of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company held during the month, it was reported that the year's record was one of the largest in the history of the road. The former officers were all re-elected. New heavy steel rails are to be put in the road between Kingston and Sharbot Lake.

The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's earnings to August 1 show an increase over the corresponding period of 1910 of slightly over \$40,000. August business is said to be keeping up to the new level.

Passenger traffic on the various railways this summer has been very heavy. Railway men say it has been the best in years.

The Department of Justice, Ottawa, will undertake repairs to the breakwater at Portsmouth, and work will commence as soon as possible.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Farmers, fishermen, lumbermen, miners, railway construction, and employment were very active during the month. Some lines of manufacturing reported a dull month. Other industries were busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building, metal, engineering, shipbuilding, and wood-working trades reported a very active month. Printers, tailors, bakers and confectioners, butchers, ice cutters and drivers, cigar makers, tanners, barbers, broom makers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, furriers, hotel restaurant, theatre and laundry employés, with all branches of the transportation business, as well as unskilled labour, reported an active month.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Arthur Sharp, correspondent,
reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The month has been a fairly busy one in nearly every line of industry; civic improvement work, sewer construction, permanent street pavement, etc., continued to give employment to large gangs of men. The Bell Telephone Company had a large gang of men laying conduits for burying its wires. The Bonner Worth factory will start work this month with about 50 hands; it will manufacture yarns. Messrs. Ruth and Condon's Pump Works are installing a moulding department in connection with this factory. They expect to have it in operation next month. Three by-laws were defeated, two by-laws to fix the assessment of the lock works and the Ackerman Company leather works, and one seeking authority to raise \$24,000 for the purchase of park property. The highest price of the season for cheese was reached when it sold for 12 13-16 and 12 7-8, 2,800 boxes were boarded. There were no strikes and no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour reported during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy harvesting their crops. The yield was generally good.

Lumbering.—Lumbering conditions have been very satisfactory and many of the saw mills have been running overtime. The saw mill of Mr. John McGrath, at Lakefield, was totally destroyed by fire last month; he will build at once. Messrs. Moore and Connell's saw mill on Cameron lake shore was also burned down last month.

Manufacturing.—Activity prevailed in all lines.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades have been very active during the month, and prospects are good for the remainder of the season.

The metal shops were all working full time with as many men as the condition of the trade required. Electrical workers and line men were very active. Metal polishers and brass workers were very busy. Woodworkers and upholsterers were active. The printing and allied trades were very busy. Journeymen tailors and garment-workers had a good month. Bakers and confectioners, and butchers and meat cutters were active. Leather workers were well employed. Textile workers and carpet weavers were active. Railway employes had a very busy month. Steamboat men had an active month. Street railway employes were active. Cab drivers, carters, teamsters and expressmen had a good month. Unskilled labour was in good demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Lindsay.—The Canadian Handle and Wood Trimming Company's factory was totally destroyed by fire. Loss not known. The insurance was \$66,000.

Cobourg.—The annual meeting of the Cobourg Matting and Carpet Company was held this month and the president reported that the business in the past year had almost doubled itself. The factory has been enlarged and all new and modern power looms and machines installed.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent,
reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Activity in all important departments of labour continued to prevail during the month. Unskilled workers were well employed and there were fewer available men to fill vacancies than usual at this season, owing to so many having gone west. The great activity in building, which characterized the earlier months of the season continued unabated, the record for July showing a large increase over last year, the approximate value represented by building permits for the month being \$2,786,520, as compared with \$1,953,285. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has obtained a permit

for the construction of their new fifteen-storey office building on the corner of King and Yonge streets at a cost of \$900,000. Work will be begun immediately by the Polson Iron Works on a new steel dry dock and ship-repairing plant involving an expenditure of \$900,000, on which the Dominion Government has granted a subsidy of three per cent. annually for a period of twenty years. The dry dock will be built in three sections which when coupled together will be 600 feet long by 100 feet wide. When completed the lifting capacity of the dock will be 9,000 tons. The Company is also building a new boiler shop. The City Council has awarded to Miller, Cummings & Robertson the contract for laying the 500 foot extension to the present intake pipe for the water works, on a basis of twenty per cent. commission on the total cost. The Consumers' Gas Company has completed the construction of a large retaining tank in the east end. The height is 200 feet and the diameter 216 feet; the weight of the tank and framework being over 3,000 tons. The receipts of the Toronto Railway Company for July were \$405,262, of which the city's share was \$81,052, as compared with receipts of \$369,431, of which the city received \$73,886 in July, 1910.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are generally engaged in threshing, the yield of grain being somewhat light in some localities. Fall wheat has been a poor crop, and barley lighter in weight than usual. Root crops suffered considerably from drought, but were benefitted by heavy rainstorms late in the month. Ensilage has generally done well.

Manufacturing.—Satisfactory conditions are reported in nearly all lines of manufacturing industry, with every reason to anticipate a continuance of activity. A number of new plants are being established. Lowe Brothers, paint manufacturers, will build a factory of reinforced concrete on Sorauren avenue to cost \$25,000. Brigden's, Limited will put up a five-storey printing

and engraving establishment at 162-164 Richmond street west, to cost \$60,000. Rockwood & Company of New York, chocolate manufacturers, have purchased a site on the corner of Queen street west and Crawford street for a six-storey factory. The National Cash Register Company has secured a ten-acre block in the northern part of the city for about \$100,000, on which it will erect a large factory in the spring.

Railway construction.—The Toronto-Trenton division of the Canadian Northern Railway Company will be ready for operation within a month. The Grand Trunk Railway Company lately purchased from the Provincial Government a portion of the insane asylum grounds on Queen street, part of which will be laid out in siding and the remainder retained as factory sites. Altogether there will be twelve uncovered tracks with accommodation for 496 cars. Two freight houses will be erected. Ten miles of the new street car lines have been completed and the remainder will very shortly be finished.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were all actively employed. Blacksmiths, boilermakers, machinists, moulders, stove mounters and structural steel workers had plenty of work. Electrical workers were busy. Brassworkers, jewellers and silversmiths were active. Furniture workers, cabinet makers, upholsterers and piano workers had a good month. Printers and allied trades had steady work. Custom tailors were rather quiet. Garment workers, boot and shoe workers and hat and cap workers were generally well employed. The provision and tobacco trades had continuous work. Harness and leather workers were active. Railway and street railway employes, teamsters and expressmen were busy. Sailors and long-shoremen were active. Hotel and restaurant help, barbers, laundry workers, clerks and salesmen were busy, the opening of the Canadian National Exhibition on the August 28 entailing the employment of many as extra help. Unskilled labour was well employed

DISTRICT NOTES.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

North Toronto.—The Town Council, on August 28, decided to obtain a supply of electric power from the Hydro-Electric Commission at \$2.14 per horsepower per month, on a one year contract which can be extended.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Hewlett Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

August was a prosperous, active month for all workers. Everybody was busy and in some lines of employment there was demand for more hands. Female factory labour was in constant demand and there appears to be steady employment offering for a considerable number of persons of this class. The Watson Fire Arms Sight Company will erect a concrete factory building, their temporary quarters being too small. A whitewear factory is likely to be started soon. The Canadian Niagara Power Company will erect a large addition to their power house. Part of the material was on the ground and contract for steel work was let. Sidewalk construction continued to employ many concrete workers. Further sewer contracts were let. Financial and commercial conditions were quite satisfactory.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers had finished harvesting. Fruit growers and gardeners were busy. All crops are fair to good. Employment was active.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing concerns were active. Corrugated paper, chain and trap, corset, cutlery, silver plating, calcium carbide and chemical fertilizer plants were all reported busy, and sanitary can, fruit canning, shredded wheat factories and iron-working concerns very busy. Hat, suspender, neckwear, shirt and box factories wanted more hands.

Railway construction and employment.
—Railway employment was good.

All the building trades except stone cutters and builders' labourers were busy. Painters were in demand and at times a few more carpenters and bricklayers were called for. Employment in the metal working trades was excellent. Electric linemen were in great demand. Tailors, hat makers, shirt, tie and suspender makers were all busy. Bakers, shredded wheat workers, and employes of canning factories were busy. Barbers, office, sales and delivery employes were active. Hotels, restaurants and laundries continued busy, but there will be a slackening of employment in these lines in September. All classes of men on steam railways were busy. Electric lines were employing full staffs, but a few trainmen may be laid off in September. Cab, team and express drivers were busy. Unskilled labour was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Bridgeburg.—The shipyards and foundry advertised for twenty-five labourers for steady work at 17½ cents per hour.

Welland.—Manufacturing concerns were all busy. Building operations were brisk. There was said to be a shortage of unskilled labour.

Humberstone.—The shoe factory was being enlarged.

Port Colborne.—Canal traffic continued to be heavy. A severe storm at the end of July did some damage to harbour improvements and shipping and stopped fishing for a week.

ST. CATHARINES AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Probably never before in the history of St. Catharines and district has there been such activity as in August. All branches of industry were busy and rush conditions prevailed in the building trades and a few other lines. All mills and factories were running full time and in some cases there was a demand for more

help. Owing to the difficulty of securing brick and other building material on time and in sufficient quantities, some delay in building operations occurred and contractors have been unwilling to undertake more work. Municipal work on street pavements, sidewalks, curbings, &c., was more active than in the preceding month. The contracts for the twenty-four-inch city water service main, to cost \$180,000, were let and the construction of same begun. Work on the new buildings of the Steel and Radiator Company, Limited, is well under way. Tenders were called for the erection of the new buildings of the Yale and Towne Lock Company's plant, and work was also begun on the new assembly hall of the Collegiate Institute, a building to cost \$12,500. Business, wholesale and retail, was reported good and compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and fruit growers were busy with the root and fruit crops, peaches, pears, grapes, apples and plums being the principal fruit crops, for which good prices were realized.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades had all they could do and there was a demand for more help. Metal and engineering trades, woodworking and furnishing trades, printing and allied trades, trades relating to food and tobacco preparation, leather trades, barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employes, furriers, laundry workers and unskilled labour were all busy. All branches of transportation were busy and there was an increasing amount of traffic.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Thorold.—Labour was well employed for the month, the building trades were particularly active.

Merriton.—All the mills and factories were running full time, and labour, skilled and unskilled, was well employed.

Port Dalhousie.—Favourable conditions prevailed in the labour market for the month. Labour was well employed with a demand for more help.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. T. Cooper, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The condition of the labour market during the month was generally satisfactory, there being considerably more activity in some lines than during the previous month. Work on civic improvements has advanced rapidly; already more sewer pipe has been laid than in any two previous years and the laying of water mains and cement walks is being carried on more extensively than in many years past. Work on the extension of the revetment wall is under way and is being rushed. The bulk contract for the new twenty-room school on Trolley street has been awarded at \$87,500. New cement fountains are to be constructed on Central market and on the wood market. The Board of Control have decided to reduce the deposit required from those tendering on city contracts from twenty-five to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender. The International Harvester Company has let a contract for a woodshop to cost \$185,000. The building will be of reinforced concrete, 400 by 100 feet. A Philadelphia ice-making company anticipates establishing a Canadian branch here. The Company claims to have a secret process for the manufacture of ice by which it is said the product can be turned out for nearly half the cost of harvesting it from the bay. The Schacht Motor Car Company, of Cincinnati, has purchased the old Jackson-Tilden plant and property at the corner of Sanford and Cumberland avenues and are establishing a \$350,000 plant there for the manufacture of automobiles and motor trucks. The Company expect to double the size of the plant in the spring, the present capacity allowing of the employment of 75 hands, all of whom will be expert workmen. Hamilton building permits

will show a remarkable increase this year over any previous year in the city's history; those issued during July amounted to \$285,500, an increase of \$17,000 over the corresponding month of last year. Customs collections for the port of Hamilton during the month of July amounted to \$172,467.50, an increase of \$36,726.76 over July, 1910. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending August 5, 12, 19, and 26, as compared with those of the corresponding weeks of last year were as follows:—

1911	1910
2,489,394	1,727,273
2,006,006	1,728,777
2,451,029	1,912,456
2,283,977	1,753,388

Wholesale and retail trade has been steady during the month, wholesalers are in receipt of good orders for this season and report that prospects are favourable for fall business.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Threshing in this locality is almost completed. Crops were considerably lighter than last year. Fruit and vegetables are being marketed in large quantities at prices slightly in advance of those of last year.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing has been carried on steadily in most lines during the month. The Aikins saw works shipped over 10 tons of saws to one firm at Vancouver. The Master Bakers' Association of Ontario met here during the month and decided to petition the Government to legislate so that a 16-ounce and 20-ounce loaf will be legal weights.

Railway construction.—The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company is constructing a switch into the premises of the American Car Company. The Street Railway Company has just completed its reconstruction work for the season. An increase of over sixteen per cent. is shown in the city's portion of the street railway earnings for the past quarter.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, carpenters, lathers and plasterers, and plumbers and

steamfitters were well employed during the month. Iron moulders had a fair month, as did electrical workers and stove mounters; horseshoers and jewellers and silversmiths had steady employment. Woodworkers and carriage and wagon makers had a good month. Pattern makers were fairly busy. Printers and pressmen found steady employment. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were not very busy. Boot and shoe workers were rather slack. Bakers and confectioners and cigar makers and tobacco workers were well employed. Barbers had a busy month. Broom makers had steady employment. Railroad and steamboat men were well employed during the month, street railway men and teamsters and expressmen were busy. Unskilled labour was well employed during the month.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour was particularly well employed during the month. The building trades were particularly busy, but a shortage in brick will cause some work to be laid over until next year. Never before have so many houses been erected in one season and never has there been such a demand; many houses are rented before the walls are up and occupied before finished. The demand is due to the steady enlargement of the many factories and the consequent demand for more men.

The iron trades were very busy and prospects are bright for the immediate future.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and market gardeners were very busy. The grain crops are light and indications are that the root crops will also be light.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers were very busy and prospects are bright.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers,

gas and steam fitters and builders' labourers were very busy. Iron and brass moulders, coremakers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers, line men, metal polishers, buffers and platers, stove mounters, blacksmiths, boiler-makers and sheet metal workers were very busy. Horseshoers were busy. Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers, pattern makers and coopers were very busy. Printing and allied trades on job work were not very busy. Those employed on newspaper work were busy. Tailors and tailoresses were not very busy. Boot and shoe workers were busy. Bakers and confectioners were very busy. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were active. Leather workers and saddlers were busy; there has been a demand for men. Barbers, clerks, delivery employés, hotel and restaurant employés were steadily employed. Laundry workers were busy. Railway trackmen were active. Freight handlers were busy. Street railway employés had steady employment. Teamsters and draymen were very busy. Unskilled labour was in demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—Labour was well employed during the month. The mills and factories were busy.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Drever, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

General activity prevailed in all branches of industry during the month, with rush conditions in the building trades. The building operations this year will be the greatest in the history of the city. Owing to the number of important civic undertakings on hand, unskilled labour was better employed than in most seasons. The city council has awarded contracts for two new bridges; one of concrete at a cost of about \$4,000; the other of reinforced concrete to cost \$7,250, both to be finished this year. The Winter Fair Board has awarded

contracts for the extension of the Winter Fair building across the Grand Trunk Railway Company's tracks at a total cost of \$8,392. Though it is rather late in the season an endeavour will be made to have the building completed before this year's show as the extra accommodation is much needed. The Jules Motor Company has bought the old Morlock building on Suffolk street from the city, at a cost of \$13,000, and is fitting it up for the manufacture of automobiles. Operations will be started next month with 75 hands, but by the end of twelve months it is expected that 175 hands will be at work. A large staff of men are employed on the new Homewood Sanitarium buildings, where work is being pushed ahead rapidly. Good progress is also being made on the new Grand Trunk Railway Company's station, the structural work being almost completed. The semi-annual meeting of the Guelph Co-operative Association was held, when a most satisfactory report was presented, the turnover for the past six months being the largest for a like period since the Association was formed. A dividend of five per cent. was declared to shareholders. Permission has been granted the Colonial Whitewear Company, Limited, to increase its capital from \$40,000 to \$100,000. Wholesale and retail merchants report trade steady during the month. Customs returns for the month of July were \$17,022.78, a decrease of \$1,994.98 for the corresponding month of last year. No change in wages or hours of labour was reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers report a busy month, finishing harvesting and threshing. The yield is below the average owing to the very hot dry weather of the past season. The rural mail delivery is much appreciated by the farmers of this district a number of new routes have been approved by the Postmaster-General.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers of all kinds were fully engaged and reported prospects bright for fall trade.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers and plasterers had a very active month,

also painters, plumbers and gas and steamfitters. In almost all branches of the building trades there is plenty of work. Iron moulders, coremakers and helpers were well employed. Tube mill workers were busy also electrical workers and line men. Metal polishers, stove mounters and blacksmiths report trade fair. Woodworkers in sash and door factories were very busy, also piano and organ workers. Sewing machine makers and carriage makers had a fair month, as had printers and allied tradesmen. Journeymen tailors and garment workers reported a fair month. Railway trackmen were very busy raising tracks through the city to allow for erection of subways. Carters, draymen and teamsters were very active.

Unskilled labour had an exceptionally busy month with the supply hardly equal to the demand.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. F. Gofton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The month of August was a busy one in all classes of labour, with a shortage of supply in the wood working and furnishing trades, also among the carpenters and machine hands. The demand for help exceeded that of the previous month, or of the corresponding month of 1910. Good progress was made on the new buildings under construction. There were twenty-two building permits issued during August, valued at \$34,730, mostly for residences. Commercial transportation shipments and bank clearings were considered very favourable. Business, both wholesale and retail, was brisk.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy in the early part of the month harvesting their grain crop, and in the latter part preparing the land for the fall seeding, as well as doing some threshing and marketing.

The prices for Saturday, August 25 were;

Eggs, 22 cents per dozen.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
Cheese, 15 cents per lb.

Potatoes, new, \$1.70 per bag.
Apples, 20 - 25 cents per basket.
Plums, 35-45 cents per basket.
Chickens, 60-70 cents, each.
Elderberries, 20 cents per crock.
Hay, \$17.00 per ton.

Lumbering.—The lumbering industry was active; a quantity of maple and basswood was shipped during the month.

Manufacturing establishments were all busy, and some of them were working overtime.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Active conditions prevailed among all branches of the building and metal trades. The woodworking and furnishing trades were fully employed, with an increased demand for help in many of the industries. Printers and pressmen were all busy. Bookbinding, steel and copper plate printers and photo-engravers were active. Journeymen tailors, garment workers, glovemakers, boot and shoe workers had a busy month. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, ice drivers, cigarmakers and tobacco workers were active. Tanners, curriers, leather workers, saddlers, trunk and bag makers were very busy. Barbers, broom makers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employes, hotel, restaurant and theatre employes, laundry workers, and button workers had a busy month. Railway employes were active, and freight handlers busy. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters and draymen, teamsters and expressmen were active. There was still a shortage of unskilled labour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Waterloo.—All classes of labour were well employed, as all manufacturing establishments were busy. Good progress was made during the month on the new buildings under construction.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Markey, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Generally speaking, the conditions reported last month continue. All the leading factories are working full time

with full staffs, and the prospects are for a continuance of these conditions. All the available labour is employed and there is more than the usual demand for men, both skilled and unskilled. Following are a few replies to inquiries:—

Stewart Manufacturing Company, (stoves and furnaces); business good. A few skilled men needed.

Canada Furniture Manufacturers; business very good; working full time; both skilled and unskilled labour needed.

Linderman Company; working full time with full number of men. A few skilled mechanics and some unskilled labour needed.

Karn-Morris Company (pianos and organs) and Thomas Organ Company, both busy. The former needs cabinet makers.

Bain Wagon Company and Woodstock Wagon Company, both busy, and the latter needs both skilled and unskilled labour.

Oxford Knitting Company, very busy, skilled female operators wanted.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers are busy threshing and attending to the root crops. Wheat is yielding well; oats and barley are a fair crop.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

There is more than the usual amount of building going on at the present time, and the result is a good demand for masons, bricklayers, carpenters and labourers. The following rates of wages per hour are paid:—Bricklayers, 50 to 52½ cents; carpenters, 30 to 35 cents; labourers, 20 cents, except hod-carriers, who receive 22½ cents. The higher rates for bricklayers and carpenters are for men brought in from the outside on short contracts.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners and builders' labourers are all very busy. There is some demand for skilled men, especially carpenters and joiners and bricklayers and a good demand for labourers. Painters and plumbers are regularly employed.

Moulders, machinists, electrical workers, metal workers, stove mounters, blacksmiths and bicycle workers are busy. There is a demand for skilled men, good general mechanics and men familiar with the stove and furnace trade. Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers are all busy. There is a good demand for both skilled and unskilled men in the piano and organ factories, the wagon factories and in the furniture trade. Good cabinet makers are needed. Printers and pressmen were busy, but there was no demand for men. Tailors and garment makers, bakers, butchers, cigar makers, tanners, barbers, clerks, stenographers and delivery employés were steadily employed. There was a good demand for unskilled labour both at the factories and in the building trades.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

All classes of labour were fully employed and the month of August was a busy one and would compare favourably with the corresponding month of last year. Good progress was made in the many buildings in the course of construction. Several of the factories have increased or are increasing the size of their buildings which will mean an increase in their staffs of workers. Men employed on civic improvement work had a very busy month. Wholesale and retail business has been steady during the month and are looking forward to a big fall trade. The City Dairymen's Association announced a raise of one cent per quart in the price of milk, which will sell for seven cents commencing Sept. 1. Scarcity of milk and the high price of feed are given as the reason for increase. The customs returns for the port of Stratford for the month of July totalled \$12,083.85 (an increase of \$2,466.92 over July, 1911. There was no unrest in the labour market and no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers were busy threshing and preparing for fall seeding. The market prices are

Eggs, 20 cents per dozen.
Butter, 24 cents per lb.
Wheat, 80 cents per bushel.
Oats, 38 cents, pe. bushel.
Bailey, 50 cents per bushel.
Peas, 70 cents per bushel.
Hay is quoted at \$13 per ton.

Manufacturing.—Local industries have been well employed during the month.

Railway construction.—No railway construction; the railways are taking advantage of the fine weather and considerable repair work is being done.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers, stone cutters and builders' labourers were busy. Iron moulders, workers and helpers were active. Machinists, electrical men, linemen, blacksmiths and boilermakers were active. Woodworkers, upholsterers and woodcarvers and all engaged in the factories were active. Carriage and wagon makers were busy. Coopers had a good trade. Printers were busy. Tailors and tailoresses were busy. Bakers, confectioners and butchers were busy. Cigar-makers were busy. Harness makers did a good trade. Barbers, clerks and delivery employés were busy. Hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were active. Railway conductors, engineers, trackmen and freight handlers had a busy month. Cabdrivers, draymen and teamsters were busy. Unskilled labour was well employed.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Wootton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The month of August was a good one for most workers. The "Old Boys' Celebration" held here from August 7 to 12 brought at least 10,000 visitors to the city, and the retail dealers reaped a rich harvest as a result. Grocerymen,

butchers, bakers, boarding-house keepers and hotels all getting a fair share. In the building trades business was not very brisk, although there is work for all at present. The different factories were all very busy, also the foundries. On the railroads traffic is average, and on the Canadian Pacific Railway a large number of people are busy in their east end yards completing the new roundhouse, and other improvements. They have now commenced a \$75,000 bridge over the Thames, to replace the present one, as they do not think it heavy enough for their big trains. At the different brick yards there have been very few bricks made, as the demand is not up to former years.

The iron moulders, who have been on strike here for over two months, have not yet come to any settlement.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The grain is all harvested in this section, and the yield is not quite up to the average. Summer apples are plentiful, but the winter varieties are scarce. Plums and peaches are plentiful and will be very cheap. The outlook for the potato crop is very poor. A large number are leaving from this district on harvest excursions to the west.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers are busy. Carpenters are very busy. Lathers and painters are busy. Plumbers report trade fair. Stone cutters and builders' labourers are busy. Iron moulders on stove work are busy. Iron moulders on other work are mostly all on strike. Machinists are very busy. Electrical workers and linemen are exceptionally busy. Metal polishers, brass workers and stove mounters are busy. Boilermakers are very busy. Sheet metal workers are busy. Woodworkers in carpenter shops are exceptionally busy. Carriage and wagon workers are busy. Car-shop employés are very busy. Coopers are busy. Printers are busy and job men in demand. Pressmen are very busy. Bookbinders report trade good. Journeymen tailors are a little slack. Garment workers are slack. Boot and

shoe workers are busy. Bakers and confectioners are very busy. Cigarmakers report trade only fair, a large number losing the week while "Old Boys" were in the city. Tanners and curriers are busy. Broom makers are busy. Brush makers are slack. Laundry workers are very busy. Railroad train crews report work only fair. Street railway employes are very busy, and had a lot of overtime during the month. There has been considerable work for this class during the month, but the supply is fully equal to the demand.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

August was a favourable month to all classes of labour. An increase in traffic was shown on the Michigan Central Railway, which previously had found it necessary to make a reduction in its working staff, because of a falling off of freight. A number of engineers who were put back firing during July, were again called into service as engineers. A continuous increase is expected from now on in traffic and general business. The Pêre Marquette and Wabash Railway Companies' employes report an active month. Business has been good on these two roads throughout the summer months. The men have been well employed in the railway shops. Unskilled labour found ready employment during August. Local industries report a steady month. The Sutherland-Innes stave factory resumed operation during the month and in the neighbourhood of thirty hands are now employed. A scarcity of timber is reported.

In the building trades, mechanics and building labourers (unskilled) were well employed. Contracts have been let for an extensive addition to the recently erected Monarch Knitting Company factory, which when complete will make this factory one of the largest in the city. A large amount of street improvements have been made in the city and petitions for further improvements are before the

City Council. The street railway had a very prosperous month. General prosperity marks the close of the summer months.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy finishing the harvest and marketing fruit, which is plentiful in this district. Plums, pears and apples had a good crop. Apples are not reported plentiful, but the market supply so far has been good. Local industries report an active month, with a plentiful supply of fall orders.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Mechanics in the building trades were well employed during August. The stone work on the new Roman Catholic church will be completed early in September. The edifice will be one of the finest in Western Ontario. Moulders, ironworkers, machinists, and blacksmiths were well employed. Journeymen tailors reported a quiet month, with revival of business towards the close, and prospects of good fall trade. Unskilled labour was well employed, the demand being slightly in excess of the supply.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Stanley.—It is announced that extensive harbour improvements are to be made at Port Stanley, which when completed will make that port one of the finest on the Lakes. The continued increase of business makes necessary the contemplated improvements. Hydro-electric power will be furnished at Port Stanley; the by-law being carried by an almost unanimous vote.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

There was very little change in the labour situation during the month, and a large amount of work was carried on.

There was exceptional activity among the building trades in this district and the demand for houses is very brisk. A large amount of civic work is going on at present which is giving employment to a large number of unskilled labourers. The city, at present, is crowded with American visitors. Wholesale and retail dealers report trade steady.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy harvesting their crop, which is a fair average.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers were all running full time with a full staff of men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building, metal, engineering and wood-working and furnishing trades were very busy and the prospects look good for some time to come. Printers and pressmen have been very active during the month. Journeymen tailors and garment workers are busy. Owing to the large number of visitors in the city, the bakers and butchers are very busy. Leather workers are all fully employed. Barbers, hotel and laundry workers are very busy. Transportation was brisk during the month on the railway and steamboat lines. Teamsters and unskilled labour were well employed.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Gregory, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

During the past month labour has found a very keen demand in all branches, the building trades being especially active. Contractors experienced trouble in securing sufficient men, contractors at the International Harvester Company offering 50 cents per hour for bricklayers, \$3.50 per day for carpenters and \$2.25 for labourers. A number of the largest contractors were delayed for the want of material of different kinds. South

Chatham's new school and the Baby Blocks contracts were the largest contracts awarded during August. Wm. Gray & Son carriage works took stock and 250 to 300 hands were out of work for two weeks but those who wished found ready employment elsewhere. Both wholesale and retail trades continue active.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy preparing for fall seeding, many having commenced cutting corn.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing firms were running full time. The International Harvester Company has increased its staff to 300 men and reports prospects good for the balance of the season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers and all branches of the building trade were exceedingly busy. Machinists, electrical workers, linemen, brass workers, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers report trade very good. Woodworkers were busy and upholsterers fairly busy. Carriage and wagon makers were active. Printers and allied tradesmen were active. Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers were quiet. Bakers, butchers and meat cutters were active. Barbers, hotel, restaurant and theatre employes and laundry workers were busy. Cab-drivers, hackmen were active. Carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen were very busy. Unskilled labour was very active.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. A. Denman, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

A shortage of labour existed in most lines during the month. The Lake Superior Paper Company have a large staff

employed on additions and repairs. The building trades were particularly busy. Trade was active and there was no unrest among employées.

The Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railway Company is pushing its line through to connect with the Canadian Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific. The various trades were well employed. Fishing and mining were normal. Steelton is carrying out extensive additions to sewers and roads and cement walks. The district is in a very prosperous condition and the outlook for continued prosperity is very bright.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The several manufacturing plants were busy. There was a shortage of unskilled labour, and of mechanics in the building trades. Crops are good and farmers find a ready market for their produce. The various lumber companies operating in this district are preparing for an active season.

PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. Urry, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The conditions in this district have not altered much from last month and all work is much more quiet than at the same season last year. No new works are starting up and there is no exceptional activity in any trade. The transport trade is normal for this time of the year; business at this point is quiet.

There has been no change in rates of wages and no unrest in labour circles.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers in the district have been fortunate with a good crop of hay, the first good crop for the past three years, and the root crops are doing well. Good reports have been brought in from the valley of the Rainy river and from the townships adjacent to the cities of Fort William and Port Arthur.

Railway construction.—Work has started on the Canadian Northern Railway Company's eastern extension and some hundreds of men have been engaged here for that work and have been shipped out daily; this has had the result of taking off the surplus labor. Working along the line erecting camps for the men has helped the men in the house building trades.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building workmen are more steadily employed than during any former month of this year from the following causes:—

1. The building trade is slightly improved, and the buildings late in starting are being pushed forward. 2. Many workmen have gone west and very few new men have stayed in the cities. 3. Railway construction work on the Canadian Northern Railway has taken many men, and a factory for the making of wagons has been started at Port Arthur.

During the month of August the work at the dry docks has gone on steadily; two large vessels have been docked for repairs. Owing to the election, the printing trades have been working very actively. This of course is but a transient industry but in a dull season helps to dispel the general monotony and finds employment for hosts of men who seem fitted by nature for little other. The musicians are busily employed.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

A change of importance, during the month, has been the disappearance of anxiety with regard to the supply of labour for harvest purposes. At the employment agencies in Winnipeg, it is reported that the farmers have been supplied with enough men. At one or two points in the west congestion has been reported as a result of the crop being later than at the beginning of August was anticipated. Men arrived in large numbers and their services were not immediately in demand. This condition was

due solely to climatic conditions which were of an exceptional character.

The general labour market in Winnipeg, during August, did not show any material changes. Industrial and building activity continued from July without interruption. Cold weather and reported frosts from the crop districts made business men and manufacturers apprehensive, but as fuller and more complete information comes to hand confidence has returned.

Wholesalers report increasing trade and many of the warehouses have had to replenish their stocks. Fall deliveries are now being made. Bank clearings for August show an increase of 20·58 per cent.

An important arrangement has been entered into between the City of Winnipeg and the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, by which the latter company will be given permits to make additional connections for gas services. About two years ago, through litigation, the Company was refused permits unless it agreed to accept them upon conditions to which it objected. For a period of two years, therefore, practically no new gas services have been put in except those for which permits had been procured before the city attached conditions to the usual form of permits issued. The understanding arrived at enables the Company to resume its former position in regard to new services of which there are approximately 4,000 awaiting. This will necessitate the laying of some miles of new mains upon which several gangs of men are already being put to work.

The differences that have existed between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and their machinists for the last seven months, or since the old schedule ran out, were finally settled last week, the men being granted an increase in wages of from eight to ten per cent.

This schedule affects over five thousand men and includes all the carmen, machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers and moulders between Fort William and the Pacific coast. When the old schedule ran out the men submitted a new one, but the Company was disposed not to consider it, and the men remained working on the old one until a definite and satisfactory ar-

range ment was settled upon. Beyond the statement of the Company and representatives of the men no information is available other than that the average advance in wages is between eight and ten per cent.

The Northern Pacific Railway and the Great Northern Railway Companies have completed arrangements with the Canadian Northern Railway and Grand Trunk Railway Companies for the use for passenger purposes of the Union Depot. Meanwhile the former Companies have commenced to erect for themselves more freight terminals in the Ross street locality.

The Winnipeg Electric Railway Company has announced a reduction in the price of electric light from 9 cents per kilowatt hour to 7½ cents with ten per cent. reduction on bills up to \$10; fifteen per cent. reduction on bills over \$10; twenty per cent. reduction on bills over \$15. On larger bills the discount allowed is greater.

CONDITIONS OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Low temperatures and rain have materially delayed harvest operations. In Manitoba wheat cutting is practically over except the more northerly parts where cutting is now general.

Lumbering.—Wages paid to labourers for work in the harvest fields averaged from \$45 to \$55 per month as compared with \$35 to \$45 last year. This advance will affect approximately 5,000 labourers employed for the harvest in Manitoba.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

During August the building trades have been exceedingly active. For the first seven months of the present year the permits totalled \$11,368,650 as compared with \$10,971,700 for the corresponding period of last year. During August several very important contracts have been awarded, one of which is for the erection of an hotel for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company at a cost of \$1,300,000, and the other for an annex to the present hotel owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The Canada Cement

Company has commenced operations upon its plant in Winnipeg and has contracted for a supply of electric energy up to 2,000 horse power. By the end of August it is very probable that the building permits will exceed those for the corresponding period of last year by over \$2,000,000. In the metal trades there has been a notable increase of activity during the month. Manufacturers of harness have been endeavouring to procure skilled help to meet increasing demands upon them.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. Fulcher, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The condition of the labour market was about the same as in the previous month, and labour generally was not so much in demand as at the corresponding period of last year. This is especially true of all unskilled labour, the harvest is later than usual and in consequence the demand has not equaled the large supply coming from the east.

The building trades were fairly busy and advertisements appeared continuously in the local papers for carpenters.

Good progress is being made on the new asylum, also on the Canadian Northern Railway Company's hotel. The greater part of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's depot has been demolished and work has commenced on the erection of the new \$75,000 depot.

The Maple Leaf Milling Company has erected a large elevator to take the place of one of their elevators recently burned.

The International Harvester Company will soon have their five-storey brick warehouse completed.

The double tracking of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's main line from Brandon to Portage is almost completed and it is expected that it will be ready for use by the time the crops are ready for moving.

At a recent meeting of the Summer Fair Board, it was decided, in view of the increasing business done at the Exhibi-

tion to either increase the present grounds or purchase new grounds.

The Parks Board is endeavouring to get the Dominion Government to grant a portion of the Experimental Farm, including Lake Percy, to the city for the purposes of a public recreation park.

The labour market was quiet.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The harvest operations were delayed owing to the cool weather but cutting was general about the twenty-fifth of the month.

Manufacturing.—The Hanbury Manufacturing Company, the Manitoba Windmill and Pump Company and the McDiarmid and Clark sash and door factory were working full time. The Brandon Machine Works closed for a short period has again reopened and is working full time again. The Brandon Sandstone Brick Company has closed down for the winter season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All the building trades were busy. Carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers were very busy. The metal working, woodworking and printing trades, cigarmakers and railroad transport trades were busy, but unskilled labour was dull.

REGINA, SASK., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. B. McNeil, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

There has been a slackening down throughout the past month, particularly noticeable in the building trades. Labour has been far from being scarce, with but few exceptions. For this time of the year a falling off is usual for a few weeks, but with some of the trades, it is years since such a quiet time was experienced in the month of August. Whether it is a reaction of the Dominion Exposition which was held in Regina this year, or will be of short duration, it is hard to say, but a very busy fall is looked forward to by those in a position to judge.

The wholesale and retail trade remains unchanged, and the amount of business already done this season has been of a very satisfactory nature to those concerned.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Although several violent storms, some accompanied by hail, have visited the Regina district, very little damage resulted. Weather conditions were more favourable than in the previous month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The bricklayers and masons were somewhat quiet during the past month, many finding it difficult to secure employment, while others were idle as a result of material running short. Although a vast amount of building is going on, still there were more carpenters and joiners on the labour market than there was a demand for. Lathers and plasterers had a fair month. Painters and paperhangers were very quiet, many finding it difficult to find a demand for their services. Plumbers had a busy month. Stone cutters were quiet. Builders' labourers were fairly well employed. Bicycle workers were quiet. All branches of the printing trade were well employed. The journeymen tailors and garment workers were busy. Bakers and confectioners were active, also butchers. Barbers were very active. Clerks, stenographers and delivery employes were busy. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employes were active. Laundry workers were active, railway employes were active, street railway employes were busy but not in demand, sufficient supply all times. Cab drivers, hackmen, carmen and draymen were well employed, also teamsters and expressmen. There was little demand for unskilled labour.

EDMONTON, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. C. Foley, correspondent, reported follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

All classes of labour were fully employed, and conditions compared favour-

ably with the previous month and the corresponding month in 1910.

The Great Western Garment Company has found it necessary to order additional equipment which will practically double its capacity. The Edmonton Cigar Company is arranging for additional space to permit of a considerably increased output. The Edmonton Tent & Mattress Company finds it necessary to provide considerable additional space to permit the installation of a large addition to equipment. Cushing Bros. have just completed their new brick factory building.

Practically all industries report very active business.

The International Harvester Company has arranged for the immediate erection of a large six-storey brick warehouse; work is progressing rapidly on the brick and concrete distributing warehouse of the Massey-Harris Company. P. Burns & Company have recently announced their intention to commence early construction on the meat packing plant which they have had under consideration for some time past.

Conditions in both wholesale and industrial lines of business are reported as showing exceedingly satisfactory activity.

The following are the returns for the month of July:

	July, 1910	July, 1911	Increase
Customs.....	\$ 26,718	\$ 47,565	78%
Building permits.....	460,086	474,909	3½%
Bank clearings.....	5,831,885	8,950,813	53½%
Post Office (stamps only)	6,477	9,453	46%
<i>Street Railway:—</i>			
Passengers carried....	343,307	570,404	66%
Revenue.....	14,233	23,734	66%
Homestead entries.....	505	629	24½%

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Crop conditions are exceedingly promising if weather is favorable during September. All grain crops show an exceedingly heavy stand, even and well headed, which will turn out heavy yields. If the somewhat too frequent rains which have prevailed throughout August are continued into September, there is some danger that the ripening process may be unduly prolonged in the case of some of the heavier crops.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were very busy and good carpenters and bricklayers were in demand. All connected with the metal and engineering trades were well employed. All lines of the woodworking and furnishing trades were active. Printers and pressmen were fully employed. Journeymen tailors had a fair month. Garment workers were busy. Bakers, butchers, ice drivers, cigar and tobacco workers were busy. The leather trade was good. Barbers reported business good. Clerks, delivery employes, hotel and laundry workers had plenty of work. Railway employes were busy. Unskilled labour was well employed.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. M. Ritchie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The labour market was not brisk but was about the same as in the previous month. Building operations were very slack for the season of the year. The harvest has provided employment for numbers who otherwise would have been idle. Work is progressing on the overhead traffic bridge. A great deal of work was done during the month in preparation for the annual exhibition and fair.

A report from the Lethbridge City Council shows that they have 225 men at work on street improvements, also forty-seven teams and five machines. These machines are adapted for the work of digging for sewers and water mains, the men simply laying the pipes.

The A. Macdonald Company of Winnipeg are going to build a wholesale warehouse for groceries, &c. The bank clearings for the week ending August 17 were \$543,417, as compared with \$466,909 the week before. Farm implement houses were busy preparing for the harvest.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Harvesting was in full operation in the latter part of the month

and there was a good yield. A heavy hail storm occurred on the evening of August 15. The damage to grain is set down at \$1,000,000; there was also great loss in market garden stuff.

Mining.—Coal mining was at a standstill as no agreement had been arrived at between the miners and the operators. Cottages for miners were being built at the Lethbridge Collieries and the machinery was being put in place. Only two small mines were working in this district, with an output of about 200 tons a day.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons had a dull month. Carpenters and joiners were fairly well employed. Painters were well employed. Lathers, plasterers, plumbers and builders' labourers had a dull month. Electrical workers and linemen were well employed. Blacksmiths were dull. Printers and pressmen, garment workers, bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, clerks and stenographers, hotel and restaurant employes, teamsters and expressmen were all busy. Journeymen tailors were very busy and unskilled labour was well employed.

NELSON, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. B. Dockstader, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The general condition of the labour market throughout Kootenay district during August has been quiet, owing to the coal miners' strike throughout the Crows Nest Pass part of the district and the Granby Company in the district to the west having shut down operations, throwing out of employment about 1,000 men, while a considerable number were indirectly affected. Many of the coal miners have left for other parts.

The existence of platinum in considerable quantities at and near the Granby Poorman group of mines has been fully demonstrated, it now being merely a matter of satisfactory treatment in order

to save the values and Mr. French is now devoting considerable time to that most important question, of which those interested are hoping for a satisfactory solution.

The Sheep Creek district is keeping well to the front by regularly producing gold cricks, and some new strikes of ore have been reported from the Ymir district.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining.—A good showing of high grade silver-lead ore has been recently struck at the Rio mine near the Rambler-ariboo in the Slocan district. It is also reported that the famous old and well-known Slocan Star mines are now clear of litigation and that the owners will extensively operate the property at an early date. It is also reported that the White-water-Deep mines will start operations most immediately with a force of thirty men, and in a general way it may be said, were it not for the coal miners' strike, mining conditions would be excellent in this district.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The weather during August was excellent for out-of-door workers, no time being lost on account of rain. The building trades reported activity in all branches, and loggers stated that the demand for logs was not equal to the supply.

Vancouver's building permits for the last six months of 1911 amounted to 164,056.

There are over 13,000 telephone instruments in use in the city.

When compared with eastern values, property in Vancouver is high-priced. The demand for business locations continued active, but residential sites were rarely offered without buyers, particularly for working people.

The fruit and produce market was extremely active towards the end of the month. Cherries and California pears were practically off the market, and Cali-

fornia and Wenatchee peaches were in abundance for family use.

The hardware business was brisker. Next month the season for sporting goods commences.

Iron screws slumped and were quoted with an eighty-five per cent. discount.

Business conditions remained quiet on the mining market, and there was very little move in any direction.

Alexander Pantages, president of the large vaudeville circuit bearing his name, announced that he would erect a theatre here, costing \$400,000.

S. Jones, Victoria, B.C., stated that he would erect an eight-storey building at the northwest corner of Hastings and Homer streets, next year, to cost \$125,000. The plans have been prepared.

Messrs. Tingley Brothers will erect a \$70,000 warehouse on Helmeken street.

R. Evans will build an apartment house at corner of Granville street and Sixth avenue, costing \$40,000.

The Caledonian-Canadian Investment Company will put up an apartment block on the southeast corner of Salsbury drive and Parker street, costing \$35,000.

Shipping was heavy to and from this port.

Bank clearings were as follows:—

August, 1911—	\$47,232,335
" 1910—	36,533,143
" 1909—	24,969,077

Building permits were:—

August, 1911—	\$ 1,450,000
" 1910—	744,035

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Chow, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

There has been no particular change in labour conditions during August, labour being well employed in almost all lines. Building continues active, several substantial business blocks are under construction, as well as a great many private residences. Work on the various street paving contracts is proceeding satisfactorily, and it is expected that several miles will be completed this year.

The city is about to commence the construction of a new main sewer in the north-western and north-eastern portion of the city at a cost of about \$100,000, also the building of a sea protection wall fronting on Ross Bay Cemetery, at an estimated cost of \$70,000. The building records for the City continue to grow, being \$333,375 for July, this year, as compared with \$250,800 for June, and \$222,290 for July, 1910. The value of buildings erected in Oak Bay (a suburb of Victoria) for seven months of this year, amounted to \$273,700, as compared with \$70,195 for the same period last year, an increase of nearly three hundred per cent. The bank clearings for July this year were \$11,554,631, as compared with \$11,361,784 for June, and \$10,517,023, for July 1910. For the first seven months of the year the bank clearings show an increase of forty-one per cent. over the same period of 1910. The customs duties collected during July, 1910, amounted to \$411,034, as compared with \$227,316 for the same period a year ago. Traffic returns for the local street railway for July show an increase of sixty per cent. over July, 1910. The City Council has fixed the rate of taxation for this year at twenty-four mills on the dollar as compared with twenty-six and a quarter mills last year. This year the general rates will be levied on lands only, the assessed value of which is \$46,516,265. Improvements, which are assessed at \$13,491,780, will be exempt. Wholesale and retail trade is active with the future prospects bright. On the first of August, milk was advanced from 10 to 11 cents per quart. Butter also advanced from 45 to 50 cents per pound. In both cases the reason given is scarcity of pasturage and increased demand. The Master Plasterers' Association has ceased employing Chinese labourers in their contracts, in accordance with an agreement with their employés.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Crops in this locality are turning out fairly well and taken all round will be an average yield. The

crop of berries was fair, but not as plentiful as last year.

Fishing.—The steam whalers operating on the west coast of Vancouver Island have been making excellent catches during the first two weeks of August, the total for the fortnight being seventy-seven whales. On the Fraser river, salmon fishing has been poor this season, while at the fish traps off the shore of Vancouver Island it is reported to be somewhat better. Complete figures will be available later.

Lumbering.—All lumber mills in the vicinity are busy, and the entire industry is in a healthy condition. The receipts from the timber branch of the Provincial Department of Lands for July, 1910, amounted to \$143,143.

Railway construction.—Railroad work on the Island is proceeding satisfactorily, giving employment to a large force of men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trade were well employed, with good prospects for the remainder of the season. Work in the iron shipyards has been fairly brisk during the month. Some extra men are being taken on. All the various branches of the printing industry reported business as good with no idle men. Tailors reported work to be slack, while garment workers reported work plentiful. Cigar makers, bakers and butchers were steadily employed during the month. Barbers, stenographers, &c., reported work as full up to the average. Unskilled labour was extensively employed during the month, with a never-ending supply available.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Conditions in the labour market in this district have not shown much change since last month. While there has been

large amount of work going on there have been many looking for work. Business men, wholesale and retail, report business as good, the number of business firms showing a steady increase. Transportation of merchandise keeps steady, and the flow of passengers shows no falling off. There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers are slackening off, the harvest being generally finished.

Fishing.—There has not been much work among local fishermen.

Lumbering.—The lumber trade keeps active, the sawmills and logging camps being in active operation.

Mining.—The coal trade keeps steady at most of the mines, all working full time with the exception of the Comox mines which are working slack, but are making extensive preparations to increase

their output in the near future. The quartz mines in this district are showing signs of a renewal of activity.

Railway construction.—The extension of the Eastern and Nanaimo Railway to Alberni will soon be completed.

There is a lot of work going on in the city in the way of street paving and sewerage.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

There was continued activity in building, carpenters and joiners being very active. Bricklayers and masons report work as active. Lathers and plasterers are active and painters and paperhangers busy. The same applies to plumbers and builders' labourers. Blacksmiths and carriage makers report work good. Printers were active and cigar makers steady. Teamsters and expressmen were active. Unskilled labour has been well employed but there are more men than are required at present.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1911.

DURING the month of August three applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received in the Department, as follows:—

1. On behalf of the machinists, machinists' apprentices, specialists and helpers on all lines of the Grand Trunk Railway system in Canada, the number of employés affected being given as 2,000 directly and 6,000 indirectly.

2. On behalf of the machinists employed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, the number of employés directly affected being given as 50.

3. On behalf of the boilermakers employed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, the number of employés directly affected being given as 150.

Other Proceedings Under the Act.

On June 19, an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation

and Investigation was received in the Department from the machinists and specialists employed on the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railway systems, to the number of 380. The matters in dispute related to the employés' desire for a readjustment of the terms of their agreement with the Government Railways Managing Board. As a result of subsequent negotiations between the employés in question and the Government Railways Managing Board the Department of Labour was informed that a satisfactory settlement had been reached, on July 12, of the matters at issue.

On June 8 a request was made to the Department for an investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of certain matters in dispute between the Government Railways Managing Board and the carmen employed on the Intercolonial Railway system. As a result of subsequent negotiations between the Government Railways Managing Board

and the employés' representatives, the Department of Labour was informed that a satisfactory settlement was arrived at on July 12.

In the August number of the *Labour Gazette* will be found the text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which inquired into certain matters in dispute between the Great North Western Telegraph Company and certain telegraph operators in its employ. The Department of Labour was informed on August 24 that the findings of the Board were accepted on behalf of the employés concerned.

The application of the machinists, machinists' apprentices, specialists and helpers employed on the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway System in Canada for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which should be referred the employés' demand for a new schedule of agreement with the Company was received in the Department on July 18. Whilst communications were passing between the Department and the parties concerned, looking to the establishment of a Board, the Department was informed that direct negotiations had been renewed between the Company's officials and a committee of the employés looking to the settlement of the dispute. As a result, action upon the employés' application was suspended.

The application of the machinists employed on the lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation related to the employés' demand for a schedule of agreement covering wages, hours, and other conditions of employment. The application, as received in the Department on July 31, was not in a form which complied with the requirements of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. As a result of further communications between the Department and the employés' representative the application was amended so as to comply with the provisions of the Act, the application as amended being received on August 8. Immediate steps were taken looking to the establishment of a Board as requested, the Company meanwhile expressing its willingness to

re-open negotiations for a settlement of the matters at issue. The proposal of the Company in this respect was communicated to the employés on August 1, a reply on behalf of the latter being received on August 17 to the effect that the employés' representative would be pleased to meet the General Manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company "for the purpose of reaching an understanding and basis upon which negotiations could be re-opened." The Department was, however, informed by the employés' representative on August 22 that there was no chance of negotiations being re-opened; also that the employés were desirous of a Board being established without delay. A Board was accordingly established by the Minister on August 23. Mr. Thomas J. Murray, of Winnipeg, and Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., of Toronto, being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the employés and the employing Company respectively.

The application of the boilermakers employed on the lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation related to a demand for the adoption of a schedule of agreement with the Company to govern wages, hours, and other conditions of employment. A Board was established by the Minister in this matter on August 23, Mr. Thomas J. Murray, of Winnipeg, and Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., of Toronto, being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the employés and of the employing Company respectively.

In the August number of the *Labour Gazette* a brief reference was made to the receipt on June 21 of an application from the conductors and motormen of the Montreal Street Railway Company for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which certain matters in dispute between the employés and the above mentioned Company might be referred for adjustment. The application as received was not in a form which complied with the requirements of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, but was later amended by the employés in such a way as to meet the requirements of the Act. A Board was

ordinarily established by the Minister on July 19, Messrs. J. L. Perron, K.C., and Charlemagne Rodier, both of Montreal, being appointed members on the recommendation of the employing Company and of the employés respectively. In the absence of any joint recommendation from the foregoing, the Board was completed by the Minister on August 11 by the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Fortin, of the Superior Court, Montreal, as Chairman.

On August 16 a letter was received in the Department from the Chairman of the Board, stating that the latter had been served, on August 15, with a petition for writ of injunction asking that proceedings before the Board of Conciliation and Investigation should be forbidden by the courts as being *ultra vires*. On the following day the Chairman of the Board was also served with an amendment of the petition in certain respects.

The petition in question bears date of August 14, and is made on behalf of the Montreal Street Railway Company, being directed against the members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, the signatories to the application of June 7 last, and also against the Minister of Labour. At the end of the month the petition in question had not yet been presented to the courts for hearing.

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was established to deal with a dispute between the mining

Companies comprising the Western Coal Operators' Association and the miners employed in the coal fields of Southeastern British Columbia and Southern Alberta was published in the last number of the *Labour Gazette*, also a minority report bearing the signature of Mr. A. J. Carter, member appointed on the employés' recommendation.

The Western Coal Operators, on being made acquainted with the terms of the above mentioned report and minority report, informed the Department of Labour, on July 24, of their conditional acceptance of the majority report, the Operators also expressing their willingness to negotiate an agreement along the general lines suggested by the Board. In doing so, the Operators expressed a feeling that it was due to them that a limit should be placed upon the time in which the employés should signify their intention of proceeding with negotiations on these lines. The Board report was later referred by the Miners' Executive to a referendum vote of the employés, which was understood to have resulted in a majority against the acceptance of the Board findings.

The mines controlled by the members of the Western Coal Operators' Association, which were closed down in April last through the occurrence of this dispute, had not been reopened up to the end of August, with the exception of the mines at Corbin, in which operations were resumed early in August.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL TRAINING AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION —INVESTIGATION OF CONDITIONS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

DURING the months of May, June, July, August and into the month of September the Royal Commission of Inquiry on the subject of industrial training and technical education, appointed by the Government of Canada, to which reference has been made in previous numbers of the *Labour Gazette*,¹ has been engaged in an investigation of the methods

of industrial training and technical education existing in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the principal countries of continental Europe. The Commission will shortly reassemble in Canada for completion of its inquiry into conditions in this country and in the United States; and will thereupon prepare a report for submission to the Minister of Labour, which will, it is expected, be presented to the Dominion Parliament at the next session, and will also be

¹See *Labour Gazette* for June, 1910, pp. 1407-1409; August, 1910, pp. 242-245; and June, 1911, pp. 1377-78.

published for the information of the Provincial authorities and all others concerned.

Following the meetings of the Commission in England and Scotland, referred to in the June number of the *Labour Gazette*, the Commission, as a whole, was occupied from May 22 to June 20 with visits of inquiry and investigation at Berlin, Munich, Zurich, Lyons, and Paris. Individual members of the Commission also visited other places between these, including Dresden, Leipsic, Geneva, and Basle. In each of the three countries visited during the period above mentioned the British Ambassador, or other British representative, had obtained the authority necessary to permit the Commission to visit the institutions concerned with technical education. Their interest in the Commission did not end with that. For example, at Berlin, Count de Salis, Counsellor to the British Embassy, gave the Commission almost daily attention and helpful service. At Munich and Zurich, and later at Berne, similar official assistance and personal courtesies were received.

In the several cities the members of the Commission were welcomed at representative institutions for industrial training and technical education, always with cordiality. In Germany and Switzerland the educational leaders readily discussed with the members of the Commission their problems and difficulties in connection with technical education, and how they were endeavouring to meet them.

After June 20, at Paris, the members separated to carry on inquiries and investigations in the particular departments which had been assigned to each.

Hon. Mr. Armstrong went to England, chiefly to study the relations between central and local authorities in education, particularly with regard to administration and finance.

Rev. Dr. Bryce went to England and afterwards to France and Germany to look into the relationship of universities to technical education and to visit some of the technical institutes for the higher branches of instruction.

Mr. Belanger and Mr. Bengough pur-

sued investigations in France, and Mr. Belanger, later on, at the end of July, spent a short time in Belgium. Mr. Bengough also visited some of the institutions in London for the promotion of art training.

Mr. Forsyth returned to Germany and visited a large number of the industrial centres on the western sides from Aix-la-Chapelle to Stuttgart, where he was joined by Dr. Robertson on July 7. Mr. Forsyth had been occupied chiefly in looking into industrial training and technical education as carried on in schools of secondary grade, and continuation classes for those who had left school and were employed in the industries or in commerce.

Mr. Simpson returned to England and devoted himself to the study of the attitude and relations of trades unions and labour leaders to technical education. To some extent, he looked into the conditions of living and the housing of the industrial workers. He also visited Germany and conducted an inquiry of a similar kind there, being joined for a short time by Dr. Robertson at Berlin.

Dr. Robertson, on leaving Paris on June 21, accompanied Mr. Belanger to a few places in France and afterwards went to Switzerland. There he visited a number of places (which had not been previously visited by the Commission) and obtained a fairly complete survey of the Swiss system of technical and industrial education for the various grades of its workers. Dr. Robertson then went on to Stuttgart, where he was joined by Mr. Forsyth. He also met Dr. Bryce there. Dr. Robertson and Mr. Forsyth travelled northeast through Germany, visiting many of the small places and learned by personal observation the character of the schools and the general living conditions of the industrial workers. Their chief objective from Stuttgart was Chemnitz. They afterwards stayed at Freiberg to see the Mining Academy and a special school for leather workers. From thence they visited Dresden, Berlin and Hamburg. Dr. Robertson and Mr. Forsyth then proceeded to Denmark where they spent a week looking particularly into the

work of the People's High Schools and the schools for agriculture and household science.

The Commission reassembled at London on Monday, July 31, and later visited Sheffield, where they had the advantage of being shown through the great iron-works of Messrs. Cammell Laird & Co.

On Thursday, August 2, the Commission left for Ireland and remained there until Thursday, August 10. During that week they were shown every kindness and given every help by the Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction and by Mr. T. P. Gill, Secretary of the Department. The Commission learned a great deal in Ireland concerning the effective organization of technical instruction and the administration of it for farmers and other rural workers as well as for the industrial workers in towns and cities.

After visiting Ireland, Dr. Robertson and Mr. Forsyth went through the Midlands of England in order to see some of the rural schools which had been specially indicated as having particularly good courses in nature study in connection with school gardens, or other features having a direct bearing on rural occupations.

Dr. Robertson thereafter spent some time in England and Scotland in order to obtain information concerning technical

instruction for those who are at work or preparing to work in connection with the fisheries; also to visit the weaving schools in the Galashiels districts of Scotland, and to look into the organization of education in the County of Fife which had been recommended as being particularly thorough and adapted to meet the needs of all classes of workers.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES.

The cost of a Canadian Government Annuity depends upon four things: 1, the age of the applicant; 2, the amount of Annuity required; 3, the age at which the Annuity is to commence; and 4, the plan on which the purchase is made. Tables which answer these questions have been published by the Department and may be had on application. Annuities are payable for life, but for a small additional payment may be guaranteed for a number of years certain, not exceeding twenty, so that should death occur before the guaranteed period expires the Annuity would be continued for the remainder of the twenty years to the Annuitant's legal representatives. By the latter plan the return of a specific sum is assured. Any other details of this important Annuity plan may be had on application to the Superintendent of Canadian Government Annuities, Ottawa. Postage free.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF CONSERVATION ON LANDS, FISHERIES AND GAME, AND MINERALS.

A VALUABLE report of the Commission of Conservation of Canada has recently been issued, which deals with the lands, fisheries and game, and minerals of the Dominion. It contains twenty-nine illustrations, maps, and diagrams, and deals very fully with the subjects discussed.

Lands.

The section of the report dealing with lands contains an agricultural survey of the Dominion for 1910, an account of the work of the Committee of the Commission of Conservation on Lands, and statistics of the agricultural production in

Canada for the years 1891, 1901 and 1910. The agricultural survey contains the results of visits paid to a large number of farms in all the provinces of the Dominion. Each province is described separately, and the general results of the inquiry are given under the following headings: Rotation of Crops, Seed Selection, Manures and Fertilizers, Weeds, Insect Pests and Plant Diseases, Water Supply, Fuel, Typhoid, Stock, Grain, and General Remarks.

It was found that in nearly every province there was a failure on the part of a large proportion of the farmers to follow any systematic rotation of crops. A greater knowledge of weeds and injurious

pests was needed, and it was suggested that farmers should pay more attention to seed selection.

An opinion is expressed by the Committee on Lands that if the farmers on the average throughout Canada would farm as well as the fifty best farmers whose fields had been surveyed, the result would be the doubling of the quantity of field crops from the land now occupied, within a period of three years. It is suggested that one of the best means toward that result would be for municipal authorities, Provincial Governments, and the Federal powers to join in recognizing these best farmers as illustration farmers, and in holding up the example of their good practice in attractive ways in order that others might follow their systems and methods.

The agricultural statistics contained in this volume, taken from the Census Reports of 1891 and 1901, and from Bulletins of the Census and Statistics Office, show that the area in crops in Canada in 1891 was 15,662,811 acres. In 1901 it amounted to 19,763,740 acres, an increase of twenty-six per cent. and in 1910 to 32,711,062 acres, an increase of sixty-five per cent. over 1901. Wheat production increased from 42,223,372 bushels in 1891 to 139,989,600 bushels in 1910.

Fisheries and Game.

The section of the report dealing with fisheries and game contains a brief synopsis of the Federal and Provincial jurisdiction over fisheries and a summary of the principal laws and regulations. This is followed by an account of the North Atlantic Fisheries dispute.

In a chapter on the Canadian oyster industry it is shown that the production of oysters has greatly declined, notwithstanding the increased demand. The high point in the industry was reached in 1882, with a production of 64,646 barrels, but since 1901 the yield has never risen above 40,000 barrels. The cause of this decline is said to be a blind disregard for the future shown by those engaged in it, and by those charged with its protection. Great destruction was formerly caused by

ice fishing, which was not prohibited until the past decade. It used to be the practice also to sort the oyster catch on the beach, reserving the large oysters for sale, and leaving the small ones to rot on the shore. The great destruction, however, was caused by mud diggers, the farmers considering that the mud and oyster shells, with a large percentage of lime, were valuable as a fertilizer.

As a protection to the industry the close season has been lengthened, ice fishing has been prohibited, as also night and Sunday fishing, and a size limit has been established, so that no person is allowed to have in his possession round oysters of a diameter less than 3 inches or long oysters less than 3½ inches in diameter. Mud digging is prohibited within two hundred yards of any live oyster bed, and then may be prosecuted only at places prescribed by a fisheries officer. Effective protection of the oyster industry, however, has been hampered by a conflict of jurisdiction between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and a test case is now pending in the courts.

A summary is given of the experiences of other countries with regard to this industry, and the methods adopted for its protection. It is shown that the prevention of the depletion of the oyster beds has invariably been found in the adoption of private oyster culture, recognizing the oyster beds as private property, and it is stated that the real rehabilitation of the oyster industry in Canada depends on the immediate establishment of oyster culture of this system.

It is pointed out that the whitefish of the Great Lakes is the most valuable commercial fish in Canada, but that their supply has been depleted through the use of large numbers of gill nets on the feeding grounds, and the destruction of the eggs and the fry by other fish. It is recommended that new hatcheries be built, and the present hatcheries be enlarged, to make it possible to increase the output to two billions of whitefish fry yearly.

An account is given of the fish and game found in the various Provinces, with brief summaries of the laws and regulations regarding them.

Minerals.

An account is given of the mining laws and regulations, both Dominion and Provincial, with regard to mines, and statistics are given with regard to the mineral resources of Canada and the annual production of minerals in each province or territory. With regard to the conservation of mineral resources, it is recommended that investigation should be carried on to determine the nature and extent of each of our important resources, the rate at which each resource is being utilized, the nature and extent of the waste in mining, extraction and use of each mineral product, how this waste can be prevented, to discover and develop substitutes which may take the place of products of importance, the supply of which is limited, and to discover methods for utilizing by-products or other materials for which, under existing conditions, there is no commercial demand, and which are therefore wasted.

An analysis of accidents in mines is given, in which it is shown that from 1900 to 1909 the average annual fatality rate per thousand men employed in coal mines in Canada was 4.79 and in the metal mines 3.82. The average rate of deaths in the principal mining countries of the world is given, in which it is shown that, with the exception of the Kimberley Diamond Mines and the Transvaal, where native and Chinese labour is employed, the fatality rate is considered lower elsewhere than in Canada. To take a few examples of the death rate in foreign countries among miners, by accidents, the rate in the metal mines of France was 20.2 per thousand, in Germany 10.7 in ore mines and smelting works, in Great Britain 11.4 in metalliferous mines, and in Italy 17.3 in metal and sulphur mines. An appendix to this volume contains a report of a Committee of the American Institute of Mining Engineers on uniform mining laws for the prevention of mine accidents.

DOMINION LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR.

DURING the third session of the eleventh Parliament of Canada, which was prorogued July 29, one hundred and fifty acts received the royal assent.

In the previous issues of the *Labour Gazette*, reviews have appeared of proceedings in Parliament, during the session, of importance to industry and labour¹.

The Fisheries Act.

By an amendment to the Fisheries Act, licenses are required of all persons engaged in the manufacture from sea lions, hair seals, sharks, or dog fish, of oil and of other commercial products. Such a license shall not be granted until the Minister has approved of the site on which it is proposed to carry on such manufacture. This site must not be within fifty miles of any other reduction works used for a

similar purpose. The annual fee for this license is \$1.

The annual fee for a license for salmon canneries in British Columbia is fixed at \$50.

The annual fee for a license for a lobster cannery is at the rate of \$5 for the first 4,800 pounds of canned or cured lobsters and \$2 for each additional 4,800 pounds or fraction thereof, canned or cured under the license.

Owners or managers of lobster factories or canning establishments are required to furnish an annual return showing the number of fishermen and employes connected with their establishments, the numbers of traps used and lobsters caught, the returns to be made not later than May 31 instead of September 1, as before.

The Railway Act.

An Act was passed making some important amendments to the Railway Act. These have reference to the acquiring of lands for right of way, proceedings for

¹See the *Labour Gazette* for January, page 784; February, page 871; March, page 994; April, page 1142; May, page 1253; and August, page 102.

connections between intersecting Provincial and Dominion railways, liability for fire caused by locomotive, and rates to be charged for electrical power. Statistics and returns are required to be made to the Minister by all companies constructing or operating a line of railway in Canada, and also by telephone, telegraph, and express companies. Returns of accidents and casualties, whether to persons, to animals, or to other property, must be made annually or oftener by these companies, when occurring on their property. These returns must show (a) the causes and natures of such accidents or casualties, (b) the points at which such accidents or casualties occur, and whether by night or day, (c) the full extent of such accidents or casualties, and all the particulars thereof.

The Post Office Act.

An Act to amend the Post Office Act was passed, providing for the appointment of a Superintendent, at a salary of \$1,800, to any Post Office having a yearly revenue of \$800,000.

The salary of railway mail clerks was fixed at \$500 a year, with mileage, and a yearly increase of \$100 a year up to \$800, and \$50 a year thereafter until a maximum of \$1,400 is reached.

Legislation Affecting Transportation Interests.

During the session, seventy-six Acts were passed directly relating to transportation. These include an Act to amend the Railway Act, to which reference has been made above, an Act to amend the Department of Railways and Canals Act, and an Act relating to the Water-Carriage of Goods Act.

Provision was made for the payment of a subsidy of not more than \$25,000 per annum for not more than ten years for a steamship service between the Pacific Coast of Canada and China and Japan.

A list, alphabetically arranged, of the various Railway Companies, etc., affected by the legislation of the past session is as follows:—

Albert and Moncton Railway Company.—Incorporation.

Alberta Central Railway Company.—Act respecting.
Alberta Electric Railway Company.—Incorporation.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company.—Act respecting.

Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company.—Act respecting.

Alsek and Yukon Railway Company.—Act respecting.
Athabasca Northern Railway Company.—Act respecting.

ing.
Bay of Quinte Railway Company.—Act respecting.
British Columbia and Central Canada Railway Company.—Incorporation.

British Columbia and Dawson Railway Company.—Incorporation.

British Columbia and White River Railway Company.—Incorporation.

British Columbia Southern Railway Company.—Act respecting.

Brookville, Westport and Northwestern Railway Company.—Act respecting.

Buffalo, Niagara and Toronto Railway Company.—Act respecting.

Burrard, Westminster Boundary Railway and Navigation Company.—Act respecting.

Campbellford, Lake Ontario and Western Railway Company.—Act respecting.

Canadian Northern Ontario Railway.—An Act respecting aid towards the construction.

Canadian Inter-Mountain Railway Company.—Incorporation.

Canadian Northern Branch Lines Company.—Incorporation.

Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company.—Act respecting.

Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company.—Act respecting.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company.—Act respecting.

Canadian Western Railway Company.—Act respecting.

Cariboo, Barkerville and Willow River Railway Company.—Act respecting.

Chatham, Wallaceburg and Lake Erie Railway Company.—Act respecting.

Collingwood Southern Railway Company.—Act respecting.

Dominion Atlantic Railway Company.—Act respecting.

ing.
Georgian Bay and Seaboard Railway Company.—Act respecting.

Government of Canada.—Authorizing Government to acquire, by lease, a certain line of railway in the Province of New Brunswick.

Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.—Act respecting.

Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.—Act to amend an Act of the present session intituled "An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada."

Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company.—Act respecting.

Guelph and Goderich Railway Company.—Act respecting.

Hamilton, Waterloo and Guelph Railway Company.—Act respecting.

Hudson Bay, Peace River and Pacific Railway Company.—Incorporation.

Huron and Ontario Railway Company.—Act respecting.

ing.
Imperial Steamship Company.—Incorporation.

Imperial Traction Company.—Incorporation.

Indian River Railway Company.—Act respecting.

International Railway Company and International Traction Railways.—Act respecting.

Joliette and Lake Manuan Colonization Railway Company.—Act respecting.

Kettle River Valley Railway Company.—Act respecting, and to change its name to "The Kettle Valley Railway Company."

Kootenay and Arrowhead Railway Company.—Act respecting.

Lachine, Jacques Cartier and Maisonneuve Railway Company.—Act respecting.
 Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence Ship Canal Company.—Act respecting.
 Lake Erie and Northern Railway Company.—Incorporation.
 London and North Western Railway Company of Canada.—Act respecting.
 Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada.—Act respecting.
 Manitoba Radial Railway Company.—Act respecting.
 Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company.—Act respecting, and to change its name to "The Algoma Eastern Railway Company."
 Montreal Park and Island Railway Company.—Act respecting.
 Niagara, Welland and Lake Erie Railway Company.—Incorporation.
 Ontario and Abitibi Railway Company.—Incorporation.
 Ontario, Hudson's Bay and Western Railways Company.—Act respecting.
 Ontario-Michigan Railway Company.—Incorporation.
 Ontario Northern and Timagami Railway Company.—Act respecting.
 Orford Mountain Railway Company.—Act respecting.
 Ottawa, Northern and Western Company.—Act respecting.
 Pacific and Hudson Bay Railway Company.—Incorporation.
 Pacific and Peace Railway Company.—Incorporation.
 Pacific Northern and Omineca Railway Company.—Act respecting.
 Peoples Railway Company.—Act respecting.
 Pontiac Central Railway Company.—Act respecting.
 Quebec and New Brunswick Railway Company.—Act respecting.
 Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway Company.—Act respecting.
 Railway Act.—Act to amend.
 Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company.—Act to provide for increasing the capital stock.
 Saskatoon and Hudson Bay Railway Company.—Incorporation.
 Simcoe, Grey and Bruce Railway Company.—Incorporation.
 Southern Central Pacific Railway Company.—Act respecting.
 South Ontario Pacific Railway Company.—Act respecting.
 Walkerton and Lucknow Railway Company.—Act respecting.
 Water-Carriage of Goods Act.—Act to amend.
 Western Alberta Railway Company.—Act respecting.
 Western Canal Company.—Incorporation.
 Western Central Railway Company.—Act respecting.

Miscellaneous.

An Act was passed to amend the "Inspection and Sale Act," providing that when potatoes are sold or offered for sale by the barrel, the barrel will contain 160 pounds of potatoes.

An Act was passed to regulate the inspection and sale of seeds, providing for the marking of seed packages according to the proportion of noxious weed seeds contained in them, and assigning the maximum proportion of seeds of noxious weeds allowed.

The "Immigration Act of 1910" was amended by defining more clearly the meaning of sections relating to the deportation of undesirable immigrants.

An Act was passed prohibiting the improper use of opium and other drugs.¹

An Act was passed placing Japan on a favoured nation basis as regards the duties on imports from that country.

An Act was passed confirming the Waterways Treaty with the United States of June 11, 1909 and establishing a Commission in accordance with the terms of this Treaty.

Among the Bills that were introduced, but did not become law, were the following: Respecting hours of labour on public works; to prohibit the manufacture and importation of matches made with white phosphorus; respecting co-operative societies; respecting co-operative credit societies; to amend the "Railway Act"; respecting fortnightly payment of wages; to amend the "Chinese Immigration Act." The provisions of these bills have already been set forth in previous issues of the *Labour Gazette*.

¹See the *Labour Gazette* for February, page 873; and June, page 1374.

COMPARATIVE MARKET PRICES IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.— AGRICULTURAL, FISHERIES, FOREST AND MINES PRODUCTS.—SPECIAL REPORT BY DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

A SPECIAL report on comparative market prices for agricultural, fisheries, forest and mines products in Canada and the United States, prepared by the Department of Labour, was tabled in the House of Commons by the Hon-

ourable the Minister of Labour on July 29 and was printed for distribution during August.

The report, which is a volume of 316 pages, is an outgrowth of the work in connection with the investigation of

prices begun by the Department of Labour some time ago. The relation of the report to that work may, therefore, receive a word of explanation.

Genesis of the Report.

It will be remembered that in August, 1910, the Department issued an extended report on the course of wholesale prices in Canada during the preceding twenty years (from 1890 to 1909, inclusive). This report aroused immediate and widespread attention as a result of the light which it threw on many aspects of the general economic situation, such as the comparative movement of prices in the different branches of industry and as between raw materials and manufactured articles, the causes of changes in the general price level, the effects of price changes, the cost of living, etc. Seeing that the articles covered in the report, 230 in number, were selected not only for their individual importance but with a view to illustrating production and consumption in Canada as a whole, the report lent itself to a variety of uses, prices being the most explicit manifestation of the working of a large number of economic forces.

This report—together with other information on the subject of prices and values compiled by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Trade and Commerce, and the Department of Customs—is understood to have been of substantial service to those conducting negotiations during 1910 looking to a re-adjustment of tariff schedules between Canada and the United States, and was also frequently cited in the discussion arising out of the proposed reciprocal tariff agreement, especially in conjunction with corresponding publications issued by the Government of the United States, a considerable range of comparative price statistics being in this way rendered accessible. In view of the frequent demands made upon the Department for further data, it seemed advisable to assemble the statistics thus available in a form convenient for reference and to supplement the information thus provided by additional quotations, chiefly from the border

cities of the two countries. The result is the present volume.

Scope of the Statistics.

The statistics have been compiled and arranged with the special object of giving reliable data on prices respecting the commodities affected by the proposed reciprocal tariff agreement, and should prove of most material assistance in its elucidation.

No statistics of this nature, on a similar scale, and having direct bearing on the value of comparative markets, have previously appeared in either Canada or the United States. The return of the United States Tariff Board on Agricultural Products was almost entirely composed of census averages, which though valuable as showing tendencies of production and aggregate values from year to year, and in different sections of the country, are not sufficiently specific in character to throw light on the comparative merit of different markets, seeing that they take no account of differences in grading and classification, or the proportional extent of different grades.

The statistics in the report of the Department of Labour are made up entirely of prices paid in actual market transactions on both sides of the border. They cover the leading articles affected by the proposed reciprocal tariff agreement in the four primary industries of the Dominion, together with such manufactured products as represent the first stages of the manufacturing process from the raw material in these four fields. In the case of each one of the articles covered, one or more markets on each side of the border have been taken which would be fairly comparable in point of population, geographical situation, and distance from sources of supply. Generally speaking Halifax and Montreal are balanced with Boston and New York; Toronto with Buffalo and Detroit, and Winnipeg with Duluth, Minneapolis, and Chicago. Lack of continuous market quotations somewhat limited the scope of selection further west.

In order to give a fair survey of the field and to avoid abnormal conditions,

the report is extended over the past five and a half years, monthly quotations in each year being obtained. The sources of the data are the market reports of the daily press and of the various trade bulletins of the cities indicated. Reports of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce are quoted where available, and in some cases statistics have been taken from the books of large and representative firms.

In order to facilitate the interpretation of the statistics, yearly averages have been worked out in each of the tables. At the close of each section of the report these averages are brought together in a table in which the parallel markets are balanced against each other and the final average for the entire five-year period indicated.

In view of the comprehensive and thorough nature of the statistics, the report will be of permanent value to students of comparative industrial and trade conditions in Canada and the United States, and of the general economic relationship of the two countries.

An outline of the plan of the volume is as follows:—

1. *Agricultural Products.*

- (a) Grains.
- (b) Fodder.
- (c) Dairy Produce.
- (d) Live Stock.
- (e) Meats.
- (f) Fruit and Vegetables.
- (g) Miscellaneous

2. *Fisheries Products.*

- (a) Prices paid to fisherman—
Fresh and dry fish.
- (b) Wholesalers' prices—Fresh,
salted and prepared fish.

3. *Lumber Products.*

- (a) Hemlock, Spruce, Cedar
Shingles, Hardwood and Pine.
- (b) Pulp and News Print Paper.

4. *Mines Products.*

Prefixed to each of these divisions is a brief analysis of the basis of comparison possible between the two countries. Prefacing the statistics relating to fish prices, for example, the following note appears.

Note on Fish Prices.

The statistics relating to fish prices as a whole are divided into two groups, namely, (1), comparative prices paid by wholesale dealers to boat fishermen, and (2), comparative prices quoted by wholesalers to the retail trade.

The statistics given under (1), namely those of prices paid to fishermen, cover a thoroughly representative range of Atlantic fish products. They may be divided into two series, (a) those relating to fresh fish, and (b) those relating to salted, and dried or "made" fish. The first of these subdivisions offers little difficulty, and a considerable range of directly comparable prices will be found below, though it will be noted that a more minute classification is employed at Boston than at Canadian points and that the list of fish quoted is larger. In the second subdivision, however, that relating to fish subjected to processes of curing by the fishermen themselves, it was found impossible to secure quotations that would admit of immediate comparison. This is because of the widely different methods which obtain in the dry-fish industry in the two countries. In Nova Scotia, the fish caught by the "bankers" and others engaged in this branch of the industry, after being cleaned and salted at sea, are landed, cured, and dried by the fishermen themselves, and are not disposed of to the wholesaler till the fish are ready for market, the great bulk of them going to the West Indies and South America, which demand a heavy-salted and hard-dried product. Some quotations, however, of the salted product, prior to its conversion into "made" fish were obtained at Canso. On the other hand, at Gloucester, Mass., which is the centre of the salt fish industry of the United States, the fish are all sold by the fishermen immediately on landing, in what is termed the "green" state, i. e. as cleaned and salted at sea, and are by the manufacturers finally cured and dried, or made into the other products which the market demands. That market is very largely the domestic market of the United States, and less heavy salting and quite different methods of drying and preparing from those em-

ployed in most sections of Canada are required. In balancing, therefore, the two tables given below of dry Nova Scotia and "green" Massachusetts fish prices, allowance must be made for the fact that the Nova Scotia product represents the completed manufacturing process and consequent increased expenditure of labour on the part of the fisherman. Accordingly, no summary of the yearly averages is appended to the tables.

A large number of tables of quotations of canned fish—including Pacific Coast salmon, lobster, sardines and mackerel—were collected, and are available in the Department, but were not published here—under owing to the difficulty of comparing brands and qualities.

Note on Comparative Lumber Prices.

In a similar connection the following note on some of the factors determining lumber prices occurs:—

To obtain statistics of lumber prices on a basis admitting of direct comparisons between Canada and the United States offers peculiar difficulties. These difficulties arise chiefly from two sources, (1) the absence of any uniform system of grading lumber in either country; and (2) the general conditions prevailing in the trade between the two countries. Brief references to each of these features may be made in turn:

(1) *Absence of uniform system of grading.*—Notwithstanding repeated attempts to establish systems of grading on both sides of the international boundary, the trade is for practical purposes without recognized standards of quality. Especially is this true of pine which constitutes a most important part of the Canadian export trade with the United States. This is largely the result of the varying conditions which determine quality in lumber. Localities often within short distances of each other produce standing timber of different characteristics. Again, one tree in the same locality differs from another; log from the same tree differs from log; board from the same log differs from board. In a rough way the nature of the output of the different mills is known to the trade; but it remains true

that almost every transaction between the mills and the wholesaler, and between the wholesale and retail trade, is highly individualized, and that the definition of grades becomes in the final resort a matter largely of personal judgement. Almost every millman and dealer has his own method of sorting and classifying boards, and even where the same terminology is employed, the quotations may be for widely different articles. Further, such distinctions as the following occur frequently: at Buffalo, boards designed for local consumption will be found to be quoted in certain instances at different prices from the same boards in the same yards when re-sorted for shipment to outside points. Printed records of lumber prices are accordingly somewhat rare, and where they exist are offered chiefly as approximations within considerable ranges requiring an amount of interpretation that renders direct comparisons hazardous.

(2) *Features of trade in lumber between Canada and the United States.*—It follows from the above that in an inquiry into comparative lumber prices reliance must be had chiefly on the opinion of those in the trade, especially those engaged in business on both sides of the boundary. The consensus of opinion among several millmen and wholesalers in Canada and the United States was that the course of the lumber trade is at present affected but slightly by international considerations. The chief markets of the lumbermen of Ontario and Eastern Canada are three in number: the home market; the United States market; and the British market. The influence of these markets on current prices varies in different sections of the country. In the same section, moreover, at different times the flow into the markets in question fluctuates according to conditions therein of supply and demand. It frequently happens that most of the output from a particular section will go in one season to a particular market, while in the following season the main current may be in quite another direction. As a generalization, the United States offers a steady demand for the better grades of Canadian soft lumber though the poorer qualities also find a

market, more or less restricted and variable in character, south of the international boundary. The area within which Canadian lumber can be successfully marketed in the United States is largely determined by freight rates relatively to the situation of areas producing similar or interchangeable grades in the United States themselves. Georgian Bay pine, for example, can meet the pine of Wisconsin and Minnesota (which is generally of better quality) in the Buffalo market, but finds the pressure of competition increasingly powerful in markets further west. The products of the Quebec limits meet those of Georgia and the other southern States in the eastern cities of the United States. On the other hand, some southern pine finds its way north to Ottawa, turpentine, in the case of southern forests, yielding a return almost as valuable as the lumber. In all cases, of course, the special qualities of the products create a market for themselves. In the hardwoods, for example, most of the oak consumed in Ontario is received from the United States, owing to the superiority of the southern oak over that produced in many parts of Ontario. On the other hand, Ontario birch flows south, being generally superior in quality, to that produced south of the line. In the west a considerable amount of low-grade lumber is shipped from Minnesota and Wisconsin to the Northwest Provinces, but the keen demand for the higher grades of pine in the United States keeps most of these qualities at home. Northern Ontario and British Columbia meet most of the demand in the Northwest Provinces, British Columbia being able to compete successfully with Washington and Oregon owing to lower stumpage rates and the less costly methods of logging which in many sections are possible.

In view of the above, it was the consensus that, quality for quality, and other things being equal, distance from the mills is the chief factor in determining prices of lumber in Canada and the United States. In most cases prices are higher in the United States than in Canada, seeing that the chief movement in lumber is from Canada to the United States. In a few cases, however, the opposite

is true, and oak is ordinarily higher in Toronto than in Buffalo, though birch is higher in Buffalo than in Toronto. An example typical of many others is as follows: At Liverpool, N.S., surfaced hemlock boards (planed on one side) were quoted during June, 1911 at \$12.25 per M, f.o.b. These landed in the Boston market would stand as follows:—

Cost f.o.b. Liverpool.....	\$12 25
Freight.....	3 00
Duty.....	1 25
Commission (5 p.c.).....	0 90
Interest.....	0 40
Insurance.....	0 45
Total.....	\$18 25

In Boston at the same date this lumber was selling at \$18.50-\$19.00 in competition chiefly with Pennsylvania hemlock which is generally somewhat inferior in toughness to the Nova Scotia product.

The accompanying tables of prices are presented, not as affording direct means of comparison—though grades as nearly as possible corresponding to each other have been selected—but as of interest, subject to the interpretation which the trade will be able to give them, as showing the general tendency of lumber prices in the two countries during the past few years.

COMPARISON OF YELLOW PINE AND DOUGLAS FIR.

WOOD-USING industries in Canada reported to the Forestry Branch for 1910 the use of \$542,000 worth of yellow pine and \$69,500 worth of Douglas fir.

From scientific investigation and experiment it has been ascertained that our native Douglas fir could in many instances replace yellow pine as at present used in Canada. Yellow pine is necessarily all imported from the United States, and if a species of native wood could be introduced to take the place of yellow pine, the change would be of great benefit in the development of Canadian industry. Douglas fir is a lighter wood than yellow pine and has a greater limit of elasticity,

that is, stands more bending without taking a permanent set. Likewise, compression perpendicular to grain is resisted equally by both species. In the western states the uses of this wood are being rapidly extended and its recently discovered qualities are introducing it for purposes for which previously only yellow pine was thought fitted. Douglas fir is a light and strong wood easily worked. For railway cars and vehicles it is used throughout the United States,

where its elasticity and durability recommend it for nearly all purposes except where a hardwood has to be used. Because of its beauty of grain and the attractive effects which may be obtained by staining, it is very popular for inside panel work, door and window frames and cheap classes of furniture, particularly "mission" furniture. Furniture, car and vehicle manufacturers would benefit if Douglas fir was used to a greater extent in Canadian manufacture.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1911.

A COPY of the public statutes of Nova Scotia passed during the Fifth Session of the Thirty-fourth Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia, was received at the Department of Labour during August, by courtesy of the King's Printer, Nova Scotia.

In the course of the session, assent was given to one hundred and sixty Acts. Of these the following was the most important from the standpoint of industry and labour.

Regulations for the Use of Lamps in Coal Mines.

An Act was passed to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act of 1908, in which it is provided that in every mine in which closed safety lamps are required under the provisions of the Act, there shall be provided at or in the mine such lighting stations as the extent and nature of the workings require. Every mine examiner, while in the discharge of his duties, is required to use a locked safety lamp, and to observe such provisions as to being accompanied by an employé of the Company and such other precautions as to safety as the Commissioner may from time to time prescribe by regulations approved by the Governor-in-Council. On the recommendation of any member of the Board of Examiners appointed under the provisions relating to stationary engineers, the inspector may grant special permits to engineers to take charge of a steam plant, and engineers to take charge of stationary en-

gines for limited periods. A special permit, however, shall not be valid after the holding of the regular examination of candidates for engineers' certificates next following the granting of such permit.¹

Other Legislation Relating to Mines.

An Act was passed authorizing the Governor-in-Council to make regulations prescribing the terms and conditions upon which a person who stakes off land under the provisions of the Mines Act may receive a license or lease, and these terms may be different from those prescribed by the Mines Act in other cases.²

An Act was passed permitting any Company incorporated for the purpose of mining or drilling for oil or gas, which is the owner or lessee of mineral or oil rights other than as lessee from the Crown, to acquire lands, lakes, or streams for mining purposes, as set out in Section 63 of the Mines Act, for the purpose of laying and maintaining pipe lines. These lands, lakes or streams, or rights therein, may be acquired by such a Company to the same extent and in the same manner as if it were a lessee from the Crown under the Mines Act. Such a Company may construct roads, subways, pipe lines or conduits over, along, under or across any rivers or streams that are not navigable, and any highway, subject to regulations by the Municipal Council of the district.³

¹Nova Scotia Statutes, 1911. Chapter 30.

²Nova Scotia Statutes, 1911. Chapter 8.

³Nova Scotia Statutes, 1911. Chapter 9.

The Mines Regulation Act of 1908 is amended with regard to its application, making the Act apply to mines of coal, stratified ironstone, shale or fire-clay, where such minerals are held under lease from the Crown or are the property of the owner of the soil.¹

Dominion Coal Company Employes' Benefit Society.

An Act was passed to incorporate the Dominion Coal Company Employes' Benefit Society, for the purpose of:

1. Protecting the interests of its members who shall be employes of the Company, and to promote the principles of good will and humanity amongst them, both in their relations as fellow-employes and as servants of the Company;

2. Providing benefits to such of its members as may become entitled to the same under the Constitution and By-Laws of the society;

3. Providing allowances of money to members when by reason of illness or bodily injury they are unable to follow their regular employment and are deprived of their usual wages or salary;

4. Providing grants of money to the representatives of deceased members;

5. Providing old age and disability pensions.

The society is authorized to possess real estate not exceeding \$10,000 in value, and is required to invest its funds in the manner prescribed by the Trustee Act and Acts in amendment thereof, or in debentures, bonds, or mortgages of any company incorporated by charter or Act of Parliament and paying a dividend. The liability of members of the society is limited to the amount of their assessment. The affairs of the Society shall be controlled by a Board of Directors, to be chosen in the manner prescribed by the constitution and by-laws of the society, but the Governor-in-Council may appoint a representative on this Board.²

Incorporation of the Co-operative Association, Limited, of Sydney, Nova Scotia.

An Act was passed incorporating the Co-operative Association, Limited, of

Sydney, N.S. The object of this Association is to carry on a retail business on co-operative lines, dividing the profits in proportion to the amount of each member's payments for goods purchased from the Company. The capital stock of the Company is fixed at \$20,000, divided into shares of \$5 each. The liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of stock held by him, less the amount paid on the same. The Company is authorized to hold and dispose of real estate not exceeding the value of \$20,000. A director must hold at least five shares in the Association, but no person can hold more than sixty shares.³

Construction and Maintenance of Public Highways.

An Act was passed providing for an examination and survey under the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines of the different highways of the Province, such examination to show the best and most practicable methods of road construction and repair in the Province, the location, quantity, quality and cost of road-making material, and the most effective method for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges. The Commissioner may employ experts and assistants for this investigation, and is required to have a report prepared on this subject at the next session of the Legislature.⁴

Miscellaneous.

An Act was passed authorizing the granting of aid to Electric Railways.⁵

An Act was passed creating the office of Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, in the Department of the Attorney-General, his duties to be to encourage and assist in the organization and establishment of Children's Aid Societies, to visit and inspect reformatories, industrial schools, detention and temporary homes or shelters, charitable institutions and foster homes, and to perform the duties of Chief Probation Officer for Juvenile Delinquents under the Juvenile Delinquents Act, 1908.⁶

¹Nova Scotia Statutes, 1911. Chapter 31.

²Nova Scotia Statutes, 1911. Chapter 121.

³Nova Scotia Statutes, 1911. Chapter 118.

⁴Nova Scotia Statutes, 1911. Chapter 6.

⁵Nova Scotia Statutes, 1911. Chapter 7.

⁶Nova Scotia Statutes, 1911. Chapter 15.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1911.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Railways and Canals, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

Department of Public Works.

THE general clause for the protection of labour was inserted by the Department in the following contracts awarded during May, 1911:

PUBLIC BUILDING, STRATHCONA, ALTA.

Public building, Strathcona, Alta.
Name of contractor, M. A. Pigott & Son,
Kenora, Ont. Date of contract, June 18,
1911. Amount of contract, \$47,894.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Stonecutters.....	\$.62½ per hr., 8 hrs. p. d.
Bricklayers.....	.60 " 8 "
Masons.....	.60 " 8 "
Carpenters.....	.43½ " 8 "
Joiners.....	.43½ " 8 "
Stairbuilders.....	.43½ " 8 "
Plasterers.....	.60 " 8 "
Lathers.....	.04½ per yard.
Painters and glaziers.....	.45 per hr., 8 "
Plumbers.....	.56½ " 8 "
Steamfitters.....	.56½ " 8 "
Sheet metal workers.....	.43½ " 8 "
Electrical workers.....	.40 " 8 "
Builders' labourers.....	.28½ " 8 "
Ordinary labourers.....	.25 " 9 "
Driver, one horse and cart..	3.50 per day, 9 hours.
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	5.00 " 9 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, TIGNISH, P.E.I.

Public building, Tignish, P.E.I. Name
of contractor, J. M. Clark, Summerside,
P.E.I. Date of contract, July 18, 1911.
Amount of contract, \$19,000.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters.....	\$1.75
Joiners.....	2.00
Bricklayers.....	3.00
Masons.....	2.50
Stonecutters.....	3.00
Painters and glaziers.....	1.75
Plasterers.....	2.50
Plumbers and steamfitters..	2.00
Sheet metal workers.....	2.00
Builders' labourers.....	1.50
Ordinary labourers.....	1.25
Electricians.....	2.00
Driver, one horse and cart..	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.50

PUBLIC BUILDING, GRAND FORKS, B.C.

Public building, Grand Forks, B.C.
Name of contractor, B. Lequime, Grand
Forks, B.C. Date of contract, August 1,
1911. Amount of contract, \$43,202.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Stonecutters.....	\$.62½ per hr., 8 hrs. p. day
Bricklayers.....	.62½ " 8 "
Masons.....	.62½ " 8 "
Carpenters.....	.50 " 8 "
Joiners.....	.50 " 8 "
Stairbuilders.....	.50 " 8 "
Plasterers.....	.62½ " 8 "
Lathers.....	3.00 per M.
Painters and glaziers.....	.50 per hr., 8 "
Plumbers.....	.62½ " 8 "
Steamfitters.....	.62½ " 8 "
Sheet metal workers.....	.50 " 8 "
Structural iron workers ...	.50 " 8 "
Electrical workers.....	.50 " 8 "
Builders' labourers.....	.43½ " 8 "
Ordinary labourers.....	.37½ " 8 "
Driver, horse and cart.....	4.50 per day 9 hours.
Driver, team and wagon....	7.00 " 9 "

POST OFFICE FITTINGS, OTTAWA, ONT.

Post Office fittings, Ottawa, Ont.
Name of contractor, R. A. Sproule,
Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August
2, 1911. Amount of contract, \$1,100.

FAIR WAGES CLAUSE.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life and property, or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

WHARF, FASSET, QUE.

Wharf, Fasset, Que. Name of contractors, T. & J. Moran, Arnprior, Ont.

Date of contract, August 4, 1911.
Amount of contract, \$5,955.40.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50
Masons.....	3.50
Carpenters.....	2.00
Hoist runner.....	2.00
Fireman.....	1.50
Drillers.....	1.75
Blacksmiths.....	2.00
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.50
Powderman.....	2.00
Quarrymen.....	1.50
Labourers.....	1.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart....	2.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.00

GARAGE, RIDEAU HALL GROUNDS, OTTAWA,
ONT.

Garage, Rideau Hall Grounds, Ottawa,
Ont. Name of contractor, A. G. Marshall,
Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract,
August 4, 1911. Amount of contract,
\$15,100.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Stonecutters.....	\$.44 per hr., 8 hrs. p. day.
Bricklayers.....	.52 " 8 "
Masons.....	.52 " 8 "
Carpenters.....	.30 " 9 "
Plasterers.....	.42½ " 9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	.30 " 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters..	.39 " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	.35 " 9 "
Electrical workers.....	.27 " 9 "
Builders and labourers.....	.28 " 8 "
Common labourers.....	.20 " 9 "
Structural steel workers....	.35 " 9 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart....	.35 " 9 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	.45 " 9 "
Lathers.....	1.75 per 1000.

CONSTRUCTION OF THREE DUMP SCOWS,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Construction of three dump scows,
Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors,
George Stewart, Edward Choate and
N. J. Mayhew, Vancouver, B.C. Date
of contract, August 4, 1911. Amount of
contract, \$22,200.

FAIR WAGES CLAUSES.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform
labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted
for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted
as current for competent workmen in the district in
which the work is being performed, and if there is no
current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable

rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours
than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the dis-
trict where the work is carried on, except for the pro-
tection of life or property or in case of other emergencies.
In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current
or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the
current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be
determined by the Minister of Labour whose decision shall
be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys
payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the
persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses
or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys
so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them
in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any
money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic,
labourer or other person employed on the said work, and
if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of
Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the
Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such
claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His
Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid
shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

PUBLIC BUILDING, SHAWINIGAN FALLS,
QUE.

Public building, Shawinigan Falls, Que.
Name of contractor, A. Durand, Joliette,
Que. Date of contract, August 4, 1911.
Amount of contract, \$32,860.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters.....	\$2.50
Bricklayers.....	4.50
Masons.....	4.00
Stonecutters.....	4.00
Painters and glaziers.....	2.00
Plasterers.....	4.00
Plumbers and steamfitters..	2.50
Sheet metal workers.....	2.50
Electricians.....	2.50
Builders' labourers.....	1.75
Common labourers.....	1.50
Driver, one horse and cart..	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	4.00

BREAKWATER, BREEN'S POND, N.S.

Breakwater, Breen's Pond, N.S. Name
of contractor, Thos. D. Morrison, d'Es-
couisse, N.S. Date of contract, August
8, 1911. Amount of contract, \$13,190.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50
Carpenters.....	2.00
Blacksmiths.....	2.00
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.50
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Driver, one horse and cart..	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	4.00

PUBLIC BUILDING, WETASKIWIN, ALTA.

Public building, Wetaskiwin, Alta. Name of contractor, The Brown Construction Company, Limited., of Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, August 15, 1911. Amount of contract, \$25,650.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Stonecutters.....	\$5.50
Bricklayers.....	5.50
Masons.....	5.50
Carpenters.....	4.00
Joiners.....	4.00
Stairbuilders.....	4.00
Plasterers.....	5.50
Lathers.....	.04 per yard.
Painters and glaziers.....	3.50
Plumbers and steamfitters..	5.00
Sheet metal-workers.....	3.75
Electrical workers.....	3.00
Builders' labourers.....	2.75
Ordinary labourers.....	2.50
Driver, one horse and cart..	3.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	4.50

PUBLIC BUILDING, HUMBOLDT, SASK.

Public building, Humboldt, Sask. Name of contractor, The Brown Construction Company, Limited., of Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, August 16, 1911. Amount of contract, \$37,673.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Stonecutters.....	\$5.00
Bricklayers.....	5.00
Masons.....	5.00
Carpenters.....	3.00
Joiners.....	3.50
Stairbuilders.....	4.00
Plasterers.....	5.00
Lathers.....	.04 per yard
Painters and glaziers.....	3.00
Plumbers.....	4.50
Steamfitters.....	4.50
Tinsmiths.....	3.50
Metal roofers.....	3.50
Electrical workers.....	3.50
Builders' labourers.....	2.25
Ordinary labourers.....	2.00
Driver, one horse and cart..	3.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	4.50

PUBLIC BUILDING, ROCK ISLAND, QUE.

Public building, Rock Island, Que. Name of contractor, N. A. Beach, Georgeville, Que. Date of contract, August 12, 1911. Amount of contract, \$17,750.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters.....	\$2.25
Joiners.....	2.50
Bricklayers.....	4.00
Masons.....	3.50
Stonecutters.....	3.60
Painters and glaziers.....	2.25
Plasterers.....	3.50
Plumbers and steamfitters..	2.50
Sheet metal workers.....	2.25
Electricians.....	2.50
Builders' labourers.....	1.75
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Driver, one horse and cart..	2.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.00

BREAKWATER, POINT SAPIN, N.B.

Breakwater, Point Sapin, N.B. Name of contractor, Warren Taylor, Salisbury, N.B. Date of contract, August 17, 1911. Amount of contract, \$16,890.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50
Foreman mixing concrete..	1.75
Foreman laying concrete...	1.75
Foreman stone crusher....	1.75
Carpenters.....	1.75
Blacksmiths.....	2.00
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.50
Ordinary labourers.....	1.25
Driver, one horse and cart..	2.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.00

PUBLIC BUILDING, CRANBROOK, B.C.

Public building, Cranbrook, B.C. Name of contractor, McCallum & Co., Cranbrook, B.C. Date of contract, August 19, 1911. Amount of contract, \$43,833.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rates of Wages, Not less than:
Stonecutters.....	\$5.00 per day, 8 hours.
Bricklayers.....	6.00 " 9 "
Masons.....	6.00 " 9 "
Carpenters.....	3.50 " 9 "
Joiners.....	4.00 " 9 "
Stairbuilders.....	4.00 " 9 "
Plasterers.....	6.00 " 9 "
Lathers.....	.04 per yard.
Painters and glaziers.....	3.50 per day, 9 hours.
Plumbers.....	5.62 1/2 " 9 "
Steamfitters.....	5.62 1/2 " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	5.00 " 10 "
Electrical workers.....	3.60 " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	2.75 " 10 "
Driver, one horse and cart..	5.00 " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	7.00 " 10 "

TOBACCO BARN, EXPERIMENTAL FARM,
OTTAWA, ONT.

Tobacco barn, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, S. A. Matté, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 22, 1911. Amount of contract, \$6,500.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Stonecutters.....	\$.44 per hr., 8 hrs. p. day
Bricklayers.....	.42 " 8 "
Masons.....	.52 " 8 "
Carpenters.....	.30 " 9 "
Plasterers.....	.42½ " 9 "
Painters.....	.30 " 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters..	.39 " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	.35 " 9 "
Electrical workers.....	.27 " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	.28 " 8 "
Common labourers.....	.20 " 9 "
Structural steel workers....	.35 " 9 "
Driver, one horse and cart..	.35 " 9 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	.45 " 9 "
Lathers.....	1.75 per 1,000

PUBLIC BUILDING, HILLSBORO, N.S.

Public building, Hillsboro, N.S. Name of contractor, O. J. Dunham and P. N. Leblanc, Moncton, N.B. Date of contract, August 25, 1911. Amount of contract, \$20,225.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters.....	\$2.00
Bricklayers and masons....	3.50
Stonecutters.....	3.50
Painters.....	2.00
Plasterers.....	3.00
Plumbers and steamfitters..	2.25
Sheet metal workers.....	2.00
Labourers.....	1.50
Driver, one horse and cart..	2.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.00

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of August 1911, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the "Fair Wages Schedule" inserted in the contract.

CONCRETE WALLS, PAVING ROADS AND
WHARF BETWEEN LOCKS 1 AND 3,
LACHINE CANAL, ETC.

Concrete walls, paving roads and wharf between Locks 1 and 3, Lachine Canal, etc. Date of contract, August 19, 1911. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, Haney, Quinlan & Robertson, Montreal.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Superintendent foreman....	No established rate.
Ordinary foreman.....	\$2.50 per day, 10 hours.
Builders' labourers.....	.22½ per hr., 9 hrs. p. d.
Ordinary labourers.....	.20 per hr. in summer & .17½ per hr., in winter, 10 hours per day.
Foreman paver.....	.30 per hr., 10 hrs. p. d.
Steam drillers.....	.25 " 10 "
Hand drillers.....	.22½ " 10 "
Foreman stonecutter.....	.45 " 8 "
Stonecutters.....	.40 " 8 "
Foreman mason.....	.50 " 9 "
Masons.....	.45 " 9 "
Blacksmiths.....	.30 " 10 "
" helpers.....	.22½ " 10 "
Foreman carpenter.....	.35 " 9 "
Carpenters and joiners....	.30 " 9 "
Foreman machinist.....	.35 " 9 "
Machinists.....	.30 " 9 "
Diver with outfit.....	8.00 per day
Diver's assistants.....	2.00 per day.
Bricklayers.....	.50 per hr., 9 hrs. p. day
Timekeepers.....	.20 " 10 "
Foreman roofer.....	.35 " 9 "
Roofers.....	.30 " 9 "
Foreman plumber.....	.40 " 9 "
Plumbers.....	.35 " 9 "
Plumbers' helpers.....	No special rate.
Foreman painter.....	.35 per hr., 9 hrs. p. d.
Painters.....	.27½ " 9 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart....	.30 " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	.50 " 10 "
Stationary engineers.....	.30 " 10 "
Steam derrick engineers....	.30 " 10 "
Tug captain.....	60.00 per mo. and board¹
Tug engineer.....	70.00 " " 1
Tug firemen.....	28.00 " " 1
Deckhands.....	23.50 " " 1

ERECTION OF A MACHINE SHOP AT CORN-
WALL, CORNWALL CANAL.

Erection of a machine shop at Cornwall, Cornwall Canal. Date of contract, August 18, 1911. Amount of contract, \$4,646.40. Contractor, J. J. Fallon, Cornwall, county of Stormont, Ontario.

¹\$13.50 per month is allowed for board.

No special rates for hire of Machinery Plant.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
General foreman.....	\$3.50
Labourers.....	1.50
Masons.....	3.50
Bricklayers.....	3.50
Carpenters.....	2.25
Painters.....	2.25
Tinsmiths.....	2.00
Driver, one horse and cart..	2.50
Driver, team and wagon....	3.50

PROTECTION WORKS AT UPPER ENTRANCE OF SOULANGES CANAL.

Protection works at Upper Entrance of Soulanges Canal. Date of contract, August 26, 1911. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, Haney, Quinlan & Robertson, Montreal.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
General foreman.....	No special rate.
Labourers.....	\$1.75 per day, 10 hours.
" foreman.....	2.25 " 10 "
Crib builders.....	2.25 " 10 "
" foreman.....	3.00 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.75 " 10 "
" foreman.....	3.50 " 10 "
Stationary engineer.....	2.50 " 10 "
" fireman.....	1.75 " 10 "
Captain of steam vessel...	95.00 per month and board
Engineer of steam vessel...	75.00 " " "
Fireman of steam vessel...	30.00 " " "
Deckhands and scowmen...	25.00 " " "
Cooks of steam vessel...	30.00 " " "
Stonecutters.....	.40 per hr., 8 hrs. p. day.
Machinists.....	.33 " 9 "
Masons.....	4.00 per day, 9 hours.
" helpers.....	2.00 " 9 "
Blacksmiths.....	3.00 " 10 "
" helpers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Driver, one horse and cart..	2.50 " 10 "
Driver, team and wagon....	4.00 " 10 "

ERECTION OF STEEL HIGHWAY BRIDGE AT PAPER MILLS, OVER UPPER END OF LOCK NO. 12, ONTARIO-RICE LAKE DIVISION OF TRENT CANAL.

Erection of steel highway bridge at paper mills, over upper end of Lock No. 12, Ontario-Rice Lake Division of Trent Canal. Date of contract, August 4, 1911. Amount of contract, \$3998. Contractors, The Dickson Bridge Works Company, Limited, Campbellford, Ont.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Labourers.....	\$1.50
Carpenters.....	2.25
Riveters.....	2.25
Buckers-up.....	2.25
Heaters.....	2.25
Stonecutters.....	3.50
Stonemasons.....	3.50
Painters.....	2.00
Driver, horse and cart.....	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.	3.50
Handymen.....	No special rate.

ERECTION OF ADDITION TO CENTRAL OFFICE BUILDING, MONCTON, N.B.

Erection of addition to Central Office Building, Moncton, N.B. Date of contract, Aug. 17, 1911. Amount of contract, \$74,500. Contractors, Rhodes-Curry Co., Limited, Amherst, N.S.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50
Stonecutters.....	3.00
Masons.....	2.50
Bricklayers.....	3.00
General foreman.....	No rate.
Builders' labourers.....	1.75
Blacksmiths.....	2.25
Plumbers.....	2.00
Boilermakers.....	2.50
Tilers.....	2.00
Pitch and gravel roofers...	1.75
Electric wiremen.....	1.75
Electric elevator machinists	2.25
Painters and glaziers.....	2.00
Steam derrick fireman.....	1.75
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.00
Watchman.....	1.50
Foreman mason.....	3.00
Foreman electric wiring and lighting.....	2.25
Ornamental stonecutters ..	4.00
Concrete mixers.....	1.75
Carpenters.....	2.00
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Structural steel workers....	3.00
Steamfitters.....	2.00
Sheet metal workers.....	2.00
Sheet metal workers' help'rs.	No rate.
Slate roofers.....	2.00
Electric conduit workers...	1.75
Electric ventilating fan machinists.....	2.25
Driver, 1 horse and cart....	2.00
Timekeeper.....	2.00
Water boy.....	.75
Steam derrick engineer.....	2.50

IMPROVEMENTS TO PORT COLBORNE ENTRANCE TO WELLAND CANAL.

Improvements to Port Colborne entrance to Welland Canal, including excavation in entrance channel and extension of docking west of Government elevator. Date of contract, August 8, 1911. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor, M. J. Hogan, Port Colborne, Ont.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Dredge engineer.....	\$100 p. mo., brd., 12 h. p. d.
Dredge craneman.....	70.00 "
Dredge fireman.....	45.00 "
Tug captain.....	70.00 "
Tug engineer.....	60.00 "
Tug fireman.....	40.00 "
Tug deckhands.....	40.00 "
Stationary engineer.....	2.25 per day 10 hours.
Stationary fireman.....	1.75 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.25 " 10 "
Steam drillers.....	2.25 " 10 "
Diver (with outfit).....	8.00 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.25 " 10 "
Labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "

Post Office Department.

During the month of August orders were given by the Post Office Depart-

ment for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the regulations for the suppression of the *Sweating system*, and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type, and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 1,004.46
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps.....	50.20
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads.....	1,485.20
Supplying mail bags.....	3,162.90
Repairing mail bags.....	3,152.06
Making and repairing Post Office Scales....	190.50
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	4,732.50
Supplying Railway Mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes and street letter boxes and repairing portable letter boxes, parcel receptacles and Railway Mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes.....	401.96
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	28.00
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	8,573.86

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1911.

THE upward trend of wages continued during the spring months of the present year, the changes being particularly numerous in the building trades. There were also many instances of a reduction in working hours. The principal change in hours affected bartenders of the Province of Quebec, and was due to the action of the Provincial government in causing the bars to be closed at eleven o'clock instead of twelve on Mondays to Fridays, and at seven o'clock instead of twelve o'clock on Saturdays. Apart from occasions when there was a decrease in weekly earnings owing to a reduction in working hours, the only reduction in wages was in the case of thirty

iron moulders at Guelph, Ont., who accepted a reduction in piecework prices. The number of changes reported was sixty-six, of which fifty-five consisted of increases in wages, three of reductions of hours, seven of increases in wages and reductions in hours, and one a reduction in wages. In the following table an analysis is presented showing the approximate aggregate results according to industries and groups of trades of the several changes of the quarter, in so far as detailed information was obtained by the Department. The table, however, is only an approximation, as exact particulars were not in every case available.

TABLE SHOWING BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES, THE RESULTS OF CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA, DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1911.

Industry or Group of Trades.	Approximate Number of Employés Affected.	Total Increase in Weekly Earnings.	Total Decrease in Weekly Earnings.	Total Increase in Hours of Employment Per Week.	Total Decrease in Hours of Employment Per Week.
Lumbering.....	140	336	.....	.....	.....
Building.....	12,742	16,376.40	996.50	.....	5,250
Metal.....	1,615	2,931.15	.....	.....	80
Woodworking.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Food and tobacco preparation.....	155	155	.....	.....	765
Railway service.....	95	12	.....	.....	.....
General transport.....	350	585.50	.....	.....	.....
Railway employés.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous trades.....	54	27	.50	.....	765
Unskilled labour.....	50	75	.....	.....	.....

Changes by Industries and Groups of Trades.

Lumbering.—On May 1, 140 broad axemen, narrow axemen, and boomsmen at Sillery, Que., received an advance of forty cents per day, upon the request of the trade union, making the wages of the broad axemen \$13.20 in place of \$10.80 per week of fifty-nine hours, and narrow axemen and boomsmen \$12 in place of \$9.60.

Building trades.—On May 1, 400 bricklayers and masons at Ottawa, Ont., received an advance in wages from fifty cents to fifty-two cents per hour, and a reduction in hours from nine to eight. This was equivalent to a reduction of five hours per week, and a decrease in wages amounting to \$2.12 per week. One hundred bricklayers and masons at Berlin, Ont., were granted a reduction in hours from fifty-four to forty-eight hours per week. Fifteen hundred bricklayers at Toronto, Ont., received an advance of two and one half cents per hour, equivalent to an increase in wages of \$1.10 per week. Seventy-eight bricklayers at Brantford, Ont., received an increase from forty-five to forty-eight cents per hour. During June, bricklayers and masons at Saskatoon, Sask., received an advance from sixty cents to sixty-five cents per hour. Seven hundred bricklayers at Brandon, Man., received an increase from sixty cents to sixty-five cents per hour. Two hundred and twenty-five bricklayers and masons at Calgary, Alta., received an increase from sixty-two and one half cents to sixty-

seven and one half cents per hour.

On May 1, 225 builders' labourers at Ottawa, Ont., received an advance of twenty-five to twenty-eight cents per hour and a reduction in hours. On May 19, 150 builders' labourers at Berlin, Ont., received an increase of two cents per hour and a reduction in hours from nine to eight, making a weekly reduction in their wages of seventy-two cents.

On May 1, 250 carpenters at St. John, N.B., had their wages increased by fifty cents per day, equivalent to an advance from \$15 to \$18 per week. From 3,500 to 4,000 carpenters at Toronto, Ont., received an increase in wages of two cents per hour, making an advance from \$15.40 to \$16.28 per week. Carpenters at Welland received an increase in wages from thirty cents to thirty-five cents per hour, minimum. On May 18, 100 carpenters at Brandon, Man., received an advance from thirty-five cents to forty cents per hour. On April 10, 1,850 carpenters at Vancouver, B.C., received an increase from \$4 to \$4.50 per day. On May 16, 2,800 carpenters of Victoria, B.C., received an advance from \$4 to \$4.25 per day. In the month of June, 1,500 carpenters at Montreal, Que., received an advance equivalent to ten per cent. of their wages, and during May and June, 300 carpenters at Hamilton, Ont., received an increase from thirty-five cents to forty cents per hour.

On April 1, 100 painters and paper hangers at Ottawa, Ont., received an increase of three cents per hour, on a scale ranging from twenty-five to thirty-three cents per hour.

On May 15, fifty plasterers of Victoria,

B.C., received an increase from \$5 to \$5.50 per day, and on May 1, 200 plasterers' labourers at Toronto, Ont., received an increase from thirty and one half to thirty-two and one half cents per hour.

On May 1, sixty-four plumbers, roofers, and tinsmiths at Quebec, Que., received an advance in wages of one cent per hour; sixty plumbers and steamfitters at Hamilton, Ont., received an advance from thirty-seven and one half cents to forty cents per hour. Twenty-five plumbers, tinsmiths, and steamfitters at St. Catharines, Ont., had their wages increased from thirty cents to thirty-five cents per hour, and seven plumbers' helpers and improvers at St. Catharines received an advance of fifteen cents to eighteen cents per hour, the fourth year helpers to get an additional twenty-five cents per day. Sixty plumbers, steamfitters, and gasfitters at Victoria, B.C., received an advance from \$4.50 to \$5.00 per day.

On April 1, 130 stonecutters at Calgary, Alta., received an increase from sixty-two and one half cents to sixty-five cents per hour, making an advance of \$1.10 per week. On May 1, 700 stonemasons at Toronto, Ont., received an advance from fifty cents to fifty-two and one half cents per hour.

On April 16, 118 employés of a construction company at Vancouver, B.C., received an advance in wages amounting to \$1.50 per week, six blacksmiths having their wages advanced from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per day, three cement workers from \$3.25 to \$3.50 per day, nine drillers from \$3 to \$3.25 per day, and 100 labourers from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day.

Metal trades.—Six hundred car workers at Winnipeg, Man., received an advance of two cents per hour on May 1, and an additional advance of two cents per hour on June 1. During May, 400 electrical linemen at Toronto, Ont., received an advance in wages from a scale of twenty-five, twenty-eight and thirty-one cents per hour to a scale of twenty-seven and one half, thirty and one half and thirty-three and one half cents per hour. During May, telephone employés of the Alberta Government received an advance in wages, the electrical linemen being advanced from

\$3 to \$3.75 per day, telephone exchange foremen and cable men from \$3.75 to \$4.50 per day, foremen in charge of telephone plants from \$100 to \$110 per month, and telephone trouble men from \$80 per month, with no extras, to \$3.50 per day, with overtime and incidentals. On May 1, sixty-five electrical workers at Hamilton, Ont., received an advance of five cents per hour. On May 25, twenty-five electrical workers at Halifax, N.S., received an advance from twenty-five cents to twenty-seven cents per hour, and in June, 100 electrical workers (interior wiremen), at Calgary, Alta., were granted an increase from a sliding scale of thirty-five to fifty cents to a minimum scale of fifty cents per hour.

The horseshoers of Stratford, Ont., raised their prices from thirty-five to forty cents for sizes 5 to 7, and fifty cents to sixty cents for wagon-tiring.

Thirty iron moulders at Ottawa, Ont., received an advance in wages from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day, and seventy sheet metal workers at Ottawa received an advance from thirty cents to thirty-five cents per hour, these increases dating back to January 1.

In May, 257 iron moulders and core makers at Toronto received an advance in wages equivalent to from \$16.75 to \$17.25 per week. Thirty iron moulders at Guelph, Ont., suffered a decrease, in May, through the reduction of piece work prices. On April 1, fifteen iron moulders and five machinists at Calgary, Alta., had their wages increased from \$20.70 to \$23.60, and hours reduced from fifty-nine to fifty-five per week.

Woodworking trades.—On April 6, forty-two billiard factory hands at Toronto, Ont., received an increase in wages of one and one half cents per hour, after a strike.

Food and tobacco preparation.—On March 17, seventy brewery workers at Berlin, Ont., received an increase in wages of \$1 per week, and a reduction in hours of one in summer and two in winter. In June, eighty-five brewery workers at Hamilton, Ont., received an increase in wages from \$12 to \$13 per week.

On May 1, the hours during which bars may remain open in the Province of

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE AFFECTED.	LOCALITY.	Approximate Number of Work- people affected.	Date from which change took effect.	PARTICULARS OF CHANGE.
<i>Lumbering—</i>				
Broad axemen.....	Sillery, Que.....	140	May 1	Increase of 40 cents per day granted.....
Narrow axemen and boomsmen.				
<i>Building trades—</i>				
Bricklayers and masons..	Ottawa, Ont.....	400	" 1	Wages increased from 50 to 52 cents per hour. Hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day.
Bricklayers and masons..	Berlin, Ont	100	"	Hours reduced from 54 to 48 per week.....
Bricklayers and masons	Saskatoon, Sask..	.....	June	Wages increased from 60 to 65 cents per hour.
" "	Calgary, Alta....	225	" 10	Wages advanced from 62½ to 67½ cents per hour.
Bricklayers	Toronto, Ont.....	1,500	May 1	Wages increased 2½ cents per hour.....
"	Brantford, Ont...	78	"	Wages increased from 45 to 48 cents per hour....
"	Brandon, Man ...	700	June 1	Wages increased from 60 to 65 cents an hour.....
"	Vancouver, B.C.	300	May	Wages increased from \$5.50 to \$6.00 per day....
Builders' labourers.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	225	" 1	Wages increased from 25 to 28 cents per hour, and hours reduced.
"	Berlin, Ont.	150	" 19	Wages increased 2 cents per hour and hours re- duced from 9 to 8.
Carpenters.....	St. John, N.B.,...	250	" 1	Wages increased by 50 cents per day.
"	Montreal, Que....	1,500	June	Wages increased ten per cent.....
"	Toronto, Ont.....	3,500	May 1	Wages increased two cents per hour.....
"		4,000		
"	Hamilton, Ont.	300	May and June	Wages increased from 35 to 40 cents per hour.....
"	Welland, Ont. ....	.....	May	Wages increased from 30 to 35 cents per hour, minimum.
"	Brandon, Man....	100	May 18	Wages increased from 35 to 40 cents per hour....
"	Vancouver, B.C.	1,850	Apr. 10	Wages increased from \$4.00 to \$4.50 per day. ...
"	Victoria, B.C....	800	May 16	Wages increased from \$4.00 to \$4.25 per day.....
Painters and paperhanger	Ottawa, Ont.....	100	Apr. 1	Wages increased by 3 cents an hour on scale ranging from 25 to 33 cents per hour.
Plasterers.....	Victoria, B.C.....	50	May 15	Wages increased from \$5.00 to \$5.50 per day.....
Plasterers' labourers...	Toronto, Ont.....	200	" 1	Wages increased from 30½ to 32½ cents per hour...
Plumbers, roofers and tinsmiths.	Quebec, Que.....	64	" 1	Wages increased by one cent per hour.....
Plumbers and steamfitters	Hamilton, Ont...	60	" 1	Wages increased from 37½ to 40 cents per hour....
Plumbers, tinsmiths and steamfitters.	St. Catharines, O.	25	" 2	Wages increased from 30 to 35 cents per hour,...
Plumbers' helpers and improvers.	St. Catharines, O.	7	" 2	Wages increased from 15 to 18 cents per hour....
Plumbers, steamfitters and gasfitters.	Victoria, B.C.....	60	"	Wages increased from \$4.50 to \$5.00 per day.....
Stonecutters.....	Calgary, Alta....	130	Apr. 1	Wages increased from 62½ to 65 cents per hour....
Stone masons.....	Toronto, Ont.....	700	May 1	Wages increased from 50 to 52½ cents per hour....
Employés Constructn. Co.	Vancouver, B.C.	.....	Apr. 16	
Blacksmiths.....	"	6	" 16	Wages advanced from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per day.....
Cement workers.....	"	3	" 16	Wages advanced from \$3.25 to \$3.50 per day.....
Drillers.....	"	9	" 16	Wages advanced from \$3.00 to \$3.25 per day.....
Labourers.....	"	100	" 16	Wages advanced from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day.....

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ESTIMATED RATE OF WAGES PER WEEK.		ESTIMATED HOURS OF LABOUR PER WEEK.		CHANGE IN WAGES PER HEAD PER WEEK.		CHANGE IN WORKING HOURS PER HEAD PER WEEK.		MANNER IN WHICH CHANGE WAS BROUGHT ABOUT
Before change.	After change.	Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase	Decrease	
\$ 10.80	\$ 13.20	59	59	\$ 2.40	.....	.....	.....	Request of trade union.
9.60	12.00	59	59	2.40	.....	.....	.....	Request of trade union.
25.00	22.88	50	44	.....	2.12	.....	6	Agreement following strike in 1909.
.....	.....	54	48	.....	.....	.....	6	Negotiations between parties concerned.
30.00	32.50	50	50	2.50	.....	.....	.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.
27.50	29.70	44	44	2.20	.....	.....	.....	Agreement following strike.
22.00	23.10	44	44	1.10	.....	.....	.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.
32.40	35.10	54	54	2.20	.....	.....	.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.
30.25	33.00	44	44	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
12.50	12.32	50	44	.....	.18	.....	6	Negotiations between parties concerned.
15.12	14.40	54	48	.....	.72	.....	6	Agreement following strike.
15.00	18.00	54	54	3.00	.....	.....	.....	Increase granted after a strike
15.40	16.28	44	44	.88	.....	.....	.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.
15.40	17.60	44	44	2.20	.....	.....	.....	Agreement following strike
16.20	18.90	54	54	2.70	.....	.....	.....	Agreement following strike.
21.00	24.00	60	60	3.00	.....	.....	.....	Chiefly voluntary concession, in one case after a strike.
22.00	24.75	44	44	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
22.00	23.37	44	44	1.37	.....	.....	.....	Agreement following strike.
13.50 to 15.00	15-16.50	50 sum- mer 41½ winter.	50 sum- mer 41½ winter.	1.50	.....	.....	.....	Request from union.
27.50	29.75	44	44	2.25	.....	.....	.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.
13.42	14.30	44	44	.88	.....	.....	.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.
\$12-\$16.50	\$12.60- 17.10	60	60	.60	.....	.....	.....	Agreement through Concilia- tion Committee of National Trades and Labour Council. Granted on request of union.
16.50	17.60	44	44	1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
15.00	17.50	50	50	2.50	.....	.....	.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.
7.50	9.00	50	50	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
24.75	27.50	44	44	2.75	.....	.....	.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.
27.50	28.60	44	44	1.10	.....	.....	.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.
22.00	23.10	44	44	1.10	.....	.....	.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.
21.00	22.50	48	48	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
19.50	21.00	48	48	1.50	.....	.....	.....	Granted on request of men after striking a few hours.
18.00	19.50	48	48	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
15.00	16.50	48	48	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE AFFECTED.	LOCALITY.	Approximate Number of Work- people affected.	Date from which change took effect.	PARTICULARS OF CHANGE.
<i>Metal trades—</i>				
Car workers.....	Winnipeg, Man..	600	May 1	Wages advanced two cents per hour.....
Electrical linemen.....	Toronto, Ont.....	400	June 1	Wages advanced two cents per hour.....
".....	Calgary, Alta.	18	May	Wages advanced from 25, 28 and 31 to 27½, 30½ and 33½ cents per hour.
".....	Alberta.....		"	Wages advanced.....
Telephone exchange fore- man and cablemen.....	".....		"	Wages advanced from \$3 to \$3.75 per day.....
Foreman in charge of telephone plants.....	".....		"	Wages advanced from \$3.75 to \$4.50 per day.....
Telephone troubleshooters.....	".....		"	Wages advanced from \$100 to \$110 per month.....
Electrical workers.....	Halifax, N.S.....	25	" 25	Wages advanced from \$80 per month with no extras to \$3.50 per day with extras for overtime and incidentals.
".....	Hamilton, Ont.	65	" 1	Wages advanced from 26 to 27 cents per hour....
".....	Calgary, Alta.....	100	June	Wages advanced 5 cents per hour.....
(interior wiremen).....	Ottawa, Ont.....	30	Jan. 1	Wages increased from sliding scale of 35 to 50 cents to a minimum scale of 50 cents per hour
Iron moulders.....	Toronto, Ont.....	257	May	Wages advanced from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day.....
".....	Guelph, Ont.....	30	"	Wages advanced from \$16.75 to \$17.25 per week.
and coremakers.....	Calgary, Alta.....	15	April 1	Wages advanced from \$15 to \$16.75 per week... Piecework prices reduced.....
Iron moulders.....	".....	5	" 1	Wages increased and hours reduced.....
Machinists.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	70	Jan. 1	Wages increased and hours reduced.....
Sheet metal workers.....	".....			Wages advanced from 30 to 35 cents per hour, minimum.
<i>Woodworking trades—</i>				
Billiard factory hands...	Toronto, Ont.....	42	Apr. 6	Wages increased from average of 27 cents to average of 28½ cents per hour
<i>Food and tobacco preparation</i>				
Brewery workers.....	Berlin, Ont.....	70	Mar. 17	Wages increased \$1 per week, hours reduced by one in summer and two in winter
Brewery workers.....	Hamilton, Ont.	85	June	Wages increased from \$12 to \$13 per week and hours reduced.
Bartenders.....	Quebec Province		May 1	Hours reduced by ten a week.....
<i>Railway service—</i>				
Railway machinists....	St. Thomas, Ont	75	Feb. 1	Wages increased from 31½ to 34½ cents an hour....
Freight handlers and checkers.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	20	June	Wages advanced from scale of \$1.55 to \$1.65 per day, to scale of \$1.65 to \$1.75 per day
Electric railway conduc- tors and motormen....	Guelph, Ont.....	25	June 1	Wages increased one cent per hour.....
<i>General transport—</i>				
Teamsters.....	Lethbridge, Alta.	100	May	Wages increased from \$60 and \$65 to \$70 and \$75 per month.....
".....	Victoria, B.C.....	225	"	Wages increased from \$2.50 and \$2.75 to \$2.75 and \$3 per day.

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ESTIMATED RATE OF WAGES PER WEEK.		ESTIMATED HOURS OF LABOUR PER WEEK.		CHANGE IN WAGES PER HEAD PER WEEK.		CHANGE IN WORKING HOURS PER HEAD PER WEEK.		MANNER IN WHICH CHANGE WAS BROUGHT ABOUT
Before change.	After change.	Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase	Decrease	
.....	.....	56	56	1.12	.....	.....	.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.
.....	.....	56	56	1.12	.....	.....	.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.
22.95	27.00	.....	.....	4.05	.....	.....	.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.
18.00	22.50	.....	.....	4.50	.....	.....	.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.
22.50	27.00	.....	.....	4.50	.....	.....	.....	Voluntarily granted by Pro- vincial Government.
16.20	18.90	60	60	2.70	.....	.....	.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.
.....	.....	48	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.
16.80- 24.00	24.00	48	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	Agreement following strike.
15.00	16.50	54	54	1.50	.....	.....	.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.
16.75	17.25	.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	Agreement following strike.
15.00	16.75	.....	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	Agreement following strike.
20.70	23.60	59	55	2.90	.....	.....	4	Reduction accepted by em- ployés.
20.70	23.60	59	55	2.90	.....	.....	4	Negotiations between parties concerned.
16.20	18.90	54	54	2.70	.....	.....	.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Increase granted after strike.
.....	.....	59	58 sum- mer 57 winter	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
12.00	13.00	59	50	1.00	.....	.....	9	.....
.....	.....	54	44-48	.....	.....	.....	10-8	By action of Provincial Gov- ernment.
9.30-9.90	9.90-10.50	60	60	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
12.58	13.26	68	68	.68	.....	.....	.....	Voluntary concessions.
14-15.19	16.33- 17.50	.....	.....	2.31	.....	.....	.....	.....
15-16.50	16.50-18	.....	.....	\$1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE AFFECTED.	LOCALITY.	Approximate Number of Work-people affected.	Date from which change took effect.	PARTICULARS OF CHANGE.
<i>Miscellaneous trades—</i>				
Broom tyers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	9	June 1	Wages increased from \$9 to \$12 per week.....
Paper makers, head machine men and machine hands.	Ottawa, Ont.....	9 36	" 1	Hours reduced from 11 and 13 to 8 per day and wages of head machine men reduced.
<i>Public employés—</i>				
Policemen.....	Windsor, Ont.		Jan. 1	Pay advanced from \$750 to \$775 per year.....
<i>Unskilled labour—</i>				
Civic labourers.....	St. John, N.B....	50	June 12	Wages increased from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day.....
"	Calgary, Alta.....			Wages increased to 28 cents an hour.....
"	Prince Rupert, B.C.		Apr.	Wages increased from 37½ to 45 cents an hour.....

Quebec were reduced by ten a week, through action of the Provincial government, and the working hours of bartenders were correspondingly reduced.

Railway service.—Seventy-five railway machinists at St. Thomas Ont., received an advance in wages from thirty-one and one half cents to thirty-four and one half cents per hour, dating back to February 1. In June, twenty freight handlers and checkers at Ottawa, Ont., received an advance in wages from a scale of \$1.55 to \$1.65 per day to a scale of \$1.65 to \$1.75 per day.

General transport.—In May, 100 teamsters at Lethbridge, Alta., had their wages increased from \$60 and \$65 to \$70 and \$75 per month, and 225 teamsters at Victoria, B.C., received an increase in wages from \$2.50 and \$2.75 to \$2.75 and \$3 per day. On June 1, twenty-five conductors and motormen of the Guelph Radial Railway Company were granted an advance of one cent an hour, increasing their wages from \$12.58 to \$13.26 per week.

Miscellaneous trades.—On June 1, nine broom tyers at Toronto, Ont., received an increase in wages from \$9 to \$12 per week. On June 1, forty-five paper makers at Ottawa, Ont., were granted a reduction in working hours from eleven and thirteen to eight per day, their wages being correspondingly reduced.

Public employés.—The maximum salaries of eight teachers in Sarnia, Ont., were advanced from \$1,600 to \$1,800 from \$1,500 to \$1,600 and from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per year. Policemen at Windsor, Ont., received an advance from \$750 to \$775 per year.

Unskilled labour.—On June 12, fifty civic labourers of St. John, N.B., received an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day. The wages of civic labourers at Calgary were increased to twenty-eight cents per hour, and the wages of the same class of labour were increased from thirty-seven cents to forty-five cents per hour at Prince Rupert B.C.

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ESTIMATED RATE OF WAGES PER WEEK.		ESTIMATED HOURS OF LABOUR PER WEEK.		CHANGE IN WAGES PER HEAD PER WEEK.		CHANGE IN WORKING HOURS PER HEAD PER WEEK.		MANNER IN WHICH CHANGE WAS BROUGHT ABOUT
Before change.	After change.	Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase	Decrease	
9.00	\$12.00	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	Voluntarily granted by employer. Negotiations between parties concerned.
25.50	24.00	65	48	.....	1.50	.....	17	
9-18.00	9-18.00	65	48	.....	.....	.....	17	
9.00	10.50	54	54	1.50	.....	.....	.....
.....	15.12	54	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
20.25	24.30	54	54	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1911.

A PART from a general strike of coal miners in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, which had continued since April, there was little disturbance of industry through strikes and lockouts during August. All the new disputes were of brief duration, and none of them were of great magnitude.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during August was fourteen, a decrease of five, compared with July (including one July dispute only reported in August), and the same number as in August, 1910. About forty-five firms and 8,114 employés were involved in these disputes, twelve firms and 415 employés being involved in new disputes of the month.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employés through trade disputes during August was approximately 203,200 working days, compared with a loss of 303,100 days in July, and 62,600 in August, 1910.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes, and the number of employés in each group of trades.

Trades.	No. of disputes.	No. of employés.
Building trades.....	2	40
Metal trades.....	1	100
General transport.....	1	275
Total.....	4	415

Localities affected by new disputes.—One new dispute took place in the province of Quebec, one in Ontario, and two in Alberta.

Causes of disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes of the month:—

Cause.	No. of disputes.
For higher wages and shorter hours.....	2
Alleged infraction of fair wages schedule....	1
Delay in payment of wages.....	1
Total.....	4

Methods of settlement.—Of the fourteen disputes in existence during August, six were terminated, leaving eight in existence at the end of the month. Two disputes were settled by negotiations between the parties concerned, one by the places of the strikers being filled, one partly by negotiations, and partly by the places of the strikers being filled. In one case work was resumed on the removal of the cause of the dispute, and in the remaining case work was resumed pending investigation by the Department of Labour.

Results of disputes.—Of the six disputes that were terminated during the month, two resulted in favour of the employers, and two in favour of the employés. In one a compromise was reached, and in one the strikers were partially successful, nine firms out of ten having granted their demands.

Disputes which Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The trade disputes of previous months which were still in continuance during August comprised strikes of coal miners in Alberta and British Columbia, carpenters at Montreal, Que., and Calgary, Alta., painters at Port Arthur, Ont., iron moulders at London, Ont., warehousemen at Montreal, Que., pulp mill hands at St. George, N.B., garment and electrical workers at Toronto, Ont., and a lockout of carpet weavers at Toronto, Ont.

Strike of Coal Miners in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia.

A strike of coal miners in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, which began on April 1, continued throughout August, no settlement being reached. About sixteen companies and 7,000 men were involved in this dispute. In the course of the month it was reported that one company at Coleman, Alta., employing about one hundred men, has re-opened its mine. No other change in the situation took place during the month.

Strike of Carpenters at Montreal, Que.

A strike of carpenters at Montreal, Que., which began on July 18, was terminated on August 18. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from 30 to 35 cents an hour. About ten firms and 800 men were originally involved in this dispute, but during July all but two firms, employing 150 men, had granted the increase demanded, and in August the only employers involved were the Montreal Harbour Commissioners and Peter Lyall and Sons, Limited. On August 18, the former, employing 110 men, granted the demand. The latter firm filled the places of the strikers, and the men who had gone out procured work elsewhere.

Strike of Carpenters at Calgary, Alta.

No settlement was reported in the case of a strike of eighty-eight carpenters at Calgary, Alta., who went out on June 20. The cause of the dispute was the objection of the men to the employment of a particular person.

Strike of Painters at Port Arthur, Ont.

No settlement was reported in the case of a strike of ninety painters at Port Arthur, Ont., which took place on April 17, on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour and recognition of the union.

Strike of Iron Moulders at London, Ont.

No settlement was reported in the case of a strike of iron moulders at London, Ont., which began on June 5, on account of the refusal of the employers to grant the same minimum wage for a nine-hour day which had been paid for a day of ten hours. Three firms and sixty men were involved in this dispute.

Strike of Pulp Mill Hands at St. George N.B.

No settlement was reported in the case of a strike of fifty pulp mill hands at

St. George, N.B., which began on April 26, on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an eight-hour day instead of a day of eleven and thirteen hours, with an increase in minimum wages.

Strike of Warehousemen at Montreal, Que.

On July 31, a strike of about 150 warehousemen took place at Montreal, Que., on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for increase in wages from 25 to 30 cents an hour. On August 3 it was reported that the places of the strikers were filled.

Strike of Garment Workers at Toronto, Ont.

No settlement was reported in the case of a strike of about thirty-five garment workers at Toronto, Ont., who stopped work on June 28, on account of the refusal of their employers to grant certain changes in the conditions of employment. The changes involved the adjustment of piece work prices by a committee, the distribution of work so that all employés could have a share, and the payment of all employés, including pressers, by piece work. It was also recommended that persons should only be engaged or discharged if the committee on prices considered the reason for doing so sufficient.

Strike of Electrical Workers at Toronto, Ont.

No settlement was reported in the case of a strike of electrical workers at Toronto, Ont., who went out on June 21, on account of the refusal of the employers to grant the men an increase of wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour. About twenty firms and 100 employés were originally affected by this dispute, but during July fourteen firms had granted the increase demanded, and only twelve men, employed by six firms, were involved during the month of August.

Lockout of Carpet Weavers at Toronto, Ont.

No change was reported in the case of a lockout of 114 carpet weavers employed with the Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Company at Toronto, Ont., which took place March 26.

New Disputes.

The new disputes of the month comprised strikes of stonecutters at Quebec, Que., teamsters at Edmonton, Alta., plumbers and steamfitters at Berlin and Waterloo, Ont. and electrical linemen at Edmonton, Alta.

Strike of Stonecutters at Quebec, Que.

On August 3, twenty stonecutters employed on the new Customs House at Quebec declared a strike, alleging that a sub-contractor who was cutting some of the stone outside of Quebec was not paying the rate of wages required by the Fair Wage Schedule. Work was resumed on August 11, pending an investigation by the Department of Labour. The Department was subsequently informed by the contractor for this work at St. Marc des Carriere that he was paying his men 40 cents per hour for an eight hour day, as required by the Fair Wage Schedule.

Strike of Teamsters at Edmonton, Alta.

On August 8, a strike of teamsters, members of the Team Owners' Association, took place at Edmonton, Alta. The object of the dispute was to procure from the Municipality of Edmonton a rate of wages amounting to 80 cents per hour, and a ten hour day. On August 9, the request of the teamsters was granted by the Municipality. It was reported by the Team Owners' Association that 160 men were directly involved in this dispute, and 115 were indirectly affected. Three firms were also directly affected.

Strike of Plumbers and Steamfitters at Berlin and Waterloo, Ont.

A strike was declared on August 21, by fourteen plumbers and steamfitters employed by six firms at Berlin and Waterloo, Ont., six men being indirectly affected by the dispute. The object of the strike was to secure an increase in wages and shorter hours of labour. On August 22, an agreement was reached, according to which they received 30 cents

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STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C, No. 131.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1911.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employes affected.			Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Directly.	Indirectly.				
						Fe-males.	Males.				Fe-males.	Males.
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.										
Mining— Coal miners.....	Alberta and Eastern British Columbia..	Failure to reach new agreement	16	.....	7,000	.....	.....	.....	April 1	No settlement reported at end of month.
Building trades— Carpenters.....	Calgary, Alta.....	Against employment of particular person.....	1	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	June 20	
	Montreal, Que.....	For increase in wages from 30 to 35 cents per hour.....	2	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	July 18 Aug 18	Increase granted in one case, places of strikers filled in others.
Painters.....	Port Arthur, Ont....	For increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour and recognition of Union.....	1	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	Apr. 17	No settlement reported at end of month.
Metal trades— Iron moulders.....	London, Ont.....	Men demanded that a minimum wage for a 10-hour day be paid for a day of nine hours..	3	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	June 5	No settlement reported at end of month.
Electrical workers..	Toronto, Ont.....	For increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour.....	6	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	June 21	No settlement reported at end of month.
Clothing trades— Garment workers...	Toronto, Ont.....	For change in conditions of employment.....	1	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	June 28	No settlement reported at end of month.
Textile trades— Carpet weavers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Lockout on account of firm's opposition to employes belonging to a Union.....	1	.....	114	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 22	No settlement reported at end of month.

<i>Food and tobacco preparation—</i> Warehousemen....	Montreal, Que.....	For increase in wages from 25 to 30 cents an hour.....	.....	150	.....	July 31 Aug.	3 Places of strikers were filled,
<i>Miscellaneous trades—</i> Pulp mill hands....	St. George, N.B.....	For day of eight hours instead of thirteen and eleven with increase in minimum wages.....	2	50	.....	April 26	No settlement reported at end of month.

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.

<i>Building trades—</i> Plumbers and steam fitters.....	Berlin and Waterloo, Ont.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.....	6	14	.....	Aug. 21 Aug.	22 Agreement reached, a compromise.
Stonecutters.....	Quebec, Que.....	Strikers alleged a sub-contractor was not paying schedule rates for cutting of stone.....	1	20	.....	Aug. 3 Aug.	12 Work resumed pending investigation by Department of Labour, charge not proved by strikers.
<i>Metal trades—</i> Electric linemen....	Edmonton, Alta....	Delay in payment of wages....	1	100	.....	Aug. .. Aug.	.. Wages paid and work resumed.
<i>Food and tobacco preparation—</i> Packers.....	Montreal, Que.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>General transport—</i> Teamsters.....	Edmonton, Alta. . .	For rate of 60 cents an hour and a ten-hour day.....	1	3	160	.....	Aug. 8 Aug. 9 Demand of teamsters granted.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

per hour, with Saturday afternoons off, until November 1, after which date they would be granted 35 cents per hour, with a nine-hour day, and Saturday afternoons off.

Strike of Electrical Linemen at Edmonton, Alta.

On August —, about 100 electrical linemen employed by the Provincial

Government of Alberta stopped work at Edmonton, Alta., on account of a delay in the payment of their wages. The wages were paid on the following day, and work was resumed.

The table which is published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of August, and which have been reported to the Department.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1911.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories' inspector of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 237 individual work people in Canada during the month of August, 1911, were reported to the Department of Labour. Of these 104 were fatal and 133 resulted in serious injuries. In addition six fatal accidents were reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the Department before August, 1911.

In the preceding month there were ninety-two fatal and 195 non-fatal accidents reported, a total of 287, and in August, 1910, there were eight-two fatal and 140 non-fatal accidents, a total of 222. The number of fatal accidents reported in August, 1911, was, therefore, twelve more than in the preceding month and twenty-two more than in August, 1910. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in August, 1911 was sixty-two less than in the preceding month and seven less than in August, 1910. Altogether there were fifty industrial accidents reported in August, 1911, less than in the preceding month and fifteen more than in the same month of the preceding year.

Of 237 returns received during the

month giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, thirteen referred to persons under twenty-one years of age, fifty-six to persons between twenty-one and forty-five, and twenty-four to persons over forty-five. One hundred and forty-four persons were over twenty-one years of age, but their exact ages were not specified.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING AUGUST 1911, BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total
Agriculture.....	5	11	16
Fishing and hunting.....	2	.....	2
Lumbering.....	4	7	11
Mining.....	3	1	4
Building trades.....	12	11	23
Metal trades.....	6	10	16
Woodworking trades.....	1	7	8
Printing trades.....	.....	2	2
Clothing trades.....	.....	.....	.....
Textile trades.....	.....	2	2
Food and tobacco preparation.....	1	.....	1
Leather trades.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway service.....	23	27	50
Navigation.....	20	4	24
General transport.....	8	16	24
Civic employés.....	1	11	12
Miscellaneous.....	5	12	17
Unskilled labour.....	13	12	25
Total.....	104	133	237

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The chief disasters of the month, causing the death of more than one workman were: the foundering of a tug boat in Georgian Bay, in which the captain and

his wife, and a crew of eight were drowned; a collision on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway line, near Regina, Sask. in which five men were killed; and a head-on collision on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at St. Cuthbert, Que., in which three railway employ  s were killed.

Drowning of Crew of Tug-boat, off French River, Georgian Bay.

On the night of Monday, August 21, the barge *Albatross* in tow by the tug *C. C. Martin* of Midland, Ont., foundered and sank, carrying the tug down with it. The crew of the barge made their escape, but were unable to warn the crew of the tug-boat, which carried, besides the captain and his wife, a crew of eight, all of whom perished.

Fatal Train Wreck, Near Regina, Sask.

In a collision which occurred on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway line near Regina, Sask., on August 28, five construction hands were killed, two of them instantly. The men were sitting on the rear end of a caboose which collided with a flat car.

Fatal Collision Near St. Cuthberts, Que.

On August 15, three railway employ  s were killed and one badly injured in a head-on collision of two Canadian Pacific Railway trains which occurred while passing through St. Cuthberts station yard. The dead included the firemen of both trains and one brakeman. The engineer of one of the trains was badly injured.

Record by Industries and Groups of Trades.

A detailed record of the industrial accidents of the month, by industries and groups of trades, is as follows:—

Agriculture.—There were five fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents in August, 1911, compared with eleven fatal and fifteen non-fatal accidents in July, and fourteen fatal and nineteen non-fatal accidents in August, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, four were caused by falls, and one by victim being crushed.

Fishing and hunting.—There were two fatalities in August, compared with none in July and none in August, 1910. The fatalities were caused by drowning after persons were swamped in a storm.

Lumbering.—There were four fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in August, compared with one fatal and six non-fatal accidents in July, and seven fatal and eight non-fatal accidents in August, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, two were caused by drowning, one by a fall, and one by flying machinery.

Mining.—There were three fatal and one non-fatal accident in August, compared with four fatal and four non-fatal accidents in July, and nine fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents in August, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, two were caused by falls, and one by victim being struck by ore cars.

Building trades.—There were twelve fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents in August, compared with eight fatal and thirty-eight non-fatal accidents in July, and five fatal and sixteen non-fatal accidents in August, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, ten were caused by falls, one by person being struck by machinery, and one by person being crushed.

Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades.—There were six fatal and ten non-fatal accidents in August, compared with twelve fatal and thirty-two non-fatal accidents in July, and nine fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents in August, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, three were electrocuted, one by being struck by machinery, and one by victim being caught in machinery.

Woodworking trades.—There was one fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in August, compared with one non-fatal accident in July, and two non-fatal accidents in August, 1910. The fatality was caused by flying material.

Printing and allied trades.—There were two non-fatal accidents in August, compared with four non-fatal in July, and one non-fatal accident in August, 1910.

Clothing trades.—There were no accidents reported in August, compared with one non-fatal accident in July, and none in August, 1910.

Textile trades.—There were two non-

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TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1911.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture—				
Farmer.....	Chatham, Ont.....	Aug. 5	1	Fell from a binder.
".....	Milestone, Sask.....	" 14	1	Fell behind mules.
".....	Waasis, N. B.....	" 8	1	Fell from a load of hay.
".....	St. Laurent, Que.....	" 19	1	Head crushed by cart wheel.
".....	St. Z��nor.....	" 18	1	Fall in barn.
Fishing and hunting—				
Fishermen.....	Dayfreed, N.B.....	" 18	2	Drowned; swamped in storm.
Lumbering—				
Labourer.....	Point Grey, B. C.....	" 13	1	Saw broke and hit him.
River driver.....	St. Stanislas, Que.....	" 17	1	Drowned.
Saw-mill hand.....	Matane, Que.....	" 2	1	Fell while carrying piece of wood and broke his neck.
Pulp-mill hand.....	Jonquieres, Que.....	" 14	1	Drowned; fell into mill pond.
Mining—				
Miner.....	Westville, N. S.....	" 25	1	Struck by empty ore cars.
Employ��.....	Stellarton, N. S.....	" 29	1	Fell down shaft.
".....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 25	1	Fell down shaft.
Building trades—				
Painters.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 1	2	Fell from Church steeple.
Employ��.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 3	1	Neck fractured by falling scaffold.
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 4	1	Struck by hoist.
Labourer.....	Walkerville, Ont.....	" 10	1	Head crushed by piece of iron.
Shingler.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 8	1	Fell from roof.
Joiner.....	Maisonneuve, Que.....	" 12	1	Fell to the ground.
Carpenter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 11	1	Fell from building.
Mason.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 25	1	Fell from building.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 8	1	Fall, due to heart failure.
Iron worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 29	1	Fell from scaffold.
Carpenter.....	London, Ont.....	" 26	1	Fell from scaffold.
Metal trades—				
Electric lineman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 3	1	Electrocuted.
Electrician.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	" 21	1	Caught live wire.
Lineman.....	Berlin, Ont.....	" 8	1	Electrocuted.
Structural iron worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 8	1	Struck by crane.
Machinist.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 10	1	Dragged into machine.
Foundry labourer.....	Bridgeburg, Ont.....	" 17	1	Struck by derrieck boom.
Woodworking trades—				
Factory hand.....	Woodstock, Ont.....	" 24	1	Hit by flying piece of wood.
Food and tobacco preparation—				
Employ�� (Flour Mill).....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 28	1	Fell down shaft.
Railway service—				
Brakeman.....	Sussex, N.B.....	" 5	1	Fell in front of engine.
".....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 10	1	Run over by train.
".....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 11	1	Run over by train.
".....	St. Cuthberts, Que.....	" 15	1	Head on collision.
".....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 8	1	Fell off engine, and was run over.
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 24	1	Fell off engine, died of injuries.
".....	Thamesville, Ont.....	" 24	1	Fell from train, skull fractured.
Sectionman.....	Beaconsfield, Que.....	" 14	1	Run down by train.
".....	Parkhill, Ont.....	" 20	1	Run down by train.
Brakeman.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	" 25	1	Run over by train.
".....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 8	1	Run over by train.
Yardman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 18	1	Run over by train.
Construction hands.....	Regina, Sask.....	" 28	5	Crushed in collision.
Firemen.....	St. Cuthberts, Que.....	" 15	2	Head on collision.
Lamp tender.....	London, Ont.....	" 18	1	Struck by train.
Yardman.....	West Toronto, Ont.....	" 18	1	Run over by yard engine.
Engineer.....	McGregor, Ont.....	" 25	1	Died of injuries; leaped from engine.
Conductor street ry.....	London, Ont.....	" 17	1	Collided with pole at side of track.

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TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1911.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Captain.....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 9	1	Fell to lower deck.
" wife and crew, 8	Georgian Bay, Ont.....	" 21	10	Tug foundered in storm.
Deckhand.....	Welland, Ont.....	" 18	1	Drowned, fell into canal.
Captain.....	Nicolet, Que.....	" 24	1	Burned to death.
Deckhand.....	Gotreau, N.B.....	" 24	1	Fell overboard and drowned.
Fireman.....	Ladysmith, B.C.....	" 1	1	Fell from ladder, boarding steamer.
Cook.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 20	2	Drowned, boat sunk in collision.
Raft hands.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 20	2	Drowned, boat lost in collision.
Sailor.....	Welland, Ont.....	" 18	1	Drowned, fell in canal.
<i>General transport—</i>				
Teamster.....	Highgate, Ont.....	" 7	1	Fell from wagon.
Drayman.....	London, Ont.....	" 14	1	Struck by train.
Driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 12	1	Collision of carts.
Longshoreman.....	Maissoneuve, Que.....	" 22	1	Crushed by falling pig-iron.
Teamster.....	Niagara Falls, Ont. (near).....	" 11	1	Struck by train at crossing.
Driver.....	Near Lindsay, Ont.....	" 1	1	Struck by train at crossing.
Longshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 15	1	Struck by crane.
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 25	1	Fell from boat and drowned.
<i>Miscellaneous trades—</i>				
Brick manufacturer.....	Evelyn, Ont.....	" 16	1	Buried in collapsing kiln.
Fruit dealer's employé	Toronto, Ont.....	" 20	1	Fell under lorry.
News agent.....	London, Ont.....	" 23	1	Fell down stairs.
Night watchman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 2	1	Run over by street car.
Brickmaker.....	Port Credit, Ont.....	" 26	1	Fell into clay hopper.
<i>Unskilled labour—</i>				
Labourer.....	Sooke, B.C.....	" 7	2	Premature explosion.
"	Calgary, Alta.....	" 11	1	Electrocuted.
"	Calgary, Alta.....	" 7	1	Electrocuted.
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 15	1	Fell from gangway.
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 9	1	Run over by engine.
"	St. Catharines, Ont.....	" 25	1	Electrocuted.
"	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 26	1	Killed by blast.
"	Toronto, Ont.....	" 29	1	Lumber falling.
"	Walkerville, Ont.....	" 10	1	Iron collar fell and struck him on the head
"	Levis, Que.....	" 17	1	Fell off wharf and drowned.
"	Guelph, Ont.....	" 31	1	Crushed by gravel.
"	Weyburn, Sask.....	" 29	1	Run over by handcar.
<i>Public employés—</i>				
Teamster.....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 15	1	Run over by wagon.

FATAL ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN THE PREVIOUS MONTH, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN AUGUST, 1911.

Surveyor.....	Fort McMurray, Alta.....	July 25	1	Drowned.
Deckhand.....	Gulf of Georgia, B.C.....	" 29	1	Washed overboard.
Miner.....	Michel, B.C.....	" 30	1	Car fell on deceased.
"	Salmo, B.C.....	June 27	1	Struck by falling timber.
"	Rossland, B.C.....	July 17	1	Killed by blast.
Watchman.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 31	1	Drowned, fell off vessel he was watching.

fatal accidents in August, compared with none in July, and one non-fatal accident in August, 1910.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There was one fatal accident in August, compared with one fatality in July, and two non-fatal accidents in August, 1910. The fatality was caused by a fall.

Leather trades.—There were no accidents reported during August, compared with none in July, and one non-fatal accident in August, 1910.

Railway service.—There were twenty-three fatal and twenty-seven non-fatal accidents reported in August, compared with nineteen fatal and thirty-one non-fatal accidents in July, and eighteen fatal and twenty-one non-fatal accidents in August, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, ten were caused by victims being run over, nine persons met death in collisions; two from falls from engines, one by being struck by a train and one in which engineer leaped from engine and died of injuries received.

Navigation.—There were twenty fatal and four non-fatal accidents reported in August, compared with eighteen fatal and nine non-fatal accidents in July, and nine fatal and four non-fatal accidents in August, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, eighteen were due to drowning; one to a fall, and one in which victim was burned to death.

General transport.—There were eight fatal and sixteen non-fatal accidents in August, compared with three fatal and eight non-fatal accidents in July, and eleven non-fatal accidents in August, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, three were caused by trains striking victims; one each by a fall, collision, falling material, and machinery.

Public employés.—There was one fatal accident reported in August, compared with one fatal and nine non-fatal accidents in July, and seven non-fatal accidents in August, 1910. The fatality was caused by person being run over.

Miscellaneous.—There were five fatal and twelve non-fatal accidents in August, compared with five fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents in July, and five fatal and ten non-fatal accidents in August, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, two were caused by falls; two by persons being run over; and one by collapse of a kiln.

Unskilled labour.—There were thirteen fatal and twelve non-fatal accidents in August, compared with seven fatal and twenty non-fatal accidents in July, and six fatal and nine non-fatal accidents in August, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, three were caused by electrocution; three by persons being run over; two by falls; two by premature blasts; two by falling material, and one in which the victim was crushed.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE COMMODITIES IN CANADA.

The information in the present article has been furnished by correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, under detailed instructions from the Department as to sources of information, quality of goods to be quoted, &c.

THERE was a general advance in the price of eggs and butter during August, compared with the previous month. In many localities eggs were scarce, while the dry weather in many parts of Ontario caused scarcity of butter. There were many changes in the price of potatoes, and the general trend was downward, owing to a more plentiful supply of the new crop. In some localities, however, the new crop was light, owing to dry weather. The price of coal tended to advance, and there was a

marked increase in price at Calgary, Alta. owing to the strike of coal miners in the west.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—There was an increase in the price of both sirloin steak and shoulder roast at Niagara Falls, Ont., and St. Catharines, Ont., an increase in sirloin steak at Hull, Que., and increase in medium chuck at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Lethbridge, Alta. There was a decrease in the price of sirloin steak and medium chuck at London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man. There was a decrease in sirloin steak at Peterborough, Ont., and decrease in

medium chuck at Chatham, Ont., Calgary, Alta., and Victoria, B.C. The advance in price of sirloin steak at Niagara Falls was stated to be due to a greater demand. The decrease in the price of medium chuck at Calgary, Alta., was due to better supply, and the decrease at Victoria, B.C., was reported to be due to a decrease in wholesale prices.

Veal.—The price of veal advanced at St. Hyacinthe, Que., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Lethbridge, Alta., and declined at London, Ont., and Calgary, Alta.

Mutton.—The price of mutton increased at St. Hyacinthe, Que., St. Catharines, Ont., and Lethbridge, Alta., and declined at Sydney, N.S., Montreal, Que., Niagara Falls, Ont., Calgary, Alta., and Victoria, B.C. The decrease in price at Sydney, N.S., was said to be due to the difference in quality offered; at Niagara Falls, Ont., the decline was attributed to decreased demand during the summer. The decline at Calgary was said to be due to a better supply, and at Victoria, B.C., a reduction in retail prices followed a decrease in the wholesale rates.

Pork.—The price of pork, both fresh and salt, advanced at St. Catharines, Ont., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., and the price of fresh pork advanced at Westville, N.S., Hull, Que., Toronto, Ont., and Hamilton, Ont., and salt pork increased in price at St. Thomas, Ont. There was a decrease in the price of both fresh and salt pork at Three Rivers, Que., Niagara Falls, Ont., and Lethbridge, Alta. Fresh pork declined in price at St. Hyacinthe, Que., and Victoria, B.C., while the price of salt pork declined at Hull, Que. The increase in the price at Winnipeg, Man., was due to advance in the price of hogs. At Hamilton, Ont., the advance in the price of fresh pork was due to an increased demand, while at Niagara Falls, Ont., the decrease in the price of both fresh and salt pork was attributed to a decrease in the demand during the summer.

Bacon.—The price of bacon advanced at St. John, N.S., St. Hyacinthe, Que., Hull, Que., St. Catharines, Ont., Woodstock, Ont., Victoria, B.C., and Nanaimo, B.C., while the price declined at Westville, N.S., Moncton, N.B., Three Rivers,

Que., St. Thomas, Ont., and Chatham, Ont.

Fish.—The price of fish advanced at Sorel, Que., Niagara Falls, Ont., and Lethbridge, Alta., while there was a decrease at Victoria, B.C., owing to a plentiful supply.

Lard.—The price of lard advanced at St. Hyacinthe, Que., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Calgary, Alta., and declined at Newcastle, N.B., Hull, Que., St. Thomas, Ont., and Victoria, B.C.

Eggs.—There was a general advance in the price of eggs throughout the country, increases having been noted at the following places: Sydney, N.S., Westville, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Moncton, N.B., St. John, N.B., Fredericton, N.B., Newcastle, N.B., Three Rivers, Que., Sorel, Que., St. Hyacinthe, Que., St. Johns, Que., Montreal, Que., Hull, Que., Ottawa, Ont., St. Catharines, Ont., Stratford, Ont., London, Ont., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Regina, Sask., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Lethbridge, Alta., Vancouver, B.C., Victoria, B.C., and Nanaimo, B.C. The only places where decrease in the price was quoted were Peterborough, Ont., and St. Thomas, Ont. In most districts the cause of the advance was attributed to scarcity of eggs.

Milk.—An advance in the price of milk was reported at Montreal, Que., St. Catharines, Ont., Chatham, Ont., Windsor, Ont., and Victoria, B.C. At Chatham, Ont., the increase was stated to have been due to poor pasture, and to have been made by an agreement of the dealers. At Victoria, B.C., the increase was reported to be due to a limited supply.

Butter.—The price of butter increased at Sydney, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Moncton, N.B., St. John, N.B., Fredericton, N.B., Newcastle, N.B., Three Rivers, Que., Sherbrooke, Que., St. Hyacinthe, Que., Maisonneuve, Que., Montreal, Que., Hull, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Toronto, Ont., St. Catharines, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., Brantford, Ont., Guelph, Ont., Berlin, Ont., Woodstock, Ont., Stratford, Ont., London, Ont., St. Thomas, Ont., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Victoria, B.C. The only localities reporting a decrease in price were Peterborough, Ont., Chatham, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and Edmonton,

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the month prevailing in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a statement usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every care may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is representative of

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in the the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Rolled Oats, per lb.	
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
Sydney.....	18	14	12	15	16	16	22	5, 14	15	25	24	8	23	30	18	.....	1	5	4	4
Westville.....	15	12	8	15	16-17	17	20	6	16	22-23	20	7	20	30	16	16	3	4½	4	4
Halifax.....	22	12-15	8-10	14-18	15	14	20-22	5, 7, 15	18	28	24	8	24	28	18	17	1½	4½	3½	3½
<i>Prince Edw. Isd.</i>																				
Charlottetown	14-16	10-14	.....	.....	14	8-12	20-23	8-25	20	17-19	17	5	22-24	26	18	17	2	3½	3-3½	4
<i>New Brunswick</i>																				
Moncton.....	20	14	12	12	16	16	23	6-16	18	24	20	7	24	28	.....	16	2	4	3½	4
St. John.....	22	12	10	16	16	16	22	6	18	32	22-25	7	22-26	27	18	18	1½	5½	3	4
Fredericton...	25	14	10	14	14	14	20	18	15	24	22	6	22	25	.....	18	2	3½	4	4
Newcastle....	20	14	.....	15	.....	16	20	7	15	25	22	7	23	25	16	16	2	4	2	5
<i>Quebec—</i>																				
Quebec.....	14-15	12-13	10-12	13	14	16	18-20	8	20	25	20	8	20-22	24-25	16-18	15	6	3½	3	5
Three Rivers	20	12	12	15	12	12	20	8-12	15	30	22	7	25	27	16	15	4	4½	3	4
Sherbrooke...	20	12½	10	15	13-14	16	20	8-10	18	25	22	7	23	28	18	16	1	5	32-5	4
Sorel.....	18	15	12-15	18	15	15	20	10-12	18	25	22	7	25	25	15	16	6	3	3½	4
St. Hyacinthe	14	10	10	17	12	11	20	6-10-12	15	20	.....	5	24	26	16	16	6	3	3	5
St. Johns....	18-20	15-18	12-15	18-20	14-15	12	20	6-10	20	20-22	.....	6	23	26	18	15	6	3	3	4
Maisonneuve	17	14	10	12	12½	14	20	5-10	20	24	21	7	25	28	18	17	3	4½	4	4
Montreal.....	16	10-14	7-12½	13	14	14	16	6	20	30	23	8	28	30	18	20	4	3½	31-5	4
Hull.....	15-17	12½	12½	12½	15	13	20	8-12	12½	28	22	6	22-23	27	15	15	6	3½	4	4

CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING AUGUST, 1911.

ceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering into the cost of is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the quarter of each locality, has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics every Province in the Dominion. respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be quoted, etc., from

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 20.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, AUGUST, 1911.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent, per month.	Without Sanitary Conveniences
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.			
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$	\$
5	5	18	12	55-6	55-6	23-35	40-50	25-40	1.35	10	8½	6.50	3.50	4.50	3.50	20	12	9
5	5	15	13	5½	5-5½	30	25	35	1.50	9	10	.....	3.20	3.50-4.00	.....	17-18	.....	5-1
5-7	4	15	10	6	5½	30	50-60	40	1.35	10	10	7.00	4.75-5.00	5.50	3.50	20	15	.....
5	5	12	8-14	5½	4-5	25	50	40	1.50	12	10-12	6.50	4.00	.....	1.25	25	12.50-15	6-8
5	5	...	15	19	20	35	40	40	1.50	10	10	6.50	5.25	5.00	3.50	21	14	.....
5	5	...	14	6	5½	35	50	40	1.50	10	12	6.50-7.00	5.00	8.00-9.00	4.00	20	.....	9
5	5	...	15	6	6	40	60	40	1.50	10	10	7.25	6.25	5.00	4.00	18	9	8
5	5	18	15	6	6	30	.....	40	1.50	10	10	7.50	5.50	4.00	2.50	25	.....	8
5	5	13	12	5	4½	35-40	35-40	40	1.00-1.25	20	10	7.25	4.50-5.50	6.00-7.00	4.50-5.50	18	16-18	.....
4	4	12	12	5½	5	30-50	25-50	30-40	1.20	15	8	6.75	5.00	6.50	4.00	18	8	.....
5	4	7	15	5	5	40	40	40	1.40-1.50	10	8	7.10	6.00	5.00	4.50	20	11-14	.....
4	5½	15	10	5½	4½	30-50	30-50	40	1.20	10	8	6.75	4.50	6.25-6.50	4.25	18	10-13	.....
4-5	5	12	13	6	5	30-60	30-60	40	1.50	5-7	8	6.75	5.00	6.50-7	4.50-5	18	8-9	.....
5	5	12	11	5½	4½	35	40	40	1.25-1.50	10	10	6.50	5.00	8.00	6.00	20	9	.....
4	5½	12	10	5	4½	30	25	30	1.20	20	10	7.00	4.50	8.00	6.50	18	12-13	9-10
5-6	....	8	10	6	5	25-60	25-40	25-50	1.25	15	8	7.50	7.00	6.00	6.00	18-25	10-15	.....
4	4	15	-7	5½	5	40	40	40	1.25	10	8	7.50	5.50	5.50	3.50	16	.....	.....

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Rolled Oats, per lb.	
	Sirloin steak per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.
Ontario—																				
Ottawa.....	20-22	12½	12½	16	17	15	19-22	15	17	28	23	6	23-24	27	20	16	1½-3	3½	3	4
Kingston.....	20	15	10	15	15	18	23	12½	18	20	....	6	24	29	15	13	3	3½	3	5
Belleville.....	17	12½	12½	15	15	15	25	12½	15	20	....	6	22-24	28-30	18	15	3	3½	3	4
Peterborough	18	12½	12½	15	18	16	23	15	20	19	....	6	18	26	20	17	2	2½-3	3	3
Toronto.....	18	7-10	6-9	10-12	18-20	12-13	18-20	8-10	12½-14	25-27	21-23	8-9	20-23	28-32	18-20	15-17	2½-4	2-2.5	2½	2½
Niagara Falls	20	12½	15	18	18	16	22-25	15	20	25	22	7	28	30	17	16	1½	4	2½	5
St. Catharines	20	12½	12½	18	15-18	15	22	10-15	15	27-30	20	8	23	28-30	18	16	3	4	3-1.5	3½
Hamilton....	18-24	10-12	15-20	18-20	17	15-16	20	15	15	25	....	7	23-25	28-30	20	17	1½	3½	3	4
Brantford ...	20	12	12½	15	16	15	22	13	16	22	....	6	....	27	20	17	1½	3½	3½	5
Guelph.....	20	12	13	18	15-17	18	21	15	15	22	15	7	24	28	20	17	3	4	3	4
Berlin.....	18	12½	12½	15	18	16	22	10	12½	20	....	6	25	27	18	16	1½	4	2-4.5	4
Woodstock ..	20	13-14	12½-15	18	20	18	23	8, 13-14	15	20	....	6	25	30	20	15	1½	4	2½	3
Stratford.....	18	15	13	16-18	22	20	25	12½	15	18	....	6	23	24	17	15	1½	4	3	4
London	18	12	12	15	17	22	24	15	15	22	....	6	24	26	20	16	1½	4	3	5
St. Thomas...	20	15	15	18	18	18	23	12½	16	20	....	6	....	28	20	17	1½	3½	2-4.5	5
Chatham.....	18	12½-15	15	18	18	14	20	10	15	16	....	7	25	30	16	16	1½	4	2½	4
Windsor.....	18	10-12	15	15	18	16	22	15	20	20	....	8	25	30	24	20	1½	4	3	5
Sault Ste. Marie	20	14-15	16	18	18	16	20½	12½-14	20	30	25	9	25	28	17	....	1½	4	3-1.5	5½
Port Arthur	22-25	15-18	15-17	25	18-22	18	25	10-12½	15	30	25	10	25	30	....	20	1½-1½	5-6	3-1.5	3
Manitoba—																				
Winnipeg.....	22	14	14	20	20	21	27½	12½	18	35	25	9	23	25	16	16	1	5	2.5-6	3½
Brandon	25	12½	12½	20	20	14	35	15	22	25	....	8	25	28	20	....	1½	2½	3½	5
Saskatchewan—																				
Regina.....	25	18	22	22-25	22	15	30	15-18	20	30	15	10	30	35	25	20	1½	6½ ^a	4½	5
Alberta—																				
Calgary.....	20	10-12½	12½-15	18-20	20	18	25	12½-18	20	40	35	8	25	30	20	20	1½	4½	2½	3
Edmonton....	18	12½	14	20	18	20	25	18	18	30	25	8½	25	30	20	20	1½	5	3½	4
Lethbridge ..	22	25	18	25	18	18	30	20	20	35	....	10	25	35	20	20	....	....	3½	5
British Columbia																				
Nelson.....	20-22	15	15	20-22	20	20	25-30	12½-15	20-22	50	25	12½	30	35	....	20	....	....	3½	4½
Vancouver ...	25	18	20	25	20	15	35	12½	15	40	35	10	25	30	20	20	1½	4½	3-4-7	5
Victoria.....	25	15	20	22	20	20	35	10-12½	18	50	35	11	35	50	25	20	....	....	4	5
Nanaimo.....	20	15	16	23	20	20	26	10	18	45	33	10	30	40	20	20	2	3½	3½	5

1. Beans quoted 10 cents a quart.

2. Potatoes quoted by the peck, not offered by the bag.

3. Potatoes quoted at 70 cents per basket.

4. Tamarac at Brandon, \$6.75 per cord.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 20.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, AUGUST, 1911.

Rice, good medium per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent, per month.	Without Sanitary Conveniences
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.			
4-5	4	15	15	5½	5	30	30	40	2.00-2.25	10	8	7.50	5.50	6.50	3.25	20	14	.....
5	5	20	13	6	5	35	35	30-40	1.50	10	8	7.00	6.25	7.00	4.50	15	8-10	....
5	5	12½	10	6½	5.5-9	40	30	40	2.50	10	10	7.00	5.50	7.00	5.00	20	12	8
5	5	17	15	5.4-5	5½	40	40	40	2.00	10	10	7.30-7.55	5.50	6.00	3.50	20	12.00	.....
4	5	...	20	5.5-6	5½	25-35	25-40	25-40	1.40-1.50	10	7	6.75-7.00	5.00	7.50	5.00	18	18-20	.....
5	8	12½	10	6½	5½	30-50	30-50	40	2.40	10	8	6.25	4.50	7.00	5.00	20	10-15	8-10
5	5	...	10	7	6	40	40	30	3.00	10	8	6.75	.....	8.00	6.00	17	14	.....
5	5	12	10-12	5	5	25-40	25-40	30-40	....	10	8	6.75	5.25-5.75	8.00	6.00	18	15	.....
7	5	...	12½	6½	5.5-6	25-40	25-40	35	2.00	10	9	7.00	5.00	8.00	5.00	16	11	.....
5	5	...	12½	6½	5½	25-40	25-40	25-40	1.75	10	8	6.75	5.00	8.00	5.00	18	13	10
5	5	15	15	5.5-6	5	35	35	40	1.50	10	8	7-7.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	12	10
4½	5	18	12½	6½	5.5-6	25	25	25	2.00	10	10	7.00	4.50	8.00	6.00	16	12	8
5	5	8	10	6½	5½	25	25	30	2.40	10	10	6.50	6.50	8.50	7.00	18	.....	8-12
7	5	...	13	5.5-9	5	30	30	40	2.00	10	8	6.75-7	6.00	8.00	5.50-6	15	.....	9-12
5	5	12	15	5.5-6	5.5-9	30	30-40	25-40	3.25	10	10	7.25	6.00	8.00	3.50	16	12-16	.....
7	5	...	10	5.5-9	5	25-50	50	40	3.60²	10	8	7.25	5.00	.....	.....	15	12-15	8-10
5	7	12½	12½	6	5	30	30	30	3.00	10	10	7.50	5.00	8.00	4.50	20	12-15	.....
5	5	12½	12½-15	6½	5.5-9	30	30	30-40	2.25	10	10	8.00	5.50	6.00	5.00	20-22	15-20	12
5	5	20	15	6½	5.5-9	25-60	30-40	25-40	2.40²	10	10	7.60	5.40	5-6.50	3.50-4.50	25	18-25	12-15
4	5	20	15-20	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.80	12	8½	10.50	9.00	.....	6-7.25	25	20-25	.....
5	5	20	15	6½	8½	35	35	35	1.90	10	10	11.25	9.00	6.75⁴	4.75	35	20.30	15-10
5	5	15	15	5½	6½	35	40	35-40	1.50	15	10	13.50	8.50	9.00	8.50	30	35	.....
6	6	17½	15	6½	5½	35	35	40	2.25	15	10	13.50	6.50	.....	5.75-7	40	25-30	.....
5	5	13	10	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.50	20	12	4.00⁵	.....	3.00	.....	30	.....	20
7	6	20	20	7	6½	40	35	35	2.70	20	15	.....	6.00	.....	.....	35	.....	14
8½	8	15	15	7	6	50	50	40	2.70	20	12½	9.50-10.00	8.00-12.00	.....	6.00	50	.....	15-20
5	6	15	12	6.1-9	5.5-9	35	40	40	1.57½	15	10	.....	7.50	.....	5.50	35	35	.....
6	6	12½	15	6½	6	40	50	40	3.00	15-25	8	11.50	6.50-7.50	.....	6.00	35	22-24	.....
7	6	20	16	6½	5½	40	40	40	2.25	20	12½	.....	4.50⁹	.....	.....	40	.....	10-15

5. Lignite quoted at \$4.00 per ton at Edmonton.

6. Bacon at Sault Ste. Marie sold for 20 cents per pound by

the piece and 23 cents sliced.

7. Rolled oats sold for 6 lbs. for 25 cents at Sault Ste. Marie.

8. Bread at Regina also sold at 4 lbs. for 25 cents.

9. Delivery of coal at Nanaimo charged extra.

Alta. In many parts of Ontario the advance was attributed to dry weather causing poor pasture.

Cheese.—There was an advance in the price of cheese at St. John, N.B., Newcastle, N.B., and St. Thomas, Ont., and a decrease at Sorel, Que., and Winnipeg, Man.

Bread.—The price of bread remained stationary, except at Port Arthur and Fort William, where there was an increase.

Flour.—There was an increase in the price of flour at Hull, Que., and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and a decrease at Niagara Falls, Ont.

Rolled Oats.—The price of rolled oats increased at Toronto, Ont., and St. Thomas, Ont.

Rice.—There was a decrease in the price of rice at St. Thomas, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Lethbridge, Alta., and Nanaimo, B.C.

Beans.—There was an increase in the price of beans at Vancouver, B.C., and a decrease at Lethbridge, Alta., and Nanaimo, B.C.

Apples.—Evaporated apples increased in price at Newcastle, N.B., and decreased at Peterborough, Ont., and St. Thomas, Ont.

Prunes.—There was an increase in the price of prunes at Newcastle, N.B., and St. Johns, Que., and a decrease at St. Thomas, Ont., Brandon, Man., and Nanaimo; B.C.

Sugar.—The price of granulated and yellow sugar advanced at Halifax, N.S., Newcastle, N.B., Ottawa, Ont., Peterborough, Ont., Woodstock, Ont., St. Thomas, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., and Nanaimo, B.C. Granulated sugar increased at Montreal, Que., St. John, N.B., and Victoria, B.C., and yellow sugar increased in price at Westville, N.S. The price of both granulated and yellow sugar declined at London, Ont., and Lethbridge, Alta. Among the causes to which the increase in the price of sugar were attributed were failure of the British beet crop and an advance in the price of foreign raw sugar, which was followed by an advance in wholesale prices. The rise in the price of sugar at Niagara Falls was attributed to the in-

creased demand during the canning season.

Tea.—The only changes in tea reported were an increase in the price of green tea at Sydney, N.S., attributed to an improvement in quality, and a decrease at Lethbridge, Alta.

Coffee.—There was a decrease in the price of coffee at Lethbridge, Alta.

Potatoes.—Potatoes rose at Westville, N.S., Moncton, N.B., Sorel, Que., St. Johns, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Kingston, Ont., Peterborough, Ont., Berlin, Ont., Stratford, Ont., Windsor, Ont., Brandon, Man., and Lethbridge, Alta., while there was a decrease at Sydney, N.S., Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Quebec, Que., Three Rivers, Que., Sherbrooke, Que., St. Hyacinthe, Que., Maisonneuve, Que., Montreal, Que., Toronto, Ont., Brantford, Ont., London, Ont., St. Thomas, Ont., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Port Arthur, Ont., Fort William, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Calgary, Alta., Vancouver, B.C., Victoria, B.C., and Nanaimo, B.C. Where advances took place, they were due to the exhaustion of the supply of old potatoes and only a small quantity of the new crop being available. In some localities there was a scarcity of new potatoes, on account of dry weather. In localities where the price of potatoes was lowered, it was due to a greater abundance of new potatoes.

Vinegar.—The only change in the price of vinegar was at Vancouver, B.C., where there was a decrease when sold in bulk.

Starch.—There was a decline in the price of laundry starch at Sydney, N.S., St. Thomas, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Coal.—The price of both anthracite and bituminous coal advanced at Niagara Falls, Ont., St. Catharines, Ont., and Calgary, Alta. The price of anthracite advanced at Halifax, N.S., Sherbrooke, Que., and Peterborough, Ont. The only decrease in the price of coal took place at St. Hyacinthe, Que. The advance at Halifax, N.S., and Niagara Falls, Ont., was due to the general practice of dealers in those places in increasing the price as the summer advances. At Berlin, Ont., the advance was attributed to an increase in price at the mines. At Calgary, Alta., the advance was attributed to the strike

of coal miners, necessitating the importation of coal from the United States.

Wood.—The price of hardwood advanced at Woodstock, Ont., and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and soft wood advanced at Winnipeg, Man. The cause of these increases was attributed to a limited supply.

Coal Oil.—The price of coal oil advanced at Westville, N.S., and Newcastle, N.B., and declined at Sherbrooke, Que.

Rent.—There was an upward tendency in rents of workingmen's dwellings at Sorel, Que., St. Thomas, Ont., and Brandon, Man.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during the month of August, 1911.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Agricultural Co-operation.

Ontario Department of Agriculture, Bulletin 192. *Agricultural Co-operation*, by S. E. Todd, B.S.A., Toronto, King's Printer, 1911, pages 51.

A BULLETIN has been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture on Agricultural Co-operation. The progress of the movement in Europe is briefly outlined. A description is given of the methods of agricultural co-operation in Canada and the United States. It is stated that the movement originated about the year 1849, by the establishment of co-operative credit banks in Germany. Out of these credit societies there grew up supply and marketing associations, and the success of agriculture today is largely due to co-operative organization. In Denmark the highest degree of attainment has been reached in agricultural co-operation. The movement began by the establishment of the first co-operative store in 1866. In 1882 the first co-operative dairy was established, and in 1887 the first bacon factory was established. The first egg-export society was formed in 1895, and in 1906 the first shipping association. At the present time, it is estimated that eighty per cent. of the dairy products and sixty per cent. of the bacon are handled co-operatively. Under co-operation, the butter trade of Denmark has increased from seventeen million dollars in 1882 to fifty-five million dollars in 1908. In the dairy societies of Denmark the principle of unlimited liability is followed, each member assuming full

responsibility for all the liabilities of the association. There are produce societies which manage and protect the members and they are united under the marketing associations. A butter quotation committee watches the markets and furnishes quotations to the societies. The bacon and similar societies are modelled after the dairy associations, but egg-export societies are somewhat different. The form adopted with regard to the latter is to have small associations which employ men to gather the eggs of the members, and deliver them to the railway stations, for shipment, consigned to stores and packing houses, which now take the responsibility of marketing. Before the eggs leave an individual member of the society he marks them with a number given to him by the Society, so that if the eggs are found to be bad they can be traced to the place of production.

With regard to co-operation in Canada it is stated that the lack of understanding on the part of those attempting organization has been prevalent, and only lately has the true co-operative idea begun to make way. The chief fields of organization among Ontario farmers have been wholesale and retail supplies, dairying, bacon-curing, and fruit marketing. There are at present thirty-six so-called co-operative fruit associations in Ontario, but some of these are organized in the form of joint-stock companies. In investigating the failures of several fruit associations, the following causes were stated to be the principal ones: 1. Lack of knowledge of the co-operative idea. 2. The society was a joint-stock company. 3. The acreage of fruit was so small that a successful business could not be built up. 4. Bad management.

An account is given of the proper method of organization, and the form of a constitution and by-laws which is suited to any co-operative association where capital is needed to carry on business.

The Porcupine Gold Area.

Twentieth annual report of the Bureau of Mines, 1911, Vol. XX, Part II. Toronto, King's Printer, 1911. Pages 39.

In a report issued by the Ontario Bureau of Mines on the gold area of the Porcupine District, an account is given of the geological formation and of the character of the gold-bearing deposits there. It is stated that while gold veins occur over a wide area they occur in groups along certain lines, and the ore is of a streaky character. The distribution of the gold is generally irregular, occurring along one or both walls of a mine, while other portions of the vein may be very low-grade. The ore from most of the properties investigated was found to be largely free milling, while the concentrates should be amenable to cyanide treatment. An account of each of the various mines and veins in the District is given. Three valuable water-powers are described within easy radius of the Porcupine gold area. An account is also given in this report of the Alexo-Nickel deposit which is situated in Dundonald Township, Northern Ontario.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REPORT.

Mineral Production of British Columbia.

Annual report of the Minister of Mines of the Province of British Columbia, for the year ending December 31, 1910. Victoria, King's Printer, 1911.

In the annual report of the Minister of Mines of British Columbia for 1910, it is stated that the total production of mineral in that province from 1852 to 1910, amounted in value to \$374,197,650. Of this amount, \$114,012,596 represents the production value of coal and coke; \$71,213,103 the production of placer gold; \$60,811,067, lode gold, and \$60,743,405 copper. During the year 1910 the total production was \$26,377,066, compared with \$24,443,025 in 1909. The most important mineral in the value of

output during 1910 was coal, which amounted to 2,800,046 tons, and valued at \$9,800,161. The value of lode gold amounted to \$5,533,380 and copper \$4,871,512. The mineral production of districts and divisions showed a value of \$7,635,890 for the Coast Districts; \$6,998,519 for the Boundary District; \$6,121,832 for the East Kootenay District; and \$5,088,186 for the West Kootenay District.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Industrial Conditions in Massachusetts.

Fortieth annual report on the Statistics of Labour of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for the year 1909. Boston: State Printers, 1911. Pages, 404.

The Report on the Statistics of Labour of Massachusetts for 1909 comprises four parts, of which the first deals with changes in rates of wages and hours of labour during the year, the second with strikes and lockouts, and the third with labour organizations. Part IV contains a memorial of the late Carroll D. Wright, formerly chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour of Massachusetts.

The statistics of wages and hours of labour show that in 1907 there was a net weekly increase in wages in Massachusetts amounting to \$141,635, in 1908 there was a weekly decrease amounting to \$89,567, but in 1909 there was again an increase amounting to \$17,393. In 1909, 18,133 persons received increases, and 196, including 110 in the flax, hemp, and jute industries, sustained decreases.

The number of strikes in Massachusetts in 1909 was 183, compared with ninety-eight in the previous year, but the loss of time was only 228,363 days in 1909, compared with 325,015 days in 1908.

Industrial Conditions in New York.

Tenth annual report of the Commissioner of Labour, for the twelve months ended September 30, 1910. Albany, N. Y., State Department of Labour, 1911. Pages, 328.

The Tenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour of the State of New York, contains, in addition to the Report of the Commissioner, seven appendices, dealing with the following subjects:

1. Financial Report of the Department.

2. General Report of Bureau of Factory Inspection. 3. General Report of Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration. 4. General Report of Bureau of Mercantile Inspection. 5. Index of Bills and Laws Relating to labour in the legislative session of 1910. 6. Labour laws in force October 1, 1910. 7. Opinions of Attorney-General in 1910, construing provisions of the Labour Law.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Department of Mines. Annual report of the Division of Mineral Resources and Statistics on the Mineral Production of Canada during the Calendar Year, 1909.

Ontario.—Report of the Ontario Veterinary College, 1910.

Annual report of the Inspector of Registry Offices for the Province of Ontario, 1910.

Great Britain.—Tables showing the Rules and Expenditure of Trade Unions in Respect of Unemployed Benefits, and also showing earnings in the insured trades.

Australia.—Vital Statistics of the Commonwealth for the Year, 1910.

United States.—Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending March, 1911.

Thirty-fourth annual report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the State of Ohio for the Year, 1909.

New York State Department of Labour. Annual reports of Department Bureaus, for the twelve months ended September 30, 1909. Vol. I. Factory Inspection, Mercantile Inspection, Mediation and Arbitration. Vol. II. Bureau of Labour Statistics.

Austria.—Bericht über die Tätigkeit des K. K. Arbeitsstatistischen Amtes in Handelsministerium während des Jahres, 1910.

Belgium.—Statistique du Commerce Spécial en 1908 et 1909.

France.—Enquête sur le Travail à Domicile dans l'Industrie de la Lingerie. Tome V.

Italy.—Atti della Commissione parlamentare d'Inchiesta sulla Condizione degli operai delle miniere della Sardegna. Vols. I, II, III, IV.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA CASES.

Chinese Immigration.—Recovery of Penalty.—Jurisdiction.

Upon an application by a Chinese immigrant to quash the judgement of a Stipendiary Magistrate, removed into the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, in an action brought before the magistrate to recover the head tax of \$500 payable by a person of Chinese origin on entering Canada (under R.S.C., c. 95, section 7), the court of four judges held, dismissing the application with costs and ordering a writ of *procedendo*, (1) that it is competent for the Parliament of Canada to confer upon a provincial court (like that of the Stipendiary Magistrate), having

jurisdiction in respect to matters of debt not exceeding \$80, jurisdiction in respect to amounts above that sum—following the decisions in *Attorney-General v. Flint*, 16 Sup. Ct. Cas. 707; *Valin v. Langlois*, 5 English App. Cas. 114; *The King v. Wipperfurth*, 34 N.S.R. 202. The court also held, (2) that where the procedure of the court provides for trial by jury, and the use of a jury is not inappropriate in the case, the employment of the jury is not ground for attacking the judgement of the magistrate. In this connection Mr. Justice Russell was of opinion that Parliament, in making use of the court, must be understood to have adopted its procedure. In any case the point as to the use of the jury was not open, not having been taken in the notice of motion for the removal of the case to the Supreme Court—referring to Crown Rule 33.

The motion in the matter was import-

ant, inasmuch as it was a test case affecting a number of similar suits. The *procedendo* above mentioned is a writ issued out of the court to carry back to the magistrate the proceedings brought up before him and directing the magistrate to proceed with the action, and so that the bond given by the defendant on appeal to the court might be enforced. The real point submitted to the court in the case was, whether the Chinese Immigration Act conferred jurisdiction upon the Stipendiary Magistrate to sue for the head tax imposed by the Act. The court held that there was such jurisdiction.

(The Attorney General for Canada v. Sam Chak, 44 N.S. Repts. 19.)

Chinese Immigration Act.—Arrest for Alleged Evasion.—Damages.

Upon a motion by the defendant to the Supreme Court of the Province for a new trial, it appeared that plaintiff was arrested on August 30, at the instance of defendant, a preventive officer, acting under instructions from the Collector of Customs, for an attempted evasion of the provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act, R.S.C. c. 95, and was detained for some days in custody without a warrant having been issued, and without having been brought before a magistrate for examination. Plaintiff brought an action claiming damages for such arrest and detention, on the trial of which the judge directed the jury, among other things, that defendant was only liable from the time he preferred the charge against plaintiff, which was on the sixth day of September.

The Jury came into Court, and the foreman announced that they found a verdict for defendant, and handed in a memorandum to that effect. On another piece of paper handed in, signed by the foreman but not attached to the verdict, was a memorandum to the effect that the jury found that plaintiff was entitled to \$1 a day, \$7, and his solicitor to the sum of \$40 for securing his release. This the trial judge treated as a verdict for plaintiff, and ordered judgement accordingly in favour of plaintiff for the sum of \$47 with costs to be taxed.

The Court held, setting aside the verdict and ordering a new trial, with costs, that the only matter in respect to which defendant could be held liable was the detention between the dates of the arrest and the date (September 6) when the charges were laid before the Magistrate, or whether plaintiff, having been arrested (justifiably) without warrant, was not held an unreasonable length of time before being brought before the magistrate.

The Court also held, that defendant was entitled to costs of his application to have the entry of the verdict made in accordance with the oral announcement of the jury, and the entry thereof made by the prothonotary.

(Sam Chak vs. Campbell, 44 N. S. Reports, 25.)

Intimidation by Striking Employés of Company.

An appeal to the Supreme Court of the Province from the judgement of Judge Drysdale continuing an injunction against the defendants for alleged acts of intimidation.

Judge Drysdale in his judgement said: "I have examined with care the affidavits produced by defendants' counsel in answer to the case made for the injunction, and I am of opinion the case has not been met. I am satisfied that, since the strike now existing, and since the plaintiff company have been endeavouring to carry on their works by the hiring and introduction of men for that purpose, the defendants have been and are parties to an organized system of intimidation and coercion, intended and having for its object the prevention of employment by the company of men, and the prevention of work by men engaged for work in and about the Company's property upon terms mutually agreed upon by the company and such men. This is clearly against the settled jurisprudence of the country and should be restrained. The cases are numerous on the subject, and have recently been cited by Mr. Justice Laurence, in another case, and I deem it unnecessary to expound them here. In my opinion a case has been made for a continuance of the injunction until the trial."

A restraining order was granted by the judge based upon alleged violations of the Criminal Code, section 51, restraining defendants, pending the trial of the action, from the commission of certain acts of intimidation alleged to have been committed by them for the purpose of preventing the company from carrying on operations in connection with its coal mines by hiring other men to take the places of those of its employes who had gone out on strike. The evidence showed concerted action on the part of the strikers with a view to preventing the company from working its mines until the demands of the strikers were complied with.

The Supreme Court held, (1) that where the judge, in the exercise of his discretion, after considering the affidavits before him, thought the case a proper one for a restraining order, a strong case must be made out to induce the Court to interfere; (2) that, in such a case, the balance of convenience must be considered, and in this case was in favour of continuing the restraining order. There is apparently no rule or authority to the effect that as a prerequisite to suing an association or class of individuals in the name of some of them, an order of the Court or a Judge must be obtained authorizing this to be done.

(The Cumberland Coal and Railway Company v McDougall, *et al.*, 44 N. S. Reports, 535.)

QUEBEC CASE.

Workmen's Compensation Act.—Damages for Loss of Eye.

Four hundred and twenty-five dollars and costs of action was the amount awarded William Harland by a recent judgement of Mr. Justice St. Pierre in the Superior Court at Montreal. The plaintiff had sued the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for \$600 on account of an accident which occurred on June 12 last, and as a result of which he suffered the loss of his left eye. He was at work in the Angus shops, as a frog rivetter, when a piece of iron flew from a near by flanging machine, and struck him with such force as to cause injuries which necessitated the removal of the eye. He

immediately entered action under the Workmen's Compensation Act, alleging that his earning capacity had been considerably lessened by the accident, and that, as a consequence, the company should pay him such indemnity as was provided for under the law. At the time of the accident plaintiff was earning 17 cents an hour, or \$9.35 per week. He claimed that henceforth he would not be able to earn this amount and claimed \$600 damages. The attorneys for the respective parties came to an agreement whereby the matter was settled out of Court and Mr. Justice St. Pierre rendered judgement accordingly.

ONTARIO CASES.

Workman's Compensation Act.—Negligence.—Assessment of Damages.

An appeal by the plaintiffs to the Court of Appeal from a judgement of Mr. Justice Clute at the trial, entered for plaintiff upon the findings of the jury. The plaintiff sued as administratrix of the estate of her late husband, George William Dawson, on behalf of herself and Sarah Dawson, her husband's mother, to recover damages for his death alleged to have been caused while a workman in the defendants' employment by their negligence.

The deceased was foreman of the defendants' repair shop, and on November 20, 1908, was ordered by the superintendent to do certain work upon an overhead wire in order to permit a swing bridge across which such wire had been placed to be opened, and while engaged in doing such work he fell from the ladder upon which he was standing and was instantly killed. The work which he was called upon to do was in the nature of emergency work, and not in the line of his ordinary duties. The ladder, supplied by the defendant, was a substitute for the safer repair-car commonly used for doing such work. There were questions of more or less importance at the trial as to whether the deceased was killed by falling from the ladder simply, or by a shock of electricity from an insufficiently insulated wire, or by a combination of these alleged

causes. And a further question as to whether or not he had been guilty of contributory negligence in not using a pair of gloves supplied by the defendants for the purpose of being worn when handling live wires. A release was pleaded but was abandoned at the trial.

The plaintiff had received the sum of \$1,000, the proceeds of an accident insurance policy on the life of her late husband, which the defendants at the trial and on the appeal contended should be deducted from any sum to which the plaintiff might be held entitled.

The jury found, (1) that the defendants were guilty of the negligence which caused the accident; (2) in not repairing the feed-wire to the bridge; (3) the death was caused by a defect in the condition of the ways, &c., (in the language of the statute); (4) the particular defect being in not repairing feed-cable on bridge and not providing safe ways to repair or connect jumper at bridge; (5) and (6) the death was caused by Superintendent Robertson, a person to whose orders the deceased was bound to conform and did conform, taking him from his regular work, and in not providing him with safe appliances; (7) Q. Could the the deceased, by the exercise of ordinary care have avoided the accident? A. No, by not having proper appliances, and in making connections deceased lost his balance and fell to the ground; and (9) they assessed the damage at \$1,200.

The main ground of the appeal was that it was erroneous for the trial judge to increase the finding of \$1,200 by the jury by the amount of the insurance money.

The Court of Appeal held that, judgement at the trial having been given in favour of plaintiff, a new assessment of damages was permissible. The election to be made within 30 days. Costs of appeal to the defendants. If defendants take advantage of new assessment, the costs of the trial to be costs in the cause.

(*Dawson v. The Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company*, 19 Ont. W. R. 242.)

Negligence.—Personal Injury to Labourer.

An appeal by the defendant to the Divisional Court from the judgement of

the senior judge of the County Court of the County of York, and a cross appeal by the plaintiff as to the amount of damages.

The plaintiff, on May 28, 1910, was at work as a labourer upon Yonge street in the city of Toronto. He was "paving" alongside the street railway track. He was on the west side of the track about 27 feet southerly from the corner of Scollard street and was kneeling on one knee. The distance between the west rail and the curb at that point was 14 feet 6 inches. Plaintiff's foot projected westerly 3 feet, which left the space of 11 feet 6 inches between his foot and the west curb. The defendant's servant, Stanley J. Kemp, a young man of about 16 years of age, was driving a horse with light rig. He had just come out of the stable, drove easterly on Scollard to Yonge, turned down Yonge, and one wheel of the rig went over plaintiff's foot causing the injury complained of. Kemp says he saw the plaintiff and he thought the plaintiff saw him. Kemp was experienced in driving and his horse was going, as he says, only at a slow walk. Under such circumstances there would be no excuse, in the opinion of the court, if plaintiff's story was correct, for the accident. The so-called excuse given by Kemp was "that in going round the corner, the back wheel caught the curb, and slung it over and it went over plaintiff's leg."

The trial judge did not accept as correct the explanation given by Kemp. There certainly was evidence of negligence and the question was wholly for the trial judge. Upon the evidence the conclusion would be warranted that, Kemp, having seen the plaintiff, carelessly drove too close to him, and, seeing the danger, turned the horse sharply to the west, but not in time to prevent one wheel going over the plaintiff's leg and causing the injury. All we need say, said the Court, is, that there was evidence of negligence, and we must so say. Had there been a jury the case could not have been withdrawn from them, and a verdict for the plaintiff for \$150 would not have been disturbed. The appeal of defendant should be dismissed with costs. There is no reason for increasing the damages. There was no permanent injury. The

plaintiff has had good, practically complete recovery. The cross-appeal should be dismissed with costs.

As a whole the Divisional Court held that, in a non-jury trial for personal injuries, the trial judge's verdict and assessment of damages must not be changed without special reasons.

(Wright vs. Radcliffe, 19 Ont. W. R. 439.)

Injury to Person.—Negligence.—Contributory Negligence.

A car cleaner employed by the defendants was injured through being struck by a locomotive engine while walking upon the track upon which the engine was moving. The jury at the trial found that the injured party was not guilty of any negligence which caused or contributed to the accident, but that the negligence which caused the accident was improper light of yards during the time of alterations, and the train being a little ahead of time, running at an excessive speed.

Chief Justice Mulock, who presided at the trial, in his charge to the jury said; "It is said that the train came in at an excessive rate of speed, and here you have a conflict of testimony also. What is an excessive rate of speed? You cannot fix a particular rate and say that it is excessive?" The jury did not answer the charge of failure to ring the bell. The defendants appealed from these findings, but the findings of the jury were in favour of the plaintiff.

Upon an appeal to the Court of Appeal, Chief Justice Moss held, that when a jury exonerates an injured party from the charge of contributory negligence, upon evidence which, but for the finding, would appear to show very convincingly that he was the author of his own injuries, the Court should ascertain whether there is evidence to find actionable negligence on the part of the defendants which actually caused the injury, and whether the findings of the jury are upon elements upon which the plaintiffs do not rely.

Charges expressly put to the jury upon which the jury do not make a finding must be taken to have been negatived.

Mr. Justice Meredith was of opinion that there was no duty owed by the defendants to the plaintiff regarding the

time of arrival of any of its trains; and that there is no rule of law limiting the rate of speed of railway trains in the interests of railway workmen.

The appeal was allowed and the action dismissed with costs, if demanded.

(Paquette v. Grand Trunk Railway Company, 19 Ontario W. R. 305.)

MANITOBA CASES.

Mechanics' Lien Act.—Building Contract.

Appeal by the defendant to the Court of Appeal from the judgement of the trial judge in favour of the plaintiff, in an action to recover moneys expended in building, and to enforce a mechanics' lien.

In this action to enforce a mechanics' lien, the plaintiff alleged that the defendant, F. C., was the owner of the land upon which the work was done and for which the materials were supplied, and that the defendants, F. C., P. A. C., and T. H. C., employed the plaintiff to do the work and supply the materials for building on the land owned by the defendant F. C. The trial judge held that the defendants, F. C. and P. A. C., were not liable because they had not entered into any contract with the plaintiff, but he held the defendant T. H. C. liable because he was the promoter of a company for which the work was done. The work was done under a written agreement purporting to be between the plaintiff and the defendant P. A. C., but not signed by the latter. The company was incorporated before the agreement was made; the three defendants were among the incorporators; and the company was created for the purpose of building a theatre on the land owned by the defendant F. C.

The Court held that there was nothing in the evidence to support the finding that the defendant T. H. C. employed the plaintiff to do this work for the company. No such case was made in the statement of claim. If T. H. C. was liable at all, it was because the company pretended to employ the plaintiff, and because T. H. C. represented that he was the agent of the company; but no such case was made out by the evidence or by the pleading. Appeal allowed with costs;

verdict set aside and entered for defendants; plaintiff to pay cost of trial and of the appeal.

(*Desrochers v. Crump*, 17 W. L. R. 47.)

**By-law as to Building Restrictions.—
Exceptions, etc.**

Upon an application to Mr. Justice Prendergast to quash a certain by-law of the City of Winnipeg, it appeared that a by-law of the city provided that no building upon a certain street should be placed within a distance of 15 feet from the street line. This by-law was amended by another by-law, which provided that the prohibition should not apply to two lots upon the street on which a large building, within 5 feet from the street line, was, after the passing of the by-law, erected by M., upon whose application the amending by-law was passed, M. conveying to the city corporation 6 feet of land between the building and the street line and so widening the sidewalk at one point. The amending by-law was passed on April 12, 1907, and W., on February 17, 1910, moved to quash it. W. was aware that M's building was being erected, and did not object or protest in writing or otherwise.

Mr. Justice Prendergast held, that the amending by-law interfered actively with other persons' rights as established under the original by-law; it constituted a discrimination; it was an exemption, as it excepted M. from a common restriction; it was a privilege, as allowing him to do something which no other was allowed to do; it resulted in establishing a kind of servitude right in his favour; and the advantages gained by the corporation from the addition to the sidewalk and from an improvement made by M. were not sufficient to outweigh these considerations. The by-law was, therefore, not in the public interest, but in the interest of M., and was unreasonable and discriminating; but it should not be quashed, because the applicant was fully cognizant of the progress of the work from its inception, and took no action until M.'s building was fully completed, and the other persons whom the applicant might be said to represent were in the same position.

The judge's judgement followed the following decisions: *Re Tabor and Township of Scarborough*, 20 U. C. R. 549; *Re Grant and Township of Puslinch*, 27 U. C. R. 154; and *Re Platt and City of Toronto*, 33 U. C. R. 53. *Re Wood and City of Winnipeg*, 17 W. L. R. 220.

THE

LABOUR GAZETTE

OCTOBER, 1911.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1911.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

INDUSTRIAL conditions throughout Canada during September were characterized by steadiness on the level of marked activity which prevailed during the summer months. The latest estimates of the crop yield showed no falling off from those made earlier in the season, the agricultural year being, on the whole, considered very favourable. Manufacturing and transportation continued very active. The mining industry also had a good month. The outlook in the lumbering industry in Ontario and Eastern Canada is for a somewhat smaller cut during the coming winter season, and the exceptionally low water in the streams also hampered the industry. Fishing reports, however, indicated fair catches, the salmon pack in British Columbia turning out larger than had been expected. The construction trades in many cities were more active than at any previous period, while unskilled labour was in very active demand, except at points in Western Canada where the completion of the harvesting operations left a surplus of labour. The immigration movement continued heavy. The outlook at the close of the month was for a period of marked activity until the close of the season of outdoor employment, with workmen favourably situated as to earnings in hand to meet the period of idleness.

Wages.

Wages have been characterized by steadiness throughout September. An

increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour in the wages of plumbers and steamfitters occurred at Edmonton. Railway labourers on the Intercolonial Railway were granted an increase.

Interruptions to Industry.

Among industrial establishments, &c., destroyed by fire or through other causes, during September, 1911, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Prince Edward Island.—Telephone Exchange at Charlottetown, loss, \$8,000; two stores, loss, \$3,000.

New Brunswick.—Sawmill at Hillside, loss, \$7,000; fire in the hold of the steamer *Nancy Lee* destroyed cargo to the value of \$5,000; woodworking factory at Woodstock, loss, \$6,000.

Quebec.—Dwelling house, farm buildings, implements and season's crops at Brisette Corner, Hatley; sawmill at Lennoxville, loss, \$20,000; oil storage yards at Montreal, loss, \$15,000; restaurant, Montreal, loss, \$6,000; awning manufacturing establishment, Montreal, loss, \$6,500; a shoe manufacturing establishment at Montreal, loss, \$6,000; shingle mill at Rimouski.

Ontario.—Sawmill, residence, barns and contents at Ailsa Craig; barn and contents at Albermarle; cheese factory at Belleville; sawmill at Bewdley; barn with contents at Brantford; barn with season's crops at Don Mills; evaporator at Delaware, loss, \$3,000; barn with contents at Edgely, barn with contents at Fisherton; elevator and coal shed at Granton, loss, \$10,000; farm-house, barn and contents; sawmill and lumber at Kingsville, loss, \$15,000; barn with contents at Lambton; barn with contents at London; barn with contents at Londesboro; barn with contents at Milverton; barn with contents at North Dorchester; casket factory at Orangeville, loss, \$10,000; coal sheds at Picton, loss, \$3,000; garage with contents at Queenston, loss, \$2,200; cooperage and lumbermill at Ridgetown; barn with contents at South Monaghan; drygoods store, Toronto, loss, \$10,000; shirt factory at Toronto, loss, \$5,000; hardware store at Toronto, loss, \$27,000; railway station at Stevensville; sawmill and blacksmith shop at Stanley; stables of brew-

ery firm at Walkerville, loss, \$3,000; skating rink and residence at Waterloo, loss, \$30,000.

Saskatchewan.—Livery stable at Regina, public hall at Wynyard, loss, \$2,000.

British Columbia.—Brewery at Nelson, loss, \$30,000, lumber yards at Nelson, loss, \$50,000; smelting plant; Nelson, loss, \$750,000; sawmill at New Westminster.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during September in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents to *The Labour Gazette*, and by information received by the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Threshing, plowing, and the harvesting of the root and ensilage crops, provided the chief employment throughout September in Ontario and the eastern provinces. Owing to recent rains the root crop will turn out more favourably than was expected in August. Pastures also have improved, and plowing and sowing have been facilitated. In Western Canada, rain interfered with harvesting operations, but most of the grain was saved in good condition, the estimate of the yield showing no falling off at the close of the month. Apple picking was actively in progress.

Wages throughout the western harvesting season ranged from \$1.75 to \$2 per day with board, the rates being somewhat lower than last year.

A report of the field crops issued by the Census and Statistics Office, Canada, showed conditions for wheat, oats and barley from five to seven per cent. higher than last year, and nearly the same as two years ago. Other crops ranged in condition somewhat lower than in 1909 and 1910.

The most recent forecast of the Ontario Department of Agriculture shows a considerable decline in the production of wheat, barley, oats, peas and hay, with an increase in the production of beans and rye.

The September fruit crop report of the Department of Agriculture, Canada, refers to the effect of the drouth of July and

August. The prospect for apples, as a whole, depreciated slightly. Early pears were harvested in good order. Plums, peaches, and grapes were a fairly good crop. Dry weather seriously shortened the tomato and other canners' crops. Prices for all kinds of fruit have been well maintained.

A cable, dated September 25, from the International Agricultural Institute, Rome, Italy, gives the official figures published there on that date concerning the production of wheat during the present season in Great Britain and Ireland, France, the Russian Empire, Algeria and Egypt. Revised figures are also given for Belgium, Hungary, Italy and Tunis. The estimated production for the latter countries on September 1, compared with that of August 1, is given in bushels as follows, the August estimate being in brackets:—Belgium, 14,617,000 (14,054,000); Hungary, 192,691,000 (187,760,000); Italy, 192,170,000 (203,192,000); Tunis, 6,625,000 (7,716,000). For the totality of the countries so far reported, the 1911 wheat crop is expected to be 100.5% of that of last year.

The latest estimate of the yield of the four principal grain crops of Saskatchewan, prepared by the provincial department of agriculture, is as follows:—

	Acres Sown	Bushels per Acre.	Yield
Wheat.....	5,598,000	16.5	92,367,000
Oats.....	2,292,000	45.0	103,140,000
Barley.....	246,000	27.0	6,642,000
Flax.....	377,000	10.0	5,770,000

Allowance has been made in the estimated yield for areas that were hailed or otherwise destroyed and will not be cut. These figures compare with the total yields in 1910 of the four grains as follows: Wheat, 72,666,000; oats, 63,315,000; barley, 5,859,018; flax, 3,044,138 bushels. The yield per acre in 1910 was: Wheat, 15.58; oats, 30.40; barley, 24.58; and flax, 7.68 bushels.

Winnipeg Grain Exchange contract grades for 1911-12 have been fixed as follows: No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat is to be the contract grade of wheat for the

season of 1911-12, with the privilege of delivering No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat on contracts at one cent premium over No. 1 Manitoba Northern, and of delivering No. 2 Manitoba Northern wheat on contracts at 3 cents discount under No. 1 Northern, and the privilege of delivering No. 3 Manitoba Northern wheat on contracts at 8 or 10 cents discount under "old style" or "new style" contract respectively. No. 2 Canadian western oats will be the contract grade of oats for the season of 1911-12, with the privilege of delivering on contracts higher grade oats.

Fishing.

Cod, haddock, and hake made up the major portion of the fishing catch in the Maritime Provinces during September. A scarcity of bait was complained of at points, but on the whole the returns for the month were regarded as satisfactory. Several of the lobster canneries, which have now closed, report the season the most profitable in several years, prices having ruled unusually high. Very good runs of herring were reported. The catch of cod on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence has been very light. In British Columbia final estimates of the salmon pack are higher than earlier in the season, the total pack for 1911 being placed at 750,000 cases, as compared with 762,200 in 1910. The sockeye salmon catch, however, has amounted to only 265,000 cases, compared with 566,000 cases in 1910. The whaling stations on Vancouver Island have made exceptionally good catches. A special committee appointed by the Governor of the State of Washington visited British Columbia during the season for the purpose of investigating conditions in the salmon spawning grounds.

The seventh annual convention of the Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia was held at Halifax on August 31, the president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and the executive being present, with delegates from Queens, Digby, Inverness and other counties. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Angus R. McDonald, Port Hood.

Vice-President—Augustus Harris, Digby.

Secretary-Treasurer—Bernard Cummings, Port Joli, Queens.

Executive—A. D. McErachean, Craigmore, Inverness, D. Lewis, Little Harbor, Shelburne county; J. Meagher, Canso; and Charles H. Thomas, Halifax.

The Union held a conference with the Superintendent of Fisheries, Canada, whose attention was called to the following resolution which had been adopted at previous annual meetings of the Union, viz.: Favoured equal distribution of fishing bounties between boat and vessel fishermen; favouring the removal of duties from gasoline engines for fishermen's use; favouring international laws to prohibit beam trawlers from operating outside of three-mile limit; favouring better transportation regulations for shipping lobsters from Yarmouth to Boston, by having cold storage and larger carrying capacity in steamers; favouring better regulations for the preserving of berried or seed lobsters; favouring the establishment of a legal size for sea-packed herring, and of a standard measure of barrel for all kinds of fresh fish used for bait or other purposes, and protesting against certain proposed lobster regulations.

Lumbering.

At the close of September, the outlook in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces was for a diminution in the cut during the coming winter season, owing in part to dullness in the British market. The forwarding of men to the camps had begun, but the number was smaller than in 1910. Wages range for the most part from \$28 to \$35 per month. Sawmilling operations continued active with prices firm, except at points where the exceptional lowness of water in the streams prevented work. In British Columbia, the sawmills were working steadily and the general condition of trade was from fair to buoyant.

Mining.

Mining was very active throughout Canada during the past month. In Nova Scotia, coal shipments were heavy and the collieries were for the most part busy,

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the present issue several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. The table has reference only to the amount of employment headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the terms employed are divided into two groups, active, very active; (2) quiet and very quiet.

City and District of Correspondent.	Agri-cultural operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including saw-milling.)	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway construction.	Building trades.
Nova Scotia—							
1—Sydney.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active
2—Westville.....	Very active	.....	Quiet	Very active	Active	.....	Active
3—Halifax.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
4—Amherst.....	Very active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active
Prince Edward Island—							
5—Charlottetown.....	Very active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
New Brunswick—							
6—Moncton.....	Very active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
7—St. John.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
8—Fredericton.....	Active	.....	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active
9—Newcastle.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
Quebec—							
10—Quebec.....	Very active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
11—Sherbrooke.....	Very active	.....	Active	Very active	Very active	Active	Active
12—Three Rivers.....	Active	Quiet	Very active	.....	Very active	Active	Active
13—St. Hyacinthe.....	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Quiet
14—St. Johns and Iberville.....	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
15—Sorel.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
16—Maisonneuve.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
17—Montreal.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
18—Hull.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Active
Ontario—							
19—Ottawa.....	Very active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Very active
20—Kingston.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
21—Belleville.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active
22—Peterborough.....	Very active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Very active
23—Toronto.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
24—Niagara Falls.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Active
25—St. Catharines.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
26—Hamilton.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Very active
27—Brantford.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Very active
28—Guelph.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
29—Berlin.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Very active
30—Woodstock.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
31—Stratford.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
32—London.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
33—St. Thomas.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
34—Chatham.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
35—Windsor.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
37—Port Arthur & Fort William	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
Manitoba—							
38—Winnipeg.....	Very active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Very active
39—Brandon.....	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
Saskatchewan—							
40—Regina.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
Alberta—							
41—Calgary.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
42—Edmonton.....	Very active	.....	.....	Active	Very active	Very active	Active
43—Lethbridge.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	Quiet
British Columbia—							
44—Nelson.....	.....	.....	Active	Very quiet	.....	.....	Active
45—Vancouver.....	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....
46—Victoria.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
47—Nanaimo.....	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1911.

and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of employment in the prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred phenomena treated under separate the order indicating in each, the degree to which general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1)

	Metal, engineering and ship- building.	Wood- working.	Printing and Allied trades.	Clothing.	Food and tobacco preparation	Leather.	General transport.	Miscella- neous.	Unskilled labour.
1— Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
2— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Very active
3— Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
4— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
5— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
6— Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
7— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
8— Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Active
9— .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
10— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Very active	Active
11— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Very active
12— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Very active	Active	Very active
13— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
14— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
15— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active
16— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Very active
17— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Very active
18— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very active
19— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
20— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
21— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
22— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active
23— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
24— Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
25— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
26— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
27— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
28— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
29— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
30— Very active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
31— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
32— Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active
33— Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
34— Active	Very active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Very active
35— Very active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
36— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Very active
37— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
38— Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very active
39— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
40— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
41— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active
42— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
43— .....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
44— .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet
45— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active
46— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active
47— Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet

with prospects of an active winter. In Quebec, the copper and asbestos mines were working to the limit of their capacity. Outputs in the Cobalt camp have been well maintained, and continued activity was reported from the Porcupine and Larder Lake districts. There was some improvement in the collieries of Alberta and Eastern British Columbia affected by labour disturbances, outputs being reported to be gradually increasing. On Vancouver Island, the coal trade continued buoyant. Favourable reports were received from the metalliferous camps of the interior of British Columbia.

The seventh annual report of the International Coal and Coke Company, whose colliery is situated at Coleman, Alta., shows net profits of \$300,097. During 1910, the average number of men employed was 524, and the number of days worked 280.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Western Branch of the Canadian Mining Institute, was held at New Denver, B.C., September 3. Several valuable papers were read, and an interesting discussion on zinc ore reduction and other questions held.

The annual session of the Grand Council of the Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia was held at Halifax, N.S., during the third week of September. The following officers were elected:—

Grand Master.—S. B. McNeil, Glace Bay, (re-elected).
Associate Grand Master.—Thomas Peggott, of Springhill.

Grand Secretary.—John Moffatt, Dominion, (re-elected)
Grand Treasurer.—Ronald Nicholson, of Reserve.
Grand Chaplain.—Arthur Davis, Sydney Mines.
Grand Guardian.—Duncan McDonald, New Aberdeen.
Grand Inside Watch.—Vincent Hall, Sydney.
Grand Outside Watch.—Harry McKenzie, Reserve Mines.

Grand Sub Secretary.—A. B. McIsaac, Inverness.
Past Grand Master.—Mark Connors, Westville.

Improved methods of mining and several other important matters were discussed during the sessions. It was decided to approach the Government to urge an amendment to the Mines Regulation Act requiring weekly payment of wages instead of, as is now the case, semi-monthly payment. Efforts will be put forth to install a more improved type of riding rakes than are now used. The roads about the mines it was

urged should be put in better condition. The meeting passed a resolution in favour of abolishing mining machines operated by electricity.

Manufacturing.

Nearly all branches of the manufacturing industry were employed to full capacity throughout September, and many instances were recorded of factories working overtime and employing extra help. In view of the satisfactory crop yield and the prevailing firm tone of trade, the outlook for the winter season is regarded as more than usually favourable.

The annual report of the Dominion Textile Company showed a net profit of \$998,710. The turnover for the year was \$1,947,270, compared with \$8,743,706 in the preceding year. The Company has in operation 8,997 looms and 427,084 spindles. It employs over 6,500 hands, and paid out in mill wages during the year the sum of \$1,874,612.

The iron and steel industry has been very active, companies reporting the output as comparing very favourably with that of 1910. The annual meeting of the Lake Superior Corporation held during September, showed that the various branches of the Company are making good progress and that orders are satisfactory. Good progress has been made with the construction of the Algoma Central Railway, and with the Algoma Eastern Railway. A surplus of \$1,200,216 was announced. The output as compared with the previous year was as follows:—

	1909-1910	1910-11
Pig iron.....	153,528	170,359
Steel rails.....	201,615	208,283

Flour mills have been quiet, but flour prices have been lower in relation to wheat prices than a year ago. The demand for mill feed has been very active.

The annual convention of the Dominion Millers' Association was held at Toronto, August 31. The Secretary's report dealt with the recent amendments to the Grain Act, package goods, uniform sales contracts, &c. Reports were received from the freight committee and from

central wheat buyers. The annual report of the executive dealt at length with the subject of terminal grain elevators and the Grain Commission.

An investigation conducted by the *Montreal Daily Star*, showed that 184 branches of United States manufacturing enterprises having a combined capital of 233 million dollars have been established in Canada.

Railway Construction, &c.

Work on the various contracts under way progressed favourably during September. The supply of labour was somewhat greater in Western Canada in the closing weeks of the month.

Among important contracts let during September was the contract awarded to J. D. McArthur, of Winnipeg, Man., for the construction of the first section of the Hudson Bay Railway, from Le Pas to Thicket Portage, a distance of approximately 185.5 miles. A contract for extensions to the Intercolonial Railway terminal wharf, bulkhead, and concrete shed at Halifax, was awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals to the Nova Scotia Construction Company for \$914,600. The contract for the construction of the new National Transcontinental terminal station at Quebec was also awarded.

According to plans announced by the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, the sum of \$6,000,000 will be spent on development work within the next year.

Orders for twenty-five large-type locomotives have been placed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, with the Canadian Locomotive Company.

It was announced that the Canadian Northern Railway Company would double the capacity of its present elevator at Port Arthur, Ont., double the capacity of the blast furnace, establish an iron foundry to use the product of the furnace, and, contingent upon action by the city, supply it with gas, the total expenditure to be between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000.

General Transport.

Railway and water traffic continued very heavy during September, recent canal returns showing increases over the

corresponding month of 1910. The outgoing shipping traffic at Montreal has been considerably heavier during the present year than in 1910; increases in the flour trade and general manufactured articles have been noteworthy; another feature of the year has been the largely increased business with South Africa and Australasia.

The arrival in Canada, at Montreal, of the freighter *Toiler*, the first vessel driven by oil engines in the Canadian trade, was reported during September. The vessel will run between Montreal and Lake Erie.

Notwithstanding the large increases of last year, the gross earnings of Canadian railways continued to advance during September, though the movement of the crop has been later in starting than in 1910. Street railway earnings also continued to show increases as compared with last year; the increase amounting in the case of the Montreal Street Railway Company to over 11 per cent.

The Department of Trade and Commerce has inaugurated the publishing of a monthly bulletin giving a list of steamship sailings from Canadian ports.

The following is a statistical summary of lake commerce through the United States and Canadian Canals at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan and Ontario, for the month of August, 1911:—

	U.S. Can.	Can. Can.	Total.
Vess. Passag. No.....	2,064	1,022	3,086
Reg. Tonnage Net.....	3,823,878	2,952,817	6,776,695
Freight—			
East Bound Sh. tons	1,746,878	4,053,958	5,800,836
West Bound Sh. tons	2,123,580	624,396	2,747,976
Tot. Freight Sh. tons	3,870,458	4,678,354	8,548,812

In view of the mutual interests of the steamship companies in the development of the foreign and coastwise passenger and freight transportation traffic in British Columbia, the owners of vessels in the province have formed the Ship-owners' Association of British Columbia, with headquarters in Vancouver.

The Trades.

Building.—In view of the approach of the end of the building season, outside

operations were very active in most localities. The total value of new buildings erected will considerably exceed that of any previous year. The outlook for winter employment is favourable.

The activity in the building operations at Toronto during the present year is reflected in a comparative statement which has been issued by the City Architect. The figures show that for the period from January 1 to the end of September, permits have been issued for new buildings to a total value of \$18,508,655. During the same time last year, permits issued totalled in value \$14,819,508, the present year thus showing an increase of \$3,689,147.

Metal and wood working.—Most branches had a busy month.

Printing and allied.—The first half of the month was exceptionally busy, due to the preparation of the voters' lists in connection with the holding of the Dominion elections, which gave a large number of men extra employment. The bookbinding trade was active.

Clothing.—Journeyman tailors were very active. Boot and shoe workers were resuming their season of activity. Garment workers also were becoming active.

Leather.—Steady conditions prevailed among tanners, curriers, and leather workers.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Confectioners were becoming very busy. Tobacco workers and cigar makers had a good month.

Miscellaneous.—Retail clerks were very busy in connection with the fall fairs. Tourist traffic has been heavy, and gave a considerable amount of employment during the first half of the month.

Unskilled labour.—This class was very actively employed throughout September in nearly all localities. In several cities, the supply was exhausted and additional men could have found employment. The close of the harvesting season, however, released a considerable body of men, and in Western Canada a surplus of this labour was reported at several points. The year has been one of exceptional opportunity, and the close of the season of outdoor activity will find the majority of workmen with earnings in hand suffi-

cient to meet the period of enforced idleness.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign trade.—During August, 1911, the total value of imports entered for consumption in the Dominion of Canada was \$47,405,591, compared with \$38,420,957 in August, 1910. During the five months ending August 31, 1911, the total value of imports amounted to \$204,372,971, compared with \$181,743,000 in August, 1910. The total value of domestic exports during August, 1911, was \$26,618,164, compared with \$22,461,918 in August, 1910.

During August, 1911, there were increases in exports of the products of the mine, fisheries, agriculture and manufactures, and decreases in the products of the forest, animals and their produce, and miscellaneous.

The grand total of Canadian trade for the month of August, 1911, was \$91,490,654, compared with \$63,187,521 in August, 1910; for the five months ending August, 1911, the total was \$330,522,426, compared with \$295,817,781 for the corresponding period of 1910.

Domestic trade.—Trade in wholesale lines was fairly active, notwithstanding some disturbance caused by the elections. Sorting orders for dry goods were satisfactory. The movement of groceries and hardware lines was fair, with the leather trade more active. Reports were generally to the effect that fall trade had opened up favourably.

The bank statement for August showed an increase in paid-up capital of \$1,090,000. Circulation also increased \$1,612,000. Deposits on demand decreased \$5,862,000, and current loans increased by \$10,918,000.

A steady increase in bank clearings has been recorded throughout the year, especially in the cities of Western Canada. At Victoria, clearings for the year to the end of August have totalled \$89,126,652, an increase over the same period of last year of \$24,261,995, or thirty-nine per cent. During the past two years, the clearings of that city have increased over one hundred per cent.

Notes.

The fourth annual convention of the Retail Merchants' Association of British Columbia was held during September.

Insurance premiums paid in Saskatchewan during 1910 were fifty per cent. greater in amount than the total for 1909.

Real estate transactions in most of the cities were characterized by dullness prior to the holding of the Dominion elections.

The fifth annual convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association was held in Calgary, seventy-three delegates being present from British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The Canadian Credit Men's Association held its first meeting of the winter at Winnipeg, during the week commencing September 11. The secretary reported that the membership was 243. Committees for the extension of the organization to Ontario and Quebec have reported favourably.

The Royal Commission under the Public Inquiries Act, appointed some few weeks ago to conduct a general investigation into taxation problems throughout British Columbia, began its study of

assessment and taxation conditions with sittings in Vancouver on September 21.

An investigation into cost of living has been instituted by the City Council of Victoria, B.C., the following resolution having been recently passed:—

"Resolved that the matter of the appointment of a commissioner to investigate and report as to the excessive cost of certain necessities of life and staple commodities be left in the hands of His Worship the Mayor, to appoint a suitable non-partisan person as such commissioner."

The services of a suitable person were subsequently engaged by the Mayor for the purpose, for a period of two months.

The members of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, who had been during the summer conducting their investigations in different parts of Great Britain and the continent, returned to Canada during September, and it was understood that the Commission would be called at an early date in October to report to the Minister of Labour, and to arrange its programme of procedure. A summary of the points visited and matters investigated, as received from the Chairman, was printed in the September issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.**SYDNEY, N. S., AND DISTRICT.**

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour conditions continued active throughout the month, and business generally was in a healthy state. All public works operated steadily, while the larger industries, such as the coal and steel trades, were very busy. Factories of all kinds, foundries, the tar and chemical works, and the cement works, were all active. Owing to the amount of coal in the heaps, the Dominion Collieries had an occasional idle day to permit the filling of the coal that had been stocked during the winter months. The steel works were in continuous operation, and the steel industry is in a

healthy condition. Large quantities of limestone, dolomite and iron ore are being stocked at the plant for winter use. Construction work is being rapidly pushed forward with the purpose of completing as much as possible before the winter season sets in. The Nova Scotia Steel Company had a busy month. All departments of the steel plant were active and the Company reports good prospects in the steel trade. Derangement in shipping caused an idle day or two at the Collieries but the coal output for the month was fairly good. The building trades were very busy and work on some of the larger buildings will run on during the winter. Transportation by rail and water was heavy. The wholesale and retail trades did a large volume of business. There is no labour unrest in the district.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—All the crops compare favourably with those of last year. The grain looks well and the root crops are of much better quality than in 1910.

Fishing.—Fair catches of cod were obtained during the month, but the scarcity of bait has been a retarding factor throughout the season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All the skilled trades were active, and unskilled labour was in demand.

WESTVILLE, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. Hale, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour conditions throughout this town and district continued brisk; labour, both skilled and unskilled, not meeting the demand in many instances. The shipments of coal from the town and district collieries, for the month of August, 1911, showed an increase of about 6,000 tons over the corresponding month of 1910.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers of this district and county are at present busy harvesting their grain crops, ploughing, and doing other farm work. The Pictou County Exhibition of stock and farm produce was held at Pictou on the 27th and 28th of the month. The exhibits in the various departments were good, but smaller in number than usual. The drought in the early part of the season was given as the reason for the smaller display of vegetables.

Lumbering.—This industry is at present quiet,

Manufacturing.—The various departments were active.

Mining.—This industry is at present busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All the skilled trades were active, with the exception of the woodworking

and furnishing trades, which were quiet. The supply of unskilled labour was not equal to the demand.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. J. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

September showed a decided improvement, industrially speaking, over August. In the building trades, extensive enlargements and new structures added to the demand for labour. The most important building permit issued was for the enlargement of the Union Bank of Canada's new premises, and there was an apparent desire on the part of contractors to finish the work on hand that caused the activity. With the building of the new freight shed on the Government pier, the construction of the new pier, and other contemplated improvements, the season should be good until the setting in of the cold weather. Along the waterfront work has been rather quiet, but with the apple shipments and the opening of the winter trade improved activity should prevail. The largest shipment of apples ever made from this port to London was in November, 1907, when the *Shenandoah* took 27,700 barrels. This stood as a record until September 7, 1911, when the *Queen Wilhelmina* took 29,700 barrels (mostly Gravensteins) for London and Hamburg. But on September 17, 1911, the latter record was broken, when the *Kenawha* took 34,000 barrels direct for London.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Some late wholesale prices are as follows:—

Butter, creamery, prints, 28c.
Butter, creamery, boxes, 27c.
Butter, dairy prints, 22-23c.
Cheese, large, 15c.
Cheese, twins, 15½c.
Eggs, fresh, box, 23c.
Beef, front quarter, 7-8½c.
Beef, hind quarter, 8-11½c.
Pork, 8-9c.
Bacon, side, 18½c., roll, 13½c.
Mutton, 7-8½c.
Veal, 6-8½c.
Potatoes, P. E. I., per bbl., \$1.75.

Fishing.—Fishing was quiet.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing was fully up to the average.

Mining.—Mining and other industries were about normal.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners and plasterers had a good month. Painters and decorators were active, plumbers busy, gasfitters quiet, steamfitters active, stonecutters fair and builders' labourers active. Electrical workers were fair. Blacksmiths were busy; boilermakers and iron shop builders were fair. Shipwrights and caulkers were better employed than in August. Printers and pressmen were more active than in August. Bookbinders had a fair month. Tailors were dull, with prospects fair. Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters had an active month. Barbers, hotel, restaurant and theatre employes had a fair month. Transportation men, railroad, maintenance-of-way men, clerks, trainmen, &c., had a good average month. Street railroad men were busy. Freight handlers were active. Longshoremen were quiet in the early part of the month, but showed activity towards the end. Unskilled labour was active.

AMHERST, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Ross, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

During the month of September, the labour market as a whole was very active. Building operations were carried on extensively. The Canada Car Company continued work on its new buildings. Those destroyed by fire were of a temporary character; those now under course of construction are made of cement, reinforced by steel. The Malleable Iron Company started work on a new pattern shop, also a brick structure. Both of these concerns were handicapped in the progress of the work in not being able to secure men. Many other buildings were also under construction, and in addition

to these a large number of men found employment in the construction of cement sidewalks, sewer extensions and other public works. During the month, the Canada Car Company bought a large area of land adjoining its extensive plant, and it is said to be the intention of the Company to add largely to the passenger department. Farmers throughout the county were complaining strongly of the scarcity of labour to harvest their crops and at any time during the month there was abundant work for all who desired employment. The Canada Electric Light Company also had a large number of men at work changing the lighting system of the town of Amherst. The light is now supplied directly from a central station at the mouth of the Chignecto Mines, about eight miles from Amherst, and the town now has its power supplied direct from the colliery. It was formerly supplied from a central station in the town of Amherst. The change will be a great saving in the way of freights and the hauling of coal. Taken altogether, the month of September was one of the best months in the history of Amherst and vicinity for the past three or four years.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The grain and hay crops have been harvested. The former was well up to the average, but the hay crop was light. This will not be felt in this section, as much hay is held over from the former season.

Fishing.—There was some shad fishing through the month, but the catch was light.

Lumbering.—Inability to secure steamers for the lumber trade seriously handicapped the shippers, and a large amount of last season's cut must be held over until next year.

Manufacturing.—Our industries have all been busily employed during the month, and a full complement of hands employed.

Mining.—Mining operations were proceeding briskly, and Springhill has once again become a hive of activity. The output of the mine is now nearly 1,100 tons daily. Some 1,200 men are at work

in these mines, and the working force will be shortly increased.

Other industries.—The plaster quarries near Amherst have about eighty men employed, and large shipments are being made to the American market.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers have been steadily employed. Carpenters and joiners were very busy, lathers and plasterers active. Painters and decorators report business dull, and stonecutters were busy. Iron moulders were busy; iron workers and helpers well employed. Machinists and engineers, electrical workers, boilermakers and blacksmiths were busy. Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers were busy. Car builders were active. Pattern makers were busy. Printers and pressmen were busy. Journeymen tailors were well employed. Garment workers were busy, and boot and shoe workers very active. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were busy. Trunk and bag makers were very busy. Barbers were busy. Clerks and stenographers were well employed. Unskilled labour was greatly in demand all through the month.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The general condition of the labour market for the month of September was not quite so favourable as that of August, supply being in excess of the demand, but not to a very great extent. Wet weather interfered with outdoor work. Good progress was made, however, on the new Zion Church, the Royal Bank, and other buildings in Charlottetown. The construction of the Tracadie breakwater, and of the Elmira branch railway, were two prominent sources of employment in the country. The prospects of a good crop gave an optimistic tone to business, and wholesale and retail merchants report sales satisfactory.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The end of the month found all the harvest gathered in and potato digging begun. The crop, on the whole, this year will be up to the average, though there will be a shortage in some sections, occasioned by the unprecedented drought.

Fishing.—Operations in this line were confined mainly to cod and hake fishing, with fairly satisfactory results.

Manufacturing.—The few factories in this province were carried on under normal conditions, the supply of and demand for labour being well balanced. The burning of the condensed milk factory threw a number of men out of employment, and it has been decided not to rebuild, as the business had not been as profitable as was expected.

Railway construction and employment.—The building of the Elmira branch and several new stations were among the features during the month. The holding of the two county exhibitions swelled the passenger receipts this month. In other respects, conditions were normal.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All the skilled trades were active. Unskilled labour was in fair demand.

MONCTON, N.S. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Graves, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Very active conditions prevailed in all the various branches of employment in this locality during the month, maintaining about the same volume of work as that of the two preceding months. In the case of skilled labour the local supply has been about equal to the demand, but owing to the number of operations in progress requiring a large amount of unskilled labour, the demand for the class has been considerably in excess of the local sources of supply and there has been an influx of common labourers. The Moncton Tramways and Gas Company is em-

employing about seventy-five hands upon the street railway bed and about forty more upon the laying of gas mains. The excavations for the waterworks extensions and the laying of concrete walks also employ large crews. Building operations are still active, and the new annex to the Intercolonial Railway general offices, number 4 fire station and the new Methodist parsonage, three of the largest contracts, are being rapidly advanced. The foundations for several new residences have been laid, in addition to a large number in more advanced stages of completion. The Paul Lea Woodworking Company as having an exceptionally active time in filling orders and has much work ahead. Exceptional activity is also reported from the Marvin biscuit factory, the New Brunswick Wire Fence Company, Lewisville brick yards, Acadia barrel factory and the Abrams machine shop. Retail trade still shows good and wholesale trade normal. Real estate remains firm but with few movements. Rents are stationary with a fair choice of houses. Customs duties for August collected at this port amounted to \$6,689, with import value at \$63,973, as compared with duty \$6,154 and import value \$39,890 in August, 1910, being a material increase in both instances. The increases in pay to the Intercolonial Railway clerks and shopmen granted last month and dating back to July were paid this month. No other changes in rates of wages were noted, and hours of labour remain unchanged. Relations between employers and employes still continued cordial, and there was no unrest in evidence.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have had an active and fairly favourable month harvesting grain crops and making marsh hay. Grain is practically all harvested and the cutting of the marshes well advanced, but work has been considerably retarded of late by broken weather. The local apple crop is very large, and there is a surplus of early varieties upon the market, retailing from \$1 to \$2 per barrel. Dairy

products showed an advance, country butter being quoted at 25 cents creamery 30 cents at retail, while cheese is up to 14 cents wholesale; eggs 25 cents per dozen, chickens 20 cents per pound, and potatoes 50 cents per bushel in country market.

Manufacturing.—Unchanged conditions prevailed in all local manufacturing concerns, the usual quota of operatives being employed and actively working in about every instance to fill orders, the volume of which assures a continuance of activity for a considerable time.

Railway construction and employment.—Railway construction locally has been limited to general repair work upon the roadbed of the Intercolonial Railway and yard improvements. Considerable work has been done in the Grand Trunk Pacific terminal yards near the city, where a considerable number of labourers are employed. A subway is being put in under the North Main Street crossing of the Intercolonial Railway where about forty labourers are employed. The overhead bridge on St. George street is also well advanced, the abutments being now ready for the superstructure. About twenty-five men are employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons and carpenters were active, painters and plumbers were busy. Stonecutters and builders' labourers were active with a fair demand. Iron moulders and workers were steady. Machinists and linemen were active, blacksmiths were fairly busy, boilermakers were active and horseshoers steady. Woodworkers were active, upholsterers steady, carmen busy, coopers active; printers, pressmen and bookbinders were active but with local supply equal to demand. Photographers were busy, journeymen tailors and garment workers were active. Bakers, butchers and ice drivers were active. Leather workers and saddlers were busy. Barbers were active, clerks and stenographers busy. Hotel, restaurant employes and laundry workers

were active. Railway crews report active conditions, the heavy amount of both freight and passenger traffic causing considerable special work. Trackmen and freight handlers were very active. Carters, teamsters and expressmen were busy. The demand for unskilled labour continued good, the local supply being insufficient. Wages varied from \$1.50 to \$1.80 per day.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The labour market was very active during September, and all the trades were well employed. Work is progressing on the armory and the contractor was advertising for bricklayers. The planing mill of Atkins Bros. in Fairville is now in full working order. It is equipped with ten machines. On September 6 the steamer *Sincennes* was burned to the water's edge at Cole's Island, on the St. John river. Bank clearings for the three weeks ending September 14 were \$3,874,381, and for the corresponding period last year \$4,361,613, being \$487,232 less in 1911 than in 1910, and \$1,669,044 less than during the four weeks ending August 24 of the current year. The deposits in Government Savings Bank for the month of August were 79,565.29, and the withdrawals \$6,878.51. The Customs receipts for the month of August were \$129,267.46, an increase of \$5,794.99 over the corresponding period of last year. The inland revenue receipts for the month of August were \$18,940.96, an increase of \$3,453.68 as compared with the same period last year. The city cashier paid out \$10,821.06 in wages to civic employes for the month ending September 20.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The apple yield this year has been good, and owing to the

dry season the quality has been of a superior grade. All agricultural products are abundant this season, with the exception of English hay.

Mining.—The Rothwell Coal Company controls a large area in the Grand Lake district, and have just installed a modern mining plant. Active operations are now in progress, and the company expects to be in a position at an early date to undertake large contracts.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All the skilled trades were from active to busy, with unskilled labour busy.

FREDERICTON, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. P. Allen, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The labour market during the month of September differed but little from that of August. There has been no lack of employment for both skilled and unskilled labour. Work on the new Intercolonial Railway station is proceeding briskly, and a large force of men is employed. The work of repairing the Anglican cathedral is going along satisfactorily. All of the local industries are fairly busy. Rafting operations at the booms of the St. John River Log Driving Company were suspended on September 19. The returns have not yet been made up, but it is scarcely likely that the total quantity of logs rafted during the season will exceed 90,000,000 feet. About 20,000,000 feet of logs were hung up at the head of the river, and will not be moved until the ice breaks up next spring. The Canadian Colored Cotton Company's large mill at Marysville closed down on September 14, for two weeks, to allow repairs to be made to the machinery.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers have finished harvesting, and are now gathering their

potato and root crops. The yield is reported to be well above the average, and there has been no scarcity of labour. A very successful agricultural and industrial fair was held in Fredericton from September 16 to September 23. The attendance for the week exceeded thirty-two thousand.

Lumbering.—On account of the depression in the lumber market, operators in this section will curtail their operations during the coming winter from twenty-five to fifty per cent. Wages offered men to work in the woods range from \$28 to \$32 per month.

Railway construction.—The Southamptton Railway Company has a crew of men at work clearing the right of way for a branch line from Maillville on the Gibson branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Hawkshaw on the St. John river, a distance of twelve miles. The Gibson and Minto Railway Company has commenced surveying a line from Gibson, York county, to Minto, Sunbury county, to tap the Grand Lake coal fields. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company authorities are said to be behind the project and may operate the road when completed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Carpenters and masons, painters and decorators have been busy. In the tailoring trade, business has been a little slack. The carriage factories have been running full time. The big influx of visitors to the city during the month kept the bakers very busy. The steamships plying on the St. John river and tributaries have had a big passenger and freight traffic during the month. Cab drivers reaped quite a harvest as also did the carters and draymen. Barbers, hotel clerks and restaurant employes report the past month as being the best of the year. Several hundred non-resident big game hunters from the United States and Great Britain are now in the New Brunswick woods. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred cooks, guides and helpers are employed by them at wages ranging from \$2 to \$4 per day.

NEWCASTLE, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James Falconer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The labour market at the present time is dull; there being very little activity in any branch of trade in this section of the Dominion outside of the lumber business, and that trade is embarrassed by the small demand for lumber in Europe. The lumber merchants are overstocked, and for that reason there will not be as many logs got out this winter as usual. The men will have to depend on the smelt fishing. That industry alone gives employment to about two thousand. There is no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are now through harvesting the grain and are busy getting it threshed. The yield is fairly good. The late oats are threshing out best. The early oats ripened too fast, and consequently are lighter, but on the whole there has been a very good harvest. Potatoes are also a good crop, and so far there is no appearance of rot. The month of August was very warm, and therefore the turnip crop will not be quite as good as was expected.

Fishing.—The fishing season is now over until the river freezes. Smelt and bass fishing will then give employment to a large number of men.

Lumbering.—The sawmills are all running yet, and quite a number of men are in the woods cutting logs for next season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons and carpenters were very quiet in the town, but there is considerable building going on in the country. Painters have done pretty well this season, and plumbers are now quite busy.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. E. Little and P. J. Jobin, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The demand for labour has been well maintained, and general employment was active throughout September, though no new work of any extent was begun. The building trades were very busily engaged and will continue so while the fine weather lasts. There were no labour disputes during the month. The shoe trade has been dull for some time past, but some of the factories are resuming activity. Tourist traffic was very heavy in the early part of September.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy harvesting and indications point to a heavy root and grain crop. Weather conditions were favourable.

Fishing.—Cod fishing on the north shore has been a failure this season, and the fares of the coast vessels have been light.

Railway construction.—The railway from St. Joachim to Murray Bay is being rushed to completion.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Very busy conditions prevailed in the building and metal trades, but shipwrights were quiet. Woodworkers were busy, but carriage and wagon makers and coopers were quiet. The printing and allied trades were active, as were tailors; but garment workers, food and tobacco workers were quiet. Hotel and restaurant employés were very busy in the early part of the month. Transportation employés also were busy, with the exception of ship labourers and long-shoremen, who were somewhat quiet. The supply of unskilled labour was equal to the demand.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour generally has been well employed during September. This applies to all lines of industry. Several large industrial concerns have been advertising in the local papers for help. The weather has been exceptionally good, so that those employed at outside work have had practically no broken time. All the manufacturing concerns report good business, and the different plants have been running to their full capacity. Work is being rushed on the construction of several large building contracts, and full complements of men have been engaged. The retail trade was exceptionally busy during the first half of the month, due to the influx of strangers who visit the city during the period of exhibition. The latter institution also gives employment to a large number of men. This year the weather conditions were such that the gate receipts were behind to the extent of over \$3,000. Otherwise the fair was a success. An important arrangement has been completed, whereby the Quebec Central Railway Company has gone under the control of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. It has been officially announced that the change will in no way affect the staff of the Quebec Central Railway Company in Sherbrooke, nor interfere with the plans approved of for new head offices and other changes contemplated on the road before the deal was taken up. It will mean, however, that the road will be governed by a board in Canada and not, as at present, in London, England. The city valuers have made their report to the city clerk. It shows an increase in valuation of about \$1,000,000 over that of last year. This amount is not made up altogether with regard to new property, but about one-half means an increase on business blocks and premises in the centre of the city. This increased revenue will allow the council to proceed with new projects without increasing the taxes. The valuers, while at work, also took a census of the population. Their report shows an increase in this direction of 691 over 1910, and brings the population up to 16,709. With the population of Lennoxville, which practically adjoins the city of

Sherbrooke, the population of the two places is now well over 18,000 people.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The open weather has allowed the farmers to proceed with their fall work. As a general run, the harvest of grain turned out well, and the crop of potatoes is about the average in quality. In several sections, however, the quantity is light as compared with other years.

Lumbering.—Preparations are being made for lumbering operations, and several camps have already been opened up preparatory for the winter's work.

Manufacturing.—All branches of manufacture were fully employed, and each plant was running full time.

Mining.—The mining industry was fully engaged, and all available men are being taken on at the copper mines in this section, while in the asbestos region the mills and pits are being worked to the limit.

Railway construction.—Construction work on the street railway is suspended in the city. There is considerable work to be done yet, but the company is awaiting the decision of the city council with regard to certain matters now before that body. The different railway companies have extra men at work on the tracks repairing and fixing up prior to the advent of the winter.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were busy. Iron moulders, machinists, and all workmen employed in machine shops were busy. These shops have orders ahead to keep up this state of affairs for some time. Electrical workers, blacksmiths, jewelry workers were active. The wood-working trades were busy, as also were carriage and wagon makers. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were busy. The latter in the wholesale establishments here are now starting on the next summer's goods, and extra hands are being employed. Bakers, confectioners and butchers were busy. Cigar makers were active. Miscellaneous

trades were busy during the month. Railway men, both steam and electric, cabmen, teamsters and expressmen were busy. Unskilled labour was in demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sutton.—Mr. Geo. N. Boright has started up his sawmill in this village, giving employment to some ten or twelve men. The Clark Bros.' tub factory will remain closed for several weeks, or till early winter, when logs can be moved in from the mountains on snow.

Danville.—The brickyard owned by Mr. Emile Simoneau is in full operation, a night and day gang being employed.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph J. Ryan, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour was well employed during the month, and indications are that it will continue so for some time. All the industries were running full time, with the cotton factory and the lumber mills working day and night. The building trades have been exceptionally active this month. Work is being rushed with construction for the Wayagamaack Pulp and Paper Company. Wholesale and retail trade was active. Rates of wages and hours of labour remained the same, with the best of understanding between employers and employés.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have finished harvesting and report a very good crop of grain. Potatoes are also a fair yield, selling at \$1 per bag of 1½ bushel.

Fishing.—There was very little fishing done in this district this month.

Lumbering.—Lumbering has been very active the whole month, most of the mills working night and day.

Manufacturing.—All factories were busy, from the Wabasso Cotton Company to the smallest firm, including sash and door factories, coffin and casket trim-

mings, boot and shoe, glove, cigar or biscuit factories.

Railway construction and employment.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is still at work building a short line from its main line to the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Mills.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All employed in the building trades were kept busy. Iron moulders, iron-workers and helpers and coremakers, machinists and engineers were active. Electrical workers and linemen were busy. Blacksmiths, bicycle workers and horse-shoers were active. Woodworkers were very active this month, and there are good prospects for the rest of the fall and winter. The printing and allied trades were exceptionally active. Journeymen tailors, garment workers, glove makers and boot and shoe workers were all well employed. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, ice drivers, cigar makers and tobacco workers had a busy month. Tanners and curriers had a quiet month, but leather workers and saddlers were fairly active. Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, furriers, hotel, restaurant and theatre employés and laundry workers were all busy. All transportation companies report a good month, with every department busy. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters, teamsters and expressmen also report a busy month. There was a good demand for unskilled labour, but the supply was equal.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The Grès Falls Company is enlarging its pulp mill at the Cape de la Madeleine, and has been exceptionally busy this month manufacturing and shipping pulp.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Victor Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The condition of the labour market during the month was generally satis-

factory. The building trades were not as active as during the preceding month on account of the season being so advanced. The City Corporation is giving employment to many labourers. The Langevin Company, Limited, is enlarging its biscuit factory, where many men and young girls will be employed. Sash and door factories had an active month, employing full staffs. The iron industry also had a good month. Musical instrument factories were very active. The leather industry resumed its former activity; the owners of the tannery are building a large addition for the installation of new machinery. The boot and shoe industry was more active than during the preceding month. The O. Chalifoux & Son's farm implement factory, which is being enlarged, had a good month. Commercial activity is greater this fall than at the corresponding period last year. Retail business was very active; farmers, being through harvesting, come to make their purchases before the bad season sets in. Wholesale business also reported an active month. Banks reported a good month with easy collections. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour. Relations between employers and employés were cordial.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers had good crops in almost all farm products, which find ready buyers at very high prices. Dairy products sold well at good prices. There was a large yield of apples.

Manufacturing.—All manufactures had a good month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons had a rather quiet month. Carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters and decorators were quiet. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters were active. Stonecutters were quiet and builders' labourers well employed. The metal, woodworking, printing, clothing, food and tobacco preparation, leather, mis-

cellaneous and transport trades had a good month. Unskilled labour was very active.

SOREL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Chênevert, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The general condition of the labour market during September differed very little from that of August. All branches of industry continued fairly active. The government shipyards were very active. The dry goods business was very active. Grocers and provision dealers were quite satisfied with the month's trade. In all trades wages are good. Great activity prevailed in the harbour. There never was so large a number of steamers loading with ore and unloading coal.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The hay crop was gathered in good condition; the quantity differs little from that of last year. Vegetables were abundant and sold well. Dairy products also brought good prices. The potato crop, which it was feared would be killed by the warm and dry weather, turns out fine both in quantity and quality. Potatoes are selling from 60 to 65 cents a bushel, but it is believed the fall prices will come down to 45 or 50 cents a bushel.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers and painters had a good month. Iron workers and helpers, machinists, engineers electrical workers, blacksmiths, boiler-makers were fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

In the small towns surrounding Sorel, such as St. Ours, Berthierville, Pierreville, the few manufactures have received large orders, and activity prevails in these places. Farmers harvested good crops.

ST. JOHNS AND IBERVILLE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Pepin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

There was no change in the condition of labour during September. The extensive repair work on the new college and hospital maintained an active demand for labour. Much overtime was worked on the above and other buildings. Two new requests are before the City Council, asking some privileges for new manufactures. The building of the Cluett-Peabody Company is almost completed and machinery is being installed. All the other factories are employing their full staffs, some of them increasing the number of their employés. Business, both wholesale and retail is very prosperous. Banks are doing twice as much business as they did last year. There has been no difficulty between employers and employés.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farm products come to the local market in fairly large quantity, but prices are very high.

Potatoes, \$1.30-1.35 for 90 pounds.

Apples, 30-40c. per peck.

Fresh eggs, 25-30c. per dozen.

Butter, 28-30c. per pound.

Tomatoes, 40-60c. per box.

Plums, 40c per small basket.

Plums, 75c. per large basket.

There is practically no other small fruit, on account of the drought.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were all very active. The metal and engineering trades had a good month, with shipwrights, ship carpenters and caulkers quiet. The woodworking, printing, clothing, food and tobacco preparation, leather, miscellaneous and transport trades had a good month. Unskilled labour was active.

MAISONNEUVE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. F. Girard, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

September was in no way less active than the preceding month and was in every way better than the corresponding month of last year, although there was a few days' slackening in the building trades, caused by a shortage of brick and cement. Business both wholesale and retail was very active and collections easy. There was no change in the rates of wages, except that a few contractors have increased the pay of bricklayers, plasterers and builders' labourers by five to seven and a half cents per hour; but this increase was only partial and in order to secure the best workmen, and there is no sign of its becoming general. The prospects for the winter are very good; work will be continued on several buildings under way and will employ many men all winter.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were all very active, bricklayers, joiners, plasterers and builders' labourers being in demand. Linemen, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, and horseshoers were in demand, the other metal trades being active. Upholsters, polishers and wagon makers were in demand, with the other woodworking trades busy. The printing trades were active, pressmen being in demand. Journeymen tailors were in demand and garment workers active. In the food and tobacco preparation trades bakers were in demand and the others active. The leather trades had a good month. Barbers and delivery employés were in demand. All the transport trades were good, carters and draymen being in demand. Unskilled labour was very active.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. G. Audet, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Customs receipts at this port for August totalled \$1,656,863.27, as against \$1,642,628.62 for the corresponding month of last year, or an increase of \$14,234.85. Post Office receipts for August amounted to \$96,072, as against \$84,978 for the same month last year or an increase of \$11,094. The export trade from Montreal during the present season shows a satisfactory increase over the same period last year. The following table is taken from the official report:

	1911	1910
Wheat.....Bushels.....	8,873,325	10,314,880
Corn.....Bushels.....	4,361,350	691,800
Peas.....Bushels.....	9,566	17,138
Oats.....Bushels.....	4,751,920	3,168,553
Barley.....Bushels.....	35,227	342,121
Rye.....Bushels.....	17,141	63,661
Flax.....Bushels.....	940	.....
Flour.....Bags.....	1,011,533	540,284
Slip.....Bags.....	56,025	13,700
Butter.....Boxes.....	63,051	18,028
Cheese.....Boxes.....	926,956	929,668
Pork.....Barrels.....	1,183	61
Salt pork.....Barrels.....	274,552	227,667
Meat.....Packages.....	88,791	64,999
Apples.....Barrels.....	1,078	584
Hay.....Bales.....	415,912	229,295

Local industries, as a general rule, were all very active.

The skilled trades were from active to very active. Unskilled labour was active.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. Cinq-Mars, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour was well employed during September, but indications are that it will not continue so for the balance of the year in the lumber mills and other large industries at Chaudiere Falls. This is due to the waters of the Ottawa and Gatineau rivers being exceedingly low, thus depriving the mills from getting their logs, also of the water necessary to run all the turbines. At Booth's and Eddy's sawmills, only three-quarters of the summer gang is employed, and the chances are that it will be further reduced before the ice sets in, as the water is getting

lower and lower. The lumbermen not having been able to bring more than three-quarters of their logs to their mills, the cut in the bush next winter will be reduced considerably. Many men who left early to go west for the harvest will not return, according to the hiring agents for the large concerns. Wages for shanty-men will be steady, from \$30 to \$35 a month with board, and \$40 for the best men. The employers will have the choice among the best old hands working in the mills just now. The Corporation of the City of Hull has just given out a few contracts that ought to give employment to some one hundred men until late this fall. They include two new fire stations at a cost of \$10,000 and \$11,000 respectively; an extension of the water works at \$77,000 and repairing the sewer pipes to the extent of \$7,000. Outside of the lumber industry, every other line of business is active. The tradesmen are well employed. Clerks in general stores, especially in hotels, were very busy. There is still great activity for unskilled labour in and around Hull. The farmers throughout the district are well satisfied with the crops.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. Gilchrist, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

September was an active month in nearly every branch of employment. The civic corporation maintained a staff of 900 labourers, but even with this force several works have been left over for next season. The increase of new houses called for considerable sidewalk construction, and the opening and improvement of streets. There is no decline in local building, permits for August amounting to \$262,430, compared with \$146,800 for the corresponding month last year. The city engineer stated that most of the present staff of workmen will be kept on till Christmas. It will be a record season for laying pavements and granolithic walks. Large crews were sent away to the lumber camps, the men in many instances receiving \$2 per month more than

last year. Teamsters, log makers and rollers are paid from \$32 to \$35 per month. The destination of the men frequently governs the rate of wages. The Rescue Mission, which provides cheap meals and lodging for needy applicants, reported only twelve inmates in the middle of the month and these were in demand. Work was begun on a bridge crossing the Rideau canal at Bank street, which will cost \$130,000. The Dominion Government appropriated \$80,000 of this amount and the ratepayers voted the balance on September 7. Two other money by-laws were passed at the same time, one providing \$195,000 for water-works improvement, and the other granting \$60,000 for a high fire pressure system. Wholesale and retail trade was reported active for the month. Merchants benefitted by the largest influx of visitors on record for the annual Central Canada Exhibition. The total attendance at the exhibition is estimated at 175,000 or 18,000 more than last year. Ottawa bank clearings for August were reported at \$16,932,356, being \$1,000,000 more than the previous August. The first three weeks of September showed a drop of \$500,000 compared with the corresponding period of 1910. No labour disputes occurred during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The fall fairs were well patronized by farmers. Exhibits indicated good crops and live stock in favourable condition. The entries of horses at the Ottawa exhibition showed an increase of fifty per cent. over last year. The hay crop was abnormally heavy in the Ottawa valley, and owing to scarcity of labour many meadows were left uncut until the quality of the crop deteriorated. Owing to outside demand, the price of hay advanced a few dollars per ton. Dairy produce rose rapidly in price.

Lumbering.—Normal market conditions prevailed for lumber. Sawmills had difficulty owing to low water, and pulp and paper manufacture was handicapped in the same way. Auxiliary steam and electric power had to be used at extra cost. Owing to reduction of the

lumber cut in one of the largest mills in the Ottawa valley, the owner has enough sawlogs ahead to permit curtailment of usual shanty operations by one-third.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades had an active month. Iron workers were busier than the previous month. The threshing season created a demand for stationary engineers. Upholsterers were well employed. The woodworkers in house furnishing factories were busy. Orders were plentiful in the printing houses. The clothing trades, especially milliners, had a brisk month. Theatre employés were busier than for some months. All branches of transport experienced an active month. The Ottawa Electric Railway Company did a record business during the exhibition, carrying 420,000 people in four days. Unskilled labour was very well employed.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Building, manufacturing, and other industries were active. During the month an order was received by the Canadian Locomotive Works Company, from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, for the building of twenty-five locomotives, to be delivered next year. The local plant has orders ahead now to keep it busy for more than a year. A foundation of cement, on which to build the government boats, has been completed by the Kingston Shipbuilding Company. The keel blocks have been placed in position, and everything is in readiness for building operations. Most of the material is also here. The dry dock presents a very active scene of labour, a large number of men being employed. In the northwestern suburb of the city—Williamville—building operations are now, and for some months past have been, extremely active. The season for boat traffic among the islands is nearing a close, and it is said to have been a great success.

The vessels running out of Kingston report a great season, far better than last year, which was above the average. The Customs revenue at the port of Kingston for the month of August totalled \$41,603.66. A comparison of the revenue for the first five months of the fiscal year, and the same months last year, shows an increase for 1911 of \$30,727.20. The collections at the inland revenue office for the month of August, 1911, were as follows: Spirits, \$5,669.01; malt, \$456.81; tobacco and cigars, \$2,341.52; bonded factory (vinegar) \$336.85; other receipts, \$26; total, \$8,830.10. Let passes were issued during August for grain and coal en route for Montreal as follows: Grain, 1,753,501 bushels; coal, 3,063 tons. The attendance at Queens University just opened is expected to reach 1,700. Last year it was 1,612. There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour reported during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Farming, fishing, lumbering, manufacturing, mining, railway construction, and other industries were active during the month. Six carloads of provisions arrived in the city during the month over the Grand Trunk Railway for the Canadian Northern Railway Company construction camp at Sydenham. This camp has caused considerable business among the farmers in the vicinity of Sydenham. All branches of the skilled trades, as well as unskilled labour, reported an active month.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Arthur Sharp, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The labour market has been active during September. The building trades were more active than in any previous month this year, though no large works were under construction. There are a lot of small dwellings as well as repairs and extensions. The mills are all run-

ning full time, and there is considerable work in other branches. The Peterborough Cheese Board met during the month and disposed of 2,759 boxes at prices ranging from $13\frac{1}{4}$ to $13\frac{3}{4}$ cents, this being the highest price paid this season so far. The sawmill at Bewdley was struck by lightning and burnt to the ground. Wholesale trade was good, and for retailers the trade was satisfactory. The rates of wages and hours of labour remained the same.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agricultural conditions were active, and will likely continue so until the crops are harvested. The potato crop is a failure this season.

Lumbering.—Lumber companies find it difficult to get men to go to the woods. The farmers are at present monopolizing all of the available men. Next month will see a big demand for able bodied men to work in the woods.

Manufacturing.—All the factories are running full time, with the Canadian General Electric Company working overtime. The Wm. Hamilton Company is working night and day shifts in its machine shop.

Railway construction.—The Canadian Pacific Railway grain lines are busy. They are complaining of the scarcity of labour, but expect to have the line from Victoria Harbour finished by December.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers, and gas and steamfitters had plenty of work. Iron moulders, iron workers, machinists and engineers were active. Electrical workers and linemen were very busy. Blacksmiths were active. Boilermakers were working overtime. Woodworkers and upholsterers were active. The printing trades had a busy month. Journeymen tailors, garment workers, bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were active. Leather workers had a good month. Textile workers were busy. Railway and street railway employes, teamsters and expressmen, and those

engaged in connection with navigation, had an active month. Unskilled labour was in active demand at good wages.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Whitby.—The Martin Manufacturing Company and S. Trees & Sons are both enlarging their factories. The former is erecting a large brick building separate from the others, and the latter an extension to the building constructed recently.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

September was a busy month in all lines of industry, both skilled and unskilled labourers having plenty of work. During the earlier part of the month the great influx of visitors to the Canadian National Exhibition gave a stimulus to business. The total attendance was about 916,000, being 79,000 in excess of that of last year. Building continued very active, a number of large contracts being undertaken, which will provide indoor work during the winter for a large number. Building permits were issued in August representing an approximate value of \$1,877,369, as compared with \$1,713,040 for August, 1910. The contract for the erection of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company building of sixteen stories, on the south-east corner of King and Yonge streets, was let to the George A. Fuller Company, of New York, and work begun. The Steele Briggs Seed Company, Limited, is erecting a five story brick warehouse on South Spadina avenue, to cost \$100,000. The Home Life Association is putting a five story addition to its present eight story building on Victoria street, at a cost of \$150,000. The Consolidated Plate Glass Company will erect a warehouse on West Wellington street, to cost \$60,000. A three story building will be erected for the Women's Temperance Union on Gerrard street, at a cost of \$55,000. The assessment of the city for 1912 has been completed, showing a total assessment

of \$343,703,276, an increase of \$37,098,502 over that of the current year, the population being given as 374,672, an increase of 32,681. The receipts of the Toronto Railway for August were \$428,960, as compared with \$386,805 for August, 1910. Inspection by the Medical Health Department of the city into the condition of the bakeshops has shown that many of them are in a highly unsanitary condition. Prosecutions under the Health Act have been begun against some of the worst offenders.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farm work has been unusually well advanced for the season. Heavy rains have improved the pasturage and put the ground in good condition for fall ploughing. Towards the end of the month the farmers were busy harvesting the ensilage crop, which turned out much better than was anticipated. Potatoes and root crops generally were poor.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers were generally active. Orders have been coming in more freely and many establishments have enough in hand to keep them busy for some time. The E. W. Gillett Company is erecting a four story brick factory for the manufacture of baking powder, at the corner of Liberty street and Fraser avenue, to cost \$100,000. A two story brick addition to the Bredin Bakery at Bloor and Dundas streets will be built by the Canada Bread Company, at a cost of \$30,000. Work has been begun on the erection of the Elliott Manufacturing Company's mill for the manufacture of paper boards in the Ashbridge's Marsh district. The capacity of the mill will be 15 tons per day.

Railway construction.—Seventy-five of the new street cars required on account of the extension of the street railway system have been built and put into service. Twenty-five more will be ready in October. The new Harbord street line is in operation, but the other lines were not completed by the end of the month. The Toronto-Trenton division of the Canadian Northern Railway, 105 miles in length, has been completed and will be opened for traffic early in October.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were all busy. Blacksmiths, boilermakers, moulders, machinists, structural steel workers and sheet metal workers were active. Electricians were busy. Brass workers, jewellers and silversmiths had plenty of work. The woodworking trades were well employed. Printers, bookbinders, pressmen, and stereotypers had an active month. Custom tailors were busy during the latter part of the month. Garment workers, hat and cap workers, boot and shoe workers and whitewear workers had plenty of work, manufacturers complaining of a scarcity of female help. The provision and tobacco trades were steady. Harness and leather workers were active. Railway and street railway employes, teamsters, expressmen, sailors, longshoremen and others engaged in transportation had steady work. Hotel and restaurant help, barbers, laundry workers, clerks and salesmen, had an active month. An agreement was concluded between the theatre employers and the Theatrical Stage Employes' Union, giving the latter an increase of twenty-five per cent. in wages. Unskilled labour was generally well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Mimico.—The ratepayers on September 16 adopted a by-law for the installation of the provincial hydro-electric lighting and power system.

North Toronto.—On September 9 the electors ratified by-laws approximating \$45,000 for opening new streets.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Hewlett Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The highly favourable conditions which characterized the industrial situation throughout the summer continued during September. There was the usual falling off of employment in some lines which always occurs at this time of the year, but

otherwise there was little change. Work on the enlargement of the power houses of the Canadian Niagara Power Company and the Electrical Development Company to complete the full designs of the plants, was actively commenced and will be an important employment factor for some time to come. A number of masons, concrete men, structural iron workers and labourers will be employed. At the Queenston quarries twenty stonecutters are engaged in cutting stone for the former building. The new building at the works of the American Cyanamid Company was completed and machinery was being installed. The new armoury building was enclosed, and the new fire station at the south end of the city was finished and occupied. An extension of the Grand Trunk Railway Company's station was nearly finished. Many dwellings were commenced. Sidewalk and sewer construction continued to give a good deal of employment. The Bell Telephone Company occupied its new central exchange building. Financial and commercial conditions were satisfactory.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Late peaches and grapes were harvested in this month, making busy times in the fruit districts, while farmers everywhere were actively engaged with their vegetable and root crops, corn harvest and fall ploughing.

Manufacturing.—Factories of every sort were busy, several running overtime, and others advertising for female workers for steady employment.

Railway construction and employment.—Railway traffic continued to be heavy, though the summer tourist business was falling off.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Every one of the building trades was active, most of them very busy. At times there were a few idle bricklayers. The outlook in these trades is good for October and November. The metal working trades continued busy, though there was some decrease in the rush of work from the previous month. Line-

men were in great demand. Tailors, hat, tie, suspender and shirt makers were all active. Bakers and meat handlers were quieter, but the shredded wheat factory was still very busy, and the canneries were running to their full capacity most of the time. Barbers were quieter, as were also salespeople and hotel and restaurant employés. Delivery employés were active. Freight traffic continued to be very heavy on both steam and electric lines, but the falling off of summer tourist and excursion business was affecting the latter, and autumn schedules were in effect. A few less motormen and conductors were employed. On steam roads there was practically no change in the number of men employed. Steamboat lines were cutting down their services and a number of crews, as well as water-side labourers, were laid off. Teamsters and carters were busy. Unskilled labour was very well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Bridgeburg.—The Lautz Marble Company, of Buffalo, will establish a shop here which will eventually employ forty marble dressers.

Fort Erie and Crystal Beach.—The summer season being over, hundreds of employés of hotels, restaurants and other places of entertainment and amusement were discharged. A large portion of these persons seek employment for the winter in resorts in the Southern States.

ST. CATHERINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The labour market was never more active than for the month of August, proving to be the busiest month of a very active season for the employment of labour. All branches of industry were active to busy, with conditions of employment good. The building trades were rushed, with plenty of work ahead. Contractors refused to take on more work, as they had all they could handle this

season with their present staff and the rush conditions at the mills getting out the necessary material. The contract for the erection of the new buildings for the Towne-Yale Lock Factory was let to the Bishop Construction Company of Montreal and Toronto. The first building, to be ready for occupation on January 1 next, will be of brick, steel and concrete, and cost \$100,000. The work on the new buildings of the Steel and Radiation Company, is progressing very favourably. Owing to the increased volume of trade in the shipping of grain, &c., through the Welland canal, the canal was kept open Sunday, September 11, and will remain open continuously till the close of the season. Business, wholesale and retail, was reported good. The canal employés, employed on locks and bridges, are expecting an increase in their pay. The men formerly received \$1.50 per day, and now the lockmen will receive \$60.00 and bridgemen \$55.00 a month, the same to date back to April last, when the change comes into effect. The mechanics are also to receive an increase.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Fruit men and farmers were busy harvesting crops. The late fruits, peaches, pears, grapes, &c., are proving of very good quality and good average to heavy crops. Tomatoes proved also a better crop than at first anticipated. The shipping companies and canneries were busy to rushed handling the heavy volume of fruit trade.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trades were very busy. The metal and engineering trades were all well employed. The woodworking and furnishing trades were active to busy, with conditions of employment good. The allied printing trades were all busy. Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers were busy. Bakers and confectioners, butchers, and meat cutters, ice cutters and drivers, cigar makers and tobacco workers had a good month. The leather trades were

busy. Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, furriers, hotel and restaurant and theatre employés and laundry workers were active. All lines of transportation were busy. Unskilled labour was well employed, with the supply and demand fairly well balanced.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Thorold.—The very satisfactory conditions of the labour market for last month continued during this month.

Merriton.—Labour was well employed, all mills and factories running full time.

Port Dalhousie.—The labour market proved very satisfactory for the month, the supply and demand being well balanced.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William T. Cooper, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

With a few exceptions, September was a busy month among all classes of skilled and unskilled labour. The building trades continued very busy, and civic work has kept a large number of men steadily employed. The Casselli Chemical Works, of Cleveland, Ohio, have purchased a 160 acre site in the east end, and will erect a mammoth plant here, giving employment to many hundreds of people. Among the products the company will manufacture are mixed acid nitric acid, muriatic acid, sulphuric acid, spelter and lithopone. Mr. Archdale Wilson will erect a large three story factory on Hughson street north. The contracts for the new ten room school on Maple avenue have been awarded, the bulk amount of the tenders is about \$60,000. Customs collections for the port of Hamilton for the month of August amounted to \$202,572.22, an increase of \$20,981.35 over the corresponding month last year. Building permits for August totalled \$246,150, an increase of \$16,050 over the same month last year. A permit has been taken out by the Board of Education for a brick addition to the Trolley street school to cost \$87,500. The Inter-

national Harvester Company has secured a permit for a large addition to its plant, the erection of a brick wood-turning building at a cost of \$245,000. The contract goes to a Welland firm. A permit has been taken out to build a \$65,000 brick factory for the Diamond Flint Glass Company on Trolley street. The factory when completed will be one of the most modern on the continent. The Otis-Fensom Elevator Company is having a brick addition to its factory built at a cost of \$25,000. A permit has been taken out for a brick addition to the Sawyer-Massey Company's factory to cost \$15,000. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending September 2, 9, 16 and 23, as compared with the corresponding weeks of last year, were as follows:—

1911	1910
2,227,007	1,829,183
1,913,684	1,736,460
2,398,872	2,088,678
2,204,337	1,908,171

Both wholesale and retail trade are active and the indications are that the steady tone will continue for the balance of the season. Some of the manufacturers are complaining of the scarcity of girl labour here, especially experienced office workers. In all probability the grocery stores here will close Wednesday afternoons all the year round, and will also shut up at 10 o'clock on Saturday evenings, instead of remaining open until nearly midnight. A motion to this effect will be submitted at the next meeting of the Retail Grocers' Association. The prices of sugar and coal have both advanced during the month. A new company, known as the Climax Good Roads Company, Limited, has been formed with a capitalization of \$40,000. A site has been purchased at the corner of Clark avenue and Barton streets, upon which is being erected a two story building 60 x 72 feet, to manufacture road-making machinery, dumping wagons, &c.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—September was as usual a very busy month with the farmers, fall plowing and threshing operations being in full swing. Fruit growers and truck

gardeners have been marketing large quantities of produce daily during the month. Tomatoes are more plentiful than last year and are of a good quality. Canning factories hereabouts are very busy, and the fruit and vegetables going into the cans are the finest the district produces.

Manufacturing.—Active conditions prevailed in this industry during the month. Many of the large factories are very busy, and some are working overtime. Large additions are being made to some of the establishments, and the indications are that a very busy season is ahead.

Railway construction.—The construction of the Guelph to Hamilton line of the Canadian Pacific Railway is progressing rapidly. Large gangs of men are steadily engaged, and every effort is being put forth to complete the work as soon as possible.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, carpenters, and lathers and plasterers have had a busy month. Plumbers, gas and steam-fitters, and builders' labourers have also been rushed with work. Iron moulders have had steady work. Stove mounters found trade a little more brisk than in the previous month. Horseshoers were well employed, and jewellers and silver-smiths were busy. Carriage workers were busy. Pattern makers found trade rather quiet. Printers were less busy than during the previous month. Pressmen were working steadily. Journeymen tailors were rather quiet during the early part of the month, but improved conditions prevailed toward the close. Garment workers had a fair month. Butchers and meat cutters were busy. Cigar makers and tobacco workers had steady employment. Barbers and broom makers were busy. Stenographers were hard to get. Railway employés had steady employment. Street railway employés and teamsters and expressmen were well employed. Unskilled labour found steady employment, the demand being about equal to the supply.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Grimsby.—On September 5, the rate-payers carried a by-law to grant a loan of \$10,000 to the Radiant Electrical Company. A fine new concrete building is in course of construction for the company. Electric flat irons, chafing dishes, kettles, &c., will be the principal output of the new firm. About twenty-five hands will be employed to start with.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour was well employed during the month, which compared favourably with the preceding month, and was better than the corresponding month of last year. The building trades were especially active, and there has been a strong demand for extra workmen. This will only continue until the present season's work is completed. The scarcity of brick is causing some delay. The iron trades were busy, and from indications more men will be employed during the coming winter than formerly. There is a strong demand for female operatives. Steady employment, under sanitary conditions, with cheerful and pleasant surroundings, is offered by the Penman Manufacturing Company, and the paper box factories. The report of the assessment department gives the city a population of 24,084, an increase over last year of 2,120. The total assessed value is \$13,402,005, an increase over last year of \$853,690. This is the largest increase in population recorded in any year, and exceeded expectations.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy. The root crop in some sections is light. Potatoes this fall will be high.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers were busy. The large new factory erected by the Ham & Nott Manufacturing Company is being equipped with machinery. The Massey Harris Company will occupy

the large additions to its warehouses at once. The large and modernly equipped new moulding shops erected by the Waterous Engine Works Company are nearing completion. The Cockshutt Plough Company is making additions to four departments, costing \$40,000. The additions to the mills of the Penman Manufacturing Company, which will nearly double their capacity, will be completed by the end of the year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, decorators, plumbers, gas and steamfitters, iron and brass moulders, coremakers, machinists and engineers, electrical workers, linemen, metal polishers, buffers and platers, stove mounters, blacksmiths, boilermakers and sheet metal workers were busy. Horseshoers were active. Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers, pattern makers, coopers, printers, pressmen and the allied trades, tailors, tailoresses and shoemakers, bakers and confectioners were busy. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were active. Leather workers and saddlers were busy. Barbers, clerks, delivery employés, hotel and restaurant employés were actively engaged. Laundry workers were busy. Railway trackmen were active. Freight handlers were busy. Street railway employés worked steadily. Carters, draymen and teamsters were busy. Unskilled labour was fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—Labour was well employed; mills and factories ran steadily.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Drever, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Continued activity prevailed in the labour market during September, all the building trades having a very busy month, with good prospects for as long as weather will permit. Contracts have been let for

the new Young Men's Christian Association building, and work commenced thereon. Work is being pushed ahead rapidly on the new factory of the Independent Fire Company. The building was originally to have cost \$50,000, but it is now intended to spend \$60,000 in an up-to-date plant. The Gilson Manufacturing Company is building another extension to its factory; the new addition will be used as a core room. The new Colonial whitewear factory is nearing completion, and will be when finished one of the finest and most modern in Canada. The building, which is 120 x 65 feet, is of solid brick, will cost \$28,000, and will have room for 400 operators. The company expects to move into its new premises about the first of November, when 300 operators will be given immediate employment. The County Council has awarded contracts for two new concrete bridges at a cost of \$4,350, both to be finished this fall. The assessor's roll for the year 1911 has been returned to the City Council, and shows a total assessed value of \$9,262,136, which is an increase of \$339,299.60 over the year 1910. The population of the city is 15,107, an increase of 240 over last year. Customs returns for the month of August were \$23,195.94, an increase of \$1,705.93 over the corresponding month last year. Wholesale and retail merchants report a quiet month. On September 25, Sir James Whitney laid the corner stone of the new Administration Building at the prison farm. There were no changes in rates of wages and no unrest in the labour market reported during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers had a very busy month; fall ploughing, threshing and filling silos. Corn and root crops are below the average, the potato yield being very light and prices high.

Manufacturing.—Satisfactory conditions were reported in nearly all lines of the manufacturing industry, with every reason to anticipate a continuance of activity.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were all actively employed with prospects good till the end of the season. Iron moulders, core makers, and helpers, and tube mill workers were busy. Machinists and electrical workers were well employed. Metal polishers, stove mounters and blacksmiths had a fair month. Piano and organ makers were busy, also sewing machine makers. Sash and door mills were very active. Carriage makers and pattern makers had a fair month. Coopers were very busy. Printers and allied trades, journeymen tailors and garment workers had a fair month; also boot and shoe workers. Railway trackmen were very busy raising tracks through the city to allow for subways on the principal streets under the Grand Trunk Railway. Carters, draymen and teamsters were very active. Unskilled labour had a good month, with the supply and demand about equal.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. F. Gofton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The month of September was a busy one in labour circles, all classes being fully employed, with a demand for help in nearly all branches. Good progress was made on the new buildings under way. The large addition to the Western Shoe Company was completed during the month. There were issued during September, thirteen building permits, valued at \$32,600; these were mostly for workingmen's houses. Shipments and bank clearings were favourable. Business, both wholesale and retail, was very favourable. There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy during the first half of the month doing their fall seeding, and during the latter half

cutting corn and filling their silos. The corn crop is a fairly good one. Market prices remained about the same as last month.

Lumbering.—This industry was active.

Manufacturing.—All plants were busy, and in many of them there was a demand for help. Many of the factories have been enlarged, and this created a greater demand for help.

Railway construction and employment.—Work on the People's Railway was quiet. The Berlin and Waterloo Street Railway Company is putting down a permanent roadbed through Waterloo.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, decorators, paper hangers, plumbers, gas and steamfitters, stonecutters, and builders' labourers, were very busy. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen, were fully employed. Metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers; stove mounters blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers, bicycle workers, tool sharpeners, and horseshoers, were active. Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers, car builders, pattern makers and coopers, were busy. Printers, pressmen, bookbinders, steel and copper plate printers and photo engravers, were all busy. Journeymen tailors were somewhat quiet during the first part of the month, but became active toward the close. Garment workers, glove makers and boot and shoe workers, were very busy. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, ice cutters and drivers were fully employed. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were active. Tanners and curriers, leather workers, saddlers, trunk and bag makers were very busy. Barbers, broom makers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, furriers, hotel, restaurant and theatre employés, laundry workers, cotton workers, suspender workers, glass workers, and rubber workers, were fully employed. Railway employés and freight handlers

were active. Street railway employés, cab drivers, hackmen, carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen, were active, and unskilled labour very busy.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Waterloo.—All classes of labour were fully employed during the month. All manufacturing establishments were busy. The Bithulithic Paving Company has been awarded the contract for the paving of King street from the Alexander House to the car stables, and is busy on the job. The curbing is completed.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Markey, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The industrial and labour conditions of last month continued with but little change. The local factories are mostly all working full time with complete staffs, and some are working overtime. The reports continue very encouraging. Both the foreign and the local demand are keeping up. The certainty of a good crop in the west is credited already with a considerable increase in the demand for local goods; but, indeed, the demand from the Canadian west has been unusually good all season. The organ and piano factories report business excellent, and prospects very bright. The wagon factories are very busy, and the outlook is most encouraging. The furniture manufacturers were very busy. The Stewart Manufacturing Company (stoves and furnaces) finds it difficult to keep up with the demand. The foundry is running to full capacity. Generally speaking, the merchants report business very good. There has been a more or less urgent demand all summer for labour of all kinds, and there is still a fairly active demand for skilled men, such as cabinet makers, bench hands and good general mechanics. There is a constant demand for female help. The demand for unskilled labour is not so great as it was, owing to the fact that a good many men are returning from the country.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, labourers, and all employed in the building trades, were busy. There has been a good demand for both skilled men and labourers. Iron workers, moulders, machinists, &c., were busy. There has been considerable difficulty experienced in securing enough good moulders and stove mounters for the local demand; but the situation is now reported more satisfactory. Blacksmiths and horseshoers were busy. Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, carvers, carriage and wagon makers were all busy. Printers and pressmen, were busy. Journey-men tailors and garment workers were steadily employed. Bakers, butchers and cigar makers were regularly employed. Tanners were working steadily. The demand for unskilled labour is easing off. The rush on the farms is over, and a good many men are returning to the city.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour during September has been as fully employed as during the preceding month. The building trades were actively engaged. Building permits to the value of \$34,795 were issued during August, as against \$13,215 for the same month of 1910. Several large permits were issued, among which was that for St. Andrew's church. A large number of men and teams were employed in the paving of streets and laying of cement walks. In most cases a considerable improvement in business conditions over last year is reported. Wholesale and retail trade has been steady during the month, and merchants are looking forward to a big fall trade. The customs returns for the port of Stratford during the past month totalled \$18,303.17, an increase of \$2,052.08 over the same month last year. No changes in the rates of wages and no trouble in the labour market were reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy during the month sowing fall wheat, threshing, cutting corn and filling silos for the winter. Potatoes were selling for \$1.50 per bag; chickens, 50 cents to 75 cents a pair; apples, \$1 a bag; hay, \$15 a ton.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing establishments were running full time with full staffs.

Railway construction.—Re-laying and improvement of trackage has given employment to extra forces of men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, and plasterers, were busy. Painters, paper hangers, plumbers and builders' labourers were active. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, were active. Machinists, engineers and electrical workers were busy. Blacksmiths and boiler makers were active. Woodworkers, upholsterers, polishers and carriage and wagon makers were active. Coopers were busy. Printers were busily engaged during the month. The clothing trades were busy, especially factory workers. Bakers, confectioners, butchers and cigar makers were active. Harness makers were doing a good business. Barbers, clerks and delivery employes were active. Hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were busy. Railway conductors, engineers, firemen and trainmen were active. Freight handlers, cab drivers, draymen, teamsters and expressmen were busy. Unskilled labour was fully employed.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Wootton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

September has been an exceptionally busy month in all lines of work. Quite a number of buildings are being erected, notably among them being the Canadian Pacific Railway round house; Canadian Pacific Railway bridge over the Thames; Ontario Spring Bed and Mattress Com-

pany's addition; McClary Company three story warehouse; new station for London and Southwestern Traction Company. Besides the above, the Masons are to erect a \$45,000 temple and the Canadian Pacific Railway a \$10,000 station in East London. Several new stores are being erected in the centre of the city. During the first eight months of the year ninety-one permits were issued for the total amount of \$618,224. At the last meeting of the City Council contracts were let for \$29,000 worth of asphalt pavements to be laid this year. The Western Fair held during the month brought thousands of visitors to the city, and was a great incentive to retail trade. Tuckett's cigar factory, a branch from Hamilton, which was closed a couple of years ago, has been opened up again, and has made a demand for help in that line. A number of factories are experiencing difficulties in not being able to secure enough female help. On September 1 coal prices were increased 50 cents a ton in all lines, and now sell at the following prices:—

	Ton.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Ton	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Ton
Chestnut.....	\$7.50	\$3.75	\$2.00
Stove and chestnut.....	7.40	3.70	1.90
Egg and stove.....	7.25	3.65	1.85
Pea.....	6.00	3.00	1.60

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The fruit crop in this section was a good one and apples, pears, plums, peaches and grapes are plentiful and cheap. Experienced farm labour cannot be got here, and it is necessary to employ unexperienced help from the British Isles, who, as soon as they become proficient, leave for Western Canada.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All the skilled trades were from busy to very busy, some working overtime. Unskilled labour was well employed, with supply sufficient to meet the demand.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The general condition of the labour market during the month of September was generally good in this city and district. Towards the close of the month business showed an increase over the first part of the month. Conditions on the Michigan Central Railroad were slightly better than during the mid summer months, and a general revival of traffic is now looked for. On the Pere Marquette and Wabash Railways, conditions continue favourable. Unskilled labour has been well employed, the favourable weather conditions contributing markedly to the employment of that class of labour in civic circles. Brisk business is reported in local industries, with a good supply of fall orders ahead. In the building trades, mechanics were well employed. The Wednesday half holidays in effect during July and August were discontinued September 1. The extension of the hydro-electric power line from St. Thomas to Port Stanley, will be commenced at an early date. It is expected that power will be transmitted before the advent of cold weather.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were generally quiet. Threshing was in order throughout September, with very satisfactory results.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Mechanics employed in the building trades had a good month, and found steady work. Machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths in the local railway shops were busy. Upholsterers report an increase in business towards the end of the month. A good supply of orders is on hand and tailors anticipate a good fall business. Cigar makers and unskilled labour were well employed. Orders have been issued for the resumption of work on the new Michigan Central Railroad round house in this city, and it is expected some forty workmen will be put on the job immediately and the structure rushed to completion. It is stated unofficially that the work will cost in the neighbourhood of \$50,000.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Mr. Alex. Gregory, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

There was little change in the labour market during the past month, all branches being still very active. Contractors were rushing their jobs in order to have them enclosed before the cold weather sets in. Considerable delay was caused by the recent heavy rains, to outside contractors, resulting in having to lay off men quite frequently. Manufacturing of all classes was active. The Wm. Gray & Son Carriage Company resumed operations after two weeks' stock taking, with an increased staff. The outlook for the coming winter appears better than in 1910. Wholesale and retail trade was still active. The City Council has advertised for a large amount of granolithic pavement, to be completed before the season closes. There was no labour trouble reported. Freight traffic was active on all railways, particularly on the Chatham, Wallaceburg & Lake Erie Electric Railway. The work of deepening the Thames river gave employment to a number of men.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy seeding and preparing to harvest sugar beets. The frost on September 18 did considerable damage to tobacco and many farmers were heavy losers. The price of live hogs was from \$6.50 to \$6.75, farmers holding for better prices.

Manufacturing.—The canning companies were working overtime, but the evaporating factory was practically idle for want of fruit.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building, metal, woodworking and printing trades were actively employed. Bricklayers and carpenters especially were in demand. All other skilled trades were employed steadily. Unskilled labour was well employed.

Tilbury.—Building operations were brisk, principally on private houses. Factories were working full time. The contract for a \$26,000 post office was awarded, and work will be commenced in a short time.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The condition of the labour market during the month has been exceedingly active, both for skilled and unskilled labour. There are a great many buildings, mostly dwellings, in course of construction, and several of the manufacturers are building large additions to their plants to keep up with the trade. There is a demand for labour, both skilled and unskilled, and more especially in the building trades. Wholesale and retail trade has been very active.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have practically finished their harvest, which has turned out better than was expected. They are now busy digging roots. Outside of potatoes, roots are a fair crop.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building, metal, engineering, woodworking and furnishing trades were very active, and all connected with them were fully employed. Printers and pressmen were busy. Tailors and garment workers were steadily employed. Bakers, butchers and cigar makers were busy. Barbers report a good month. First-class clerks are in demand. Railway employes were active. Freight handlers were busy.

PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WIL-
LIAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. Urry, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

There has been an improvement in labour conditions in these cities during the last month, and although conditions are not so good for the workers as during the same period last year, they are a great deal better than they were a few months ago. The improvement has been due to the fact that many workers left the cities and a comparatively small number settled in the district. Then the railway camps opened which drew off the unskilled element and made the labour market firmer than it has been all summer. The new factory for the wagon works at Port Arthur has been commenced, and also buildings for a match factory, and in both cities quite a number of residential buildings and blocks have been started, which has fully employed the building operatives still left in the cities. Everywhere there has been quiet and harmony in labour circles. With the increase of work there has been an increased activity in business and commercial circles.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—During the month of September the West Algoma Fair was held in the twin cities, and the farm produce exhibited proved the growth of the agricultural industry and also the high quality of the root and grain crop.

Railway construction and employment.—Railway construction has been very brisk, and contractors report that they have no difficulty in getting all the men they need. The line from Port Arthur east is now in full operation, and some hundreds of men have left these cities for the camps.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The printing and allied trades have been busy all the month, and other trades have also had a steady business. Journeymen tailors, bakers, butchers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, hotel and theatre employés, have all been fully employed, also all workers engaged in transport business. The building trades in all branches have steadied owing to

new buildings started and the leaving of several workers. Unskilled labour was fully employed, and a good deal of public work is now going ahead in both cities.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The labour market has not changed materially during the month. Supply and demand have balanced each other. In some trades there has been a keen demand for skilled workers, the result of special rather than general conditions. Indifferent weather for harvesting throughout the west has steadied the demand for harvest help. Rain and snow have necessitated the delaying of operations in northern Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, with the result that the men released from the fields in the more southern districts will be available for those districts where harvest operations are unusually late. A marked activity in building is apparent. The total building permits up to the end of September represent a proposed expenditure of \$2,594,800 ahead of the complete total for the same period of 1910, which was the record year to that date. The returns show that for the first nine months of the current year, 3,111 permits have been issued, representing 3,694 buildings at a total estimated cost of \$15,828,650. For the same period last year 2,799 permits had been issued for 3,358 buildings at an estimated cost of \$13,233,850. Permits issued during the month of September were over three times as great as during September of 1910. This month there were 311 permits for 376 buildings, costing \$2,547,000. For September of last year there were 287 permits for 330 buildings at a cost of \$814,350. The largest item during the past month was for the Fort Garry hotel, at an estimated cost of \$1,300,000. Up to the end of September there has been much bad weather, which, unless exceptionally favourable weather is enjoyed during the early part of October, will result in material depreciation in the value

of the crop. On this account, many of those erecting large buildings may not hasten operations. The crop has not moved out as quickly as was anticipated. Business generally is active, but is not showing the expansion anticipated. The bank clearings for September amounted to \$86,640,717, as compared with \$76,957,048 in September, 1910.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Harvesting and threshing in the southern parts of the Province are practically completed, and the average of the crop will be quite up to expectations. In the northern parts of the Province there is still much threshing to do.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. Fulcher, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour was very busy during the past month. The demand for bricklayers, carpenters and builders' labourers exceeded the supply. Work has been commenced on laying the rails for the Brandon Street Railway. Great progress has been made on street paving by the City Council, several of the main streets being finished. Tenders are being called for a fireproof addition to the Brandon Steam Laundry; also a cold storage building for the Brandon Creamery.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The crops, which were very good, have all been harvested, and threshing is well under way.

Manufacturing.—The manufacturing companies are all working full time, and several of them are very busy and working overtime.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were very busy with the exception of painters, decora-

tors and paperhangers, who were dull. All the other skilled trades were from active to very busy, and unskilled labour was also very busy.

REGINA, SASK., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. B. McNeil, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Since the beginning of the month labour, in general, has been employed to a larger extent than the preceding month, and the month compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year. Apparently the supply of labour, generally speaking, is sufficient to meet the present demands, though prospects for a busy fall are very bright. The building trades chiefly, will benefit in this direction owing to the number of large buildings now in course of construction. Both wholesale and retail trades continued to experience general business activity.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Cutting is all but a thing of the past and threshing is in progress throughout the district. Though no official statement has been given concerning the yield, reports are current that there is not so much harm done to the grain as was at first anticipated.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons have been fairly active. Carpenters and joiners were well employed. Lathers and plasterers were busy. Painters and paperhangers, though very quiet at the beginning of the month, were well employed towards the end. Plumbers and steamfitters were very active. Stonecutters and builders' labourers were busy. Machinists and engineers were active, also electrical workers. Bicycle workers were quiet. All branches of the printing trades experienced an active month. Journeymen tailors and garment workers

were busy. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were active. Barbers were well employed, also clerks, stenographers and delivery employes. Hotel and restaurant employes were active. Laundry workers were very active. Cabdrivers, hackmen, carters and draymen were busy. Teamsters and expressmen were active. Unskilled labour was active.

EDMONTON, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. C. Foley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour generally was very active during the month, building operations were brisk, and all classes of labour were fully employed. The Great Northern Tannery Company is preparing for the immediate erection of an extension plant. The new Tegler block of seven stories is nearing completion, and James Ramsey has opened up a departmental store, using the first three floors. Work has commenced on a sewer system in the east end. This sewer when completed will be 3,290 feet in length, and of this 3,000 feet will be tunnel work exclusively. It will be 100 feet below the surface of the ground. The sewer main is ten feet, six inches in diameter, and constructed of concrete blocks reinforced by steel bands, and also supported by concrete backing. The expansion in the city's distributing and industrial business continues, as indicated by the figures for bank clearings and customs shown below:—

	Aug. 1910	Aug., 1911	Inc.
Customs Returns.....	\$ 32,811	\$ 62,104	89½%
Building permits.....	133,900	611,440	356%
Bank clearings.....	6,274,604	9,543,495	52 %
Post Office (stamps only) .	6,184	9,625	55½%
<i>Street Railway—</i>			
Passengers carried.....	389,639	663,242	70 %
Revenue.....	\$ 17,059	27,708	62 %
Homestead entries.....	478	578	21 %

The following comparison shows the returns for the first eight months of the past three years:

	1909	1910	1911	Inc. 1911 over 1910
Cust. Ret.	\$ 175,769	\$ 219,573	\$ 417,812	90 %
Bldg. Perm.	1,466,246	1,650,692	2,706,780	64%
Bank Clear.	31,732,576	42,028,729	70,315,003	67%
P.O. (St'm's Only)	44,827	50,595	68,557	35½%
St. Rwy—				
Pass. Car.	1,206,238	2,299,762	3,768,004	63½%
Revenue.	\$ 52,281	\$ 99,198	\$ 158,097	60 %
Hom. Entr.		3,448	3,448	20½%

The expansion in wholesale and industrial business naturally necessitates expansion in other lines, and the demand for office premises, stores and residences has been such as to promote activity in the building trades, and the demand for premises is still far in excess of the supply. All railway freight departments report the Edmonton earnings of their respective roads as enormously in excess of previous years.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—While weather conditions were most unfavourable, a large percentage of the grain was harvested without any very serious damage, and a very large yield is anticipated.

Lumbering.—All mills are working to their full capacity, as there is a steady demand for native lumber.

Mining.—Great developments are taking place in the coal industry, and it is estimated that by the time the heavy demand comes in the fall, mines in Edmonton, Strathcona and vicinity will be producing 2,500 tons daily.

Railway construction.—Reports from the grading camps west of the city are to the effect that good progress is being made on the main lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railways.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Plumbers and steamfitters renewed their agreement with the master plumbers by which the men receive an increase of 2½ cents per hour. All classes of labour were well employed during the month, the supply and demand being about equal.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. M. Ritchie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

There is very little change in labour conditions in September over August, with the exception of the harvesting finding employment for some who were idle before harvesting commenced. Building operations continued dull for this time of the year, and as there has been little hope that it would improve this season, the brick making fell off in quantity, and now there is likely to be a shortage if building should get brisk.

Coal mining in this district is standing still and the price of coal rising, with the supply not nearly equal to the demand made in the city. The overhead traffic bridge is almost ready for the steel upper structure. When finished it will be a great advantage to teaming in the city. The City of Lethbridge has 122 men employed on the streets, with twelve teams at work. The contractors for sewers and water mains have 134 men and four trenching machines at work. The Alberta Government has thirty-five men at work in the city; they are putting the telephone wires underground. Building permits for August were 17, value \$63,590.00. Up to September 24 there were twenty permits issued valued at \$77,094, showing a slight increase over last month. The customs returns for August were \$42,920.93, for the same month of 1910 the amount was \$28,840.60. For July of this year it was \$42,690.75. Homesteads filed in August—55; pre-emptions—10; purchased—4; total—69 entries. Bank clearings for August totalled \$2,314,989.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The cutting of grain in this district is nearly over. Wet weather has been keeping it back, but mostly all are satisfied with the crop.

Mining.—The Lethbridge Collieries are developing the mines and getting ready to hoist coal. Twelve cottages have been

built for miners besides others by private parties. The Chinook Mines Company is building a power house and hoisting tippie, and putting up cottages for miners. There are only two small coal mines in the district putting coal on the market. The two flour mills here are both busy, one of them working at night.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades, considering the number of men and the season, were dull. Electrical workers were busy. Printers and pressmen were very busy. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were very busy, as well as bakers and confectioners. Hotel and restaurant employes and laundry workers were busy. Teamsters were busy. Unskilled labour was well employed.

NELSON, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. B. Dockstader, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The general condition of labour during the month of September throughout the Kootenay district was normal, so far as the lumbering industry was concerned, but quiet as regards quartz mining and transportation, owing to the strike of the coal miners in East Kootenay and adjoining territory in Alberta. Many of the best coal miners in this district have left, and should the strike continue throughout the coming winter the suffering will be greatly multiplied.

The Standard mine situated in the Slocan district, is proving one of the greatest silver-lead mines within the Province of British Columbia. It is reported that the concentrator will be in operation by the end of October. Another Slocan mining property it is reported will start operations about the end of October, known as the "Alpha." This property was operated during 1904, when about 800 tons of silver-lead ore was shipped, which gave average smelter returns of 107 ounces of silver and sixty-four per cent. lead. This property adjoins the

"Standard." The restoration and operation of the Kaslo & Slocan Railway is to be proceeded with at an early date, the Provincial government having promised financial aid to this railway. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has a force of men on construction of a new spur of several miles length, from Three Forks, B.C., to the Lucky Jim mines, McGuigan and Whitewater, although report says the Lucky Jim is the furthest objective point for the immediate present. The total number of passengers carried by the Nelson Street Railway Company for the week ending September 14, was 6,993, bringing in a revenue of \$291.35.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Permission to build the subway at the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Columbia avenue was granted to North Vancouver by the Board of Railway Commissioners, it being assumed that the work will cost \$25,000. The British Columbia Electric Railway Company called for tenders for the rebuilding of the Kitsilano bridge so as to provide accommodation for double tracking. The Norton-Griffiths Construction Company was awarded the contract for the new King Edward High School on Eleventh Avenue for \$125,665.

The Vancouver Harbor and Dock Extension Company, with \$10,000,000 capital, was incorporated to undertake large harbor developments here. Building permits for the first twenty days of this month reached a total of \$1,229,050, or roughly \$76,000 a day for the working days. For the present year to the middle of this month they amounted to \$13,017,042. Total for the whole of 1910, \$13,150,365. It has been stated that Vancouver will have a new depot for the Canadian Pacific Railway and that a new freight yard will be constructed at Coquitlam, upon which work will be started forthwith. The Health Committee decided to call for tenders for the erec-

tion of the new isolation hospital for the city, to cost probably \$56,000. The new pier of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, next to the North Vancouver ferry slip is nearly finished, and will extend out in deep water 500 feet. It will be ready for use by October 15. The real estate market was inactive in business locations, though in Greater Vancouver there has been a steady and consistent demand for lots in sub-divisions at firm prices. The White Pass & Yukon Railway reports gross earnings for the six months ended June 30, \$397,130, against \$413,334 for the same period of last year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The state of trade was fair in the building trades, the weather being most favourable for outside work. The sheet metal workers, however, report trade quiet. Machinists were dull. The different branches of the woodworking industry reported activity. Work has been dull in most of the job printing offices, though the larger plants report the state of trade fair. The newspapers have decreased their forces slightly. Butchers and meat cutters were active. Cigar makers report trade exceedingly dull owing to competition of eastern made cigars. Leather workers report trade fair. Barbers report trade fair, with a surplus of men, mostly new arrivals. Clerks and stenographers were very much overcrowded. All carriers report freight and passenger traffic as active.

DISTRICT NOTES.

North Vancouver.—Development work, new roads, sewers, etc., serve to steady the price of real estate. Optimism prevails for fall business. The building trades and Wallace's shipyards were very active.

Prince Rupert.—By a vote of 414 to 44 the ratepayers ratified the agreement with respect to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company's taxation, and by a vote of 331 to 125 sanctioned the by-law to provide \$550,000 for the purpose of installing permanent water works and a hydro-electric system.

Point Grey (suburb of Vancouver).—Building permits were, for June, \$109,050; July, \$159,200; August, \$329,100.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Chow, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour conditions in this locality during September have been similar to those of the previous month. Building continued active and unskilled labour was largely employed. Work has commenced on the construction of the library block and two new wings of the Provincial Parliament buildings. The total cost will be about \$1,000,000, and it is expected will be completed in about three years. The City Council recently awarded contracts for about 135,000 yards of street paving at a cost of approximately \$1.40 per yard. This is in addition to the large contracts already in hand. At the present time the city is employing a larger number of men than ever before, about 1,600 being engaged on sewer, drain and sidewalk construction, and about 400 in the waterworks department. The street paving contractors employ fully 1,000 men as well as a large number of teams. The Victoria Trades and Labour Council has recently opened an Employment and Statistical Bureau, and will register the name of every person (union or non-union) requiring employment, without charge, and will endeavour to provide capable help at a nominal fee of 50 cents to the one employed. It will take the names of those who have furnished rooms or houses to let, or those who have accommodation for families. In connection with the agency a bureau of statistics will be formed. Sixty applications for employment were received during the first two weeks. The scheme meets with the hearty approval of all the workers in this vicinity. The Union Club of this city has commenced the erection of a new club house at a cost of \$100,000. The British Columbia Telephone Company is erecting a new building, to be used as a telephone exchange and offices, at a cost of \$60,000.

The bank clearings for the first eight months of the year amounted to \$89,126,650, as against \$64,261,995 for the same period of 1910. For August, 1911, the clearings amounted to \$11,394,981, as compared with \$8,865,350, for the same month a year ago. The value of building permits for August, 1911, amounted to \$429,960, compared with \$335,375 for July, and \$212,814 for August, 1910.

The customs duties for August amounted to \$171,317; head tax on Chinese, \$204,042, making a total of \$375,359. The traffic returns of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company's lines show that the number of passengers carried during August was 773,958, compared with 504,253, for August, 1910. The total revenue from the timber branch of the Department of Lands for August, 1911, was \$188,379.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The crops in this locality, excepting some of the root crops, are harvested and may be said to be a fair average. Generally speaking, the fruit crop will not be as good as last year.

Fishing.—The salmon fishing season for 1911 is practically over, the estimated pack for the year being about 750,000 cases, which is better than was thought likely earlier in the season. In 1910 the total pack was 762,201 cases, but the catch of sockeye salmon was far larger than this season. The sockeyes, which are the most valuable of the salmon tribe, were scarce this season, and the total catch amounted to 365,000 in comparison with 566,000 cases last season. The whaling stations have made good catches recently. At one of the stations a monster sperm whale was secured from which ninety barrels of oil was taken. The catch at the two stations this season will surpass any former year.

Lumbering.—The lumbering industry is in a flourishing condition, all the mills running to their full capacity.

Manufacturing.—All the various manufacturing firms are well employed, with good prospects for the future. A new

shingle mill has recently been erected in this city, and is now in running order, employing about twenty-five hands.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The various branches of the building trades report work as brisk, with an ample supply of help. The majority of the metal and engineering trades report work as about normal, but the machinists report work as dull. Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon makers were fair. Shingle weavers report work as good. The printing and allied trades have been steadily employed. Tailors report work as dull. Cigar makers were active. Leather workers, etc., have been steadily employed. Barbers, teamsters, clerks, stenographers, waiters, laundry workers, etc., have been fully employed during the month. Unskilled labour was well employed, but there were some men out of employment.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The condition of labour in this district has shown very little change since last month, nearly all of the different branches of industry having been fairly active. There is still a good deal of outside work for unskilled labour, but the supply of men is larger than the demand. Business is reported as good, and the flow of travellers keeps up to that of the summer months. There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, but the Western Fuel Company

and its underground employés have agreed upon a two years' contract at the same rate of wages as in the agreement which has just expired.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers of the district are busy with fall work.

Lumbering.—The sawmills and logging camps are still working actively.

Mining.—The coal mines of this city are working steadily, and with a few exceptions, so are the other mines of the district.

Railway construction.—Tracklaying on the extension of the railway to Alberni is about completed, and the Eastern & Nanaimo Railway Company is calling for tenders for clearing the right of way for another branch to Comox.

There is a lot of work being done in this city in the way of street paving, sidewalk and sewerage construction, employing a large number of men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons report work as active. Carpenters and joiners were still actively employed on new buildings, and repairing and improving old ones. Painters and paperhangers were active. Plumbers were very active, largely on account of the installation of the sewerage system through the city. Builders' labourers have had a good month. Blacksmiths and carriagemakers report work as active. Printers have been active during the month. Teamsters and expressmen have had a good month. Unskilled labour has been well employed, but the supply of men has been larger than the demand throughout the district.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA.

THE twenty-seventh annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was held in the City of Calgary, Alta., from September 11 to 16. This was the first time that the Congress has met in the Province of

Alberta, and the attendance of delegates was the largest on record.

Fraternal greetings from organized labour in the city were extended by Mr. W. J. Dyson, president of the Trades and Labour Council, while a civic wel-

come was extended by Mayor J. W. Mitchell, and that of the province by the Premier, Honourable A. L. Sifton. Mr. I. S. G. Van Wart, ex-sheriff; Mr. Arthur Masters, Mr. R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, and Mr. Frank J. Duffy, of Indianapolis, Ind., general secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour, also contributed short addresses to the opening proceedings. The various expressions of good-will were replied to by the President of the Congress, Mr. William Glockling of Toronto, Ont.

The report of the Credential Committee showed 195 delegates entitled to take part in the proceedings—seventeen Trades and Labour Councils being represented by thirty-six delegates and 113 local and district international trade unions by 1358 delegates. There was one delegate from the Provincial Federation of Labour and one fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour.

Report of the Executive Council.

The following is a summary of the report of the Executive: In opening, the best wishes of Congress were extended to their Majesties King George and Queen Mary for a long and happy reign. Congratulations were offered to the British Labour Party on its success in the recent elections as well as to the Labour Government of Australia. Gratification was expressed at the success of the officers of the American Federation of Labour in winning in the United States Supreme Court the appeal against the committal order in the Buck case. Organized labour was urged to come to the defence of John J. McNamara, charged with being connected with the dynamiting of the *Los Angeles Times* building. The Executive Council stated that they believed that the pending reciprocal trade agreement between Canada and the United States was in the interests of the Canadian people. The interview with the Federal Government was reported upon, as was also the progress of legislation affecting labour in the Dominion Parliament. The Ex-

ecutive had refused to accept the eight-hour bill in its amended form, and asked Congress to make a pronouncement. Under the heading of immigration, it was reported that in numbers of instances men had been sent from the Old Country under misrepresentation as to working conditions in Canada; that the matter had been called to the attention of the Minister of the Interior, who had acted promptly in an endeavour to counteract the effect of the misrepresentation. Protests had been made against the relaxation of the \$25 landing money provision in the immigration regulations, and the Congress was urged to declare on the subject. After referring to the announcement that Japan had given notice of the termination of the existing treaty with Great Britain, the Executive reported that a perfect understanding had been arrived at between the Congress and the American Federation of Labour in regard to the autonomy of each. The Executive was pleased at the increased activity of the workers in seeking to elect their own representatives to Parliament. Reference was made to the strikes of the United Mine Workers in Nova Scotia and the members were commended for the fight which had been waged. Referring to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the Executive stated that careful inquiry should be made into the cause of the western miners who are now on strike, and whose cases have just recently been investigated by a Board of Conciliation. It was also suggested that recent legal decisions indicate changes being required in the Act, and these should be carefully considered. The Privy Council having given leave to appeal from the decision in Manitoba refusing the surrender of Fedorenko, the Russian refugee, the Executive recommended that every effort be made to have the Minister of Justice refuse his surrender. The correspondence which took place between the Executive and the Department of Labour on the question of Imperial Labour Exchanges and the remarks of the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the subject when it was before the recent

Imperial Conference were embodied in the report, and credit was given to the Canadian Premier for the defeat of the proposition. Approval of the claim for the appointment of fair-wage officers by municipal bodies to enforce fair-wage regulations was expressed. In conclusion the Executive recommended that the business of the convention be dealt with so as to prevent hasty action.

Report of Provincial Executive Committees.

The reports of the Provincial Executive Committees may be summarized as follows:—

British Columbia.—A large number of new unions have been formed in the coast cities, and organized labour's forces are keeping pace with the rapid development of the province. The report contained a copy of the memorial presented to Premier McBride and members of the Executive Council asking for earnest consideration of the matters contained therein, all of which affected the welfare of the wage-earners of British Columbia. A copy of the reply of the Premier was given. Appreciation was expressed for the passage of the Coal Mines Regulation Act at the last session. Reference was made to the first annual convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour, which was held in Victoria in the month of March.

Alberta.—A deputation waited on the Premier at the opening of the last session of the Legislature, and presented an outline of some of the legislation deemed essential to the wage-earners of Alberta. None of this, however, had been passed. Reference was made to an effort by the Builders' Exchanges of Edmonton and Calgary to secure mechanics from abroad at a time when there were plenty of unemployed men. The effect of the jurisdictional disputes of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour on local unions in some of the cities of the province was referred to, as was also the outlook for the formation of a Provincial Federation of Labour. Reference was made to the disagreement between the Western Coal

Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America, and the efforts which had been made to bring about a settlement. Mention was also made of the dispute between the electrical workers and the City of Edmonton which was settled by a conciliation board appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Saskatchewan.—The Committee reported that at the last session of the Legislature a workmen's compensation act had been passed, to go into force on November 1, 1911. Other concessions secured were an amendment to the Cities Act granting householders the municipal franchise and the option of lowering the tax on improvements. The minimum number of employés necessary to bring an establishment employing labour under the provisions of the Factory Act has been reduced from five to three, but the limit of working hours has been increased from forty-five to forty-eight. A labour bureau has been opened by the Government. It was recommended that the scope of the office of secretary-treasurer of the Congress be enlarged and a sufficient salary be paid so that the official could give his entire attention to the work of the Congress.

Manitoba.—The Committee waited on the local Government and presented their claims for legislation on matters referred to them. Efforts have been made to have a better enforcement of the Factory Act. The attention of the Executive Council had been called to the relaxing of the immigration regulations requiring immigrants to be in possession of \$25 landing money, with the result that the Immigration Department had undertaken to conduct an investigation. The Committee was of the opinion that the Congress should endeavour to offset the advertising campaign carried on in Great Britain to induce the immigration of artisans to Canada. No legislation in the interests of the workers had been secured during the year.

Ontario.—The committee interviewed the Ontario Cabinet on the matters referred back by the previous convention. To the requests submitted the

Premier had replied by letter, pointing out the cases where existing legislation was sufficient to meet the complaints.

Quebec.—The Committee waited on the Provincial Cabinet and presented the claims of organized labour for new legislation and the enforcement of existing laws. Regulations relating to foundries had been passed by the Executive Council and the Committee hoped that inspectors would be appointed to have the same enforced. It was stated that national trade unionism was disappearing in the province. The Executive of the Congress was urged to have the American Federation of Labour appoint an organizer speaking both French and English for Eastern Canada.

New Brunswick.—The secretary of the Trades and Labour Council of St. John reported on the progress of the labour movement in that City, and urged that an organizer be sent. The report from Moncton dealt with the efforts being made there to form organizations.

Nova Scotia.—After asking for action for the better organization of the workers of the Province, the Committee reported the coming into operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act. A delegation had asked for the better enforcement of the law relating to the hours of labour for women and children. Acts providing for the prevention of accidents by fire in hotels, and also for egress from places of amusement had been passed. Reference was made to several strikes as well as to the frustration of the efforts to organize the workers in the steel industry, and recommendation made that a systematic campaign be undertaken and organizers sent into the province. The reports also contained a statement referring to the Springhill coal strike and the terms of settlement.

Report of Fraternal Delegate.

Mr. R. P. Pettypiece, of Vancouver, B.C., delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labour, which was held in St. Louis, Mo., in November, 1910, presented a resumé of the proceedings, pointing out the matters of especial interest to the Congress.

Report of Parliamentary Solicitor.

Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, Ont., parliamentary solicitor, reported on the matters of interest to labour which had been brought before the Dominion Parliament in the form of proposed legislation or answers to inquiries which had been made from the Government. The subjects included Railway Act Amendment, Railway Accidents, Railway Mail Clerks, Accidents on Canadian Railways, Labour Conditions on National Transcontinental Railways, Wages of Labourers on Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Railway Carmen, Boiler Inspection Act, Bi-Weekly wages on Railways, the Senate, Co-Operative Credit Societies Unclaimed Bank Balances, Immigration, the Salvation Army, the Chinese Immigration Act Amendment, Japanese and Hindoo Immigration, Workmen's Compensation, Daylight Saving Act, Tipping, Loadline on Ships, Dominion Election Act, Letter Carriers' Superannuation, Toronto Mail Collectors, Explosives, Manufacture of Matches with Phosphorus, Springhill Strike, Mergers, Proportional Representation, Wireless Telegraphy on Passenger Vessels, Old Age Pensions, Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the Intercolonial Railway, Alien Labour Act, Fair Wage Clause in Quebec Bridge Contract, Sick Mariners and the Eight-Hour Bill.

Reports of Organizers.

William Gloeking, of Toronto, Ont., reported on organization in the province of Ontario, stating that he found a weak condition of organization in many places, and urged that more attention be given to the strengthening of the weaker unions.

J. C. Watters, of Victoria, B.C., submitted a report of the places and unions visited in British Columbia. He described the conditions in each of the localities, and the efforts made to increase interest in the districts where organizations were dormant.

The report of George Howell, of Calgary, Alta., for the province of Alberta, showed that an active interest is being taken in the work of the Congress.

Report of Committee on Reports.

The report of the committee to which the above reports were referred concurred in the report of the Executive Committee with the exception of the clause referring to reciprocity, which the Committee recommended should be debated. Among the other recommendations were: That a campaign be urged for subscriptions to the McNamara defence fund; that the Executive keep up the agitation for making the immigration law effective; that the Congress endorse independent political action by the provincial executives or federations. The Provincial Executive Committees' reports were in the main concurred in. It was recommended in regard to a jurisdictional dispute referred to in the Alberta report that it be left to the various departments of the American Federation of Labour. The recommendation of the Saskatchewan Committee relating to a permanent secretary-treasurer of the Congress was not favourably considered. The placing of organizers in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia was approved, and a recommendation made that the Executive endeavour to have a commission appointed to inquire into the conditions of the steel industry of the latter province.

The report of the Solicitor, as well as those of the fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour, and the organizers were concurred in.

When the Solicitor was reporting on the course of the Bi-Weekly Wages Bill in the Senate, and before the report had been referred to Committee, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"That the insult to organized labour by those who appeared before the Senate Committee in opposition to the Bill in referring to workingmen as being improvident be protested against by the Executive."

Subsequently a further resolution was passed instructing the Executive to press for this legislation.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed receipts for the year, including

balance from last year, of \$12,496.60; expenditure, \$9,139.64; leaving a balance of \$3,356.96. The report was referred to the Audit Committee, which later reported that the accounts had been found correct.

Appropriations.

The following appropriations were made under recommendations of the Ways and Means Committee:

To the Secretary, \$800; \$400 to the fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour; \$15 to the caretaker of the hall; \$50 to the Moral, Social and Reform Council; \$50 to W. R. Trotter for work in connection with immigration matters; \$300 to District 18, United Mine Workers; and payment of hotel expenses of fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour.

Fraternal Message.

Mr. Frank J. Duffy, of Indianapolis, Ind., fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour, presented fraternal greetings. He gave a review of the problems confronting the wage-earners of the United States and the progress which has been made both in the political and industrial field by the organized labour forces of that country, and pointed out that the questions which he had heard discussed in the convention were similar to those which had, from time to time, been before the American Federation of Labour. The McNamara case was reviewed at length.

Moral and Social Reform.

A communication was received from Rev. J. G. Shearer, Secretary of the Moral and Social Reform Council, referring to proposed amendments to the criminal code in regard to race track gambling and social vice, and asking the support of the Congress in an endeavour to secure the desired changes. The letter was referred to a special committee of one delegate from each province. The report of the committee admitted the importance of seeking to check the evils complained of, but pointed out that

gambling is a part of the existing economic order, and that as economic conditions change so do social institutions. Race track gambling was considered a minor issue as compared with gambling on the stock exchange, where men are endeavouring to control all the means and necessities of life to the great disadvantage of society as a whole. The report advised that the Congress continue to co-operate as heretofore and help to have the amendments suggested become law. In the matter of social vice, the Committee agreed to the suggested amendments recognizing the need of controlling segregated areas and of protecting girls and women working in factories and the like from the vicious attentions of officials in charge. It was pointed out that the pittance paid for female labour in industrial centres is to a great extent responsible for the existence of the social evil. The committee expressed its belief that the solution is only to be found in the ultimate social and economic equality of the sexes. In the meantime it welcomed any move that tends to alleviate the conditions to which a percentage of the women and girls of the working classes are exposed.

A lengthy discussion took place on the report of the committee, which was finally adopted on a vote of fifty-two to fifty.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Four resolutions asking for amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and two calling for a repeal of the law, were introduced, and referred to a special committee composed of one delegate from each trade affected by the Act. The committee recommended the following as a substitute for the resolutions submitted: "That this Congress instruct its Executive Officers to press for the repeal of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act." After considerable discussion the committee's report was defeated by a vote of seventy to sixty-five. Upon inquiry of the Chairman of the Committee as to what disposition would be made of the resolutions, in view of the action of the convention on the committee's report, the President stated

that the resolutions in question should be referred to the Resolutions Committee, after which the following motion was adopted:

While this Congress still believes in the principle of investigation and conciliation, and while recognizing that benefits have accrued at times to various bodies of workmen under the operation of the Lemieux Act, yet in view of decisions and rulings and delays of the Department of Labour in connection with the administration of the Act and in consequence of judicial decisions like that of Judge Townshend, in the Province of Nova Scotia, determining that feeding a starving man on strike is an offence under the Act: Be it resolved, that this Congress ask for the repeal of the Act.

Internal Affairs.

The Constitution was amended providing for giving international unions, which affiliated all their Canadian unions, representation by one delegate elected from their Canadian membership.

Article VI was amended by adding to the list of standing committees a Label Committee, to which all matters pertaining to label matters should be referred.

Section nine of the Platform of Principles providing for exclusion of Chinese was changed so as to include all Orientals.

The following resolutions dealing with Congress matters were referred to the Executive:

That particular attention be paid to organizing mechanics and other workmen in the rural towns.

That the constitution of the federal labour unions be printed in the Ruthenian and Polish languages.

That the secretary send to all affiliated unions, at least four times a year, information as to the most important proposed legislation affecting labour.

Workmen's Compensation.

A resolution setting forth that the Workmen's Compensation Act of Alberta was limited in its scope, and the amount of compensation inadequate, was adopted, and the Provincial Executive of Alberta was instructed to take steps to secure the passage of amendments to remedy the defects complained of. It was also decided to ask that the electricians employed on power, light, telephone and telegraph lines be included in the list of those entitled to benefit under the law.

The following resolution was concurred in:

Whereas recent decisions in connection with the "Workman's Compensation Act," in British Columbia provide: "That no compensation shall be allowed in

the case of death where the plaintiffs at the time of the accident were not residing in the provinces," and whereas the aforementioned decision is now being used as a basis of protest in the province of Alberta and will without doubt be brought forward in other provinces in the Dominion; and whereas District 18, United Mine Workers of America in conjunction with District 6, Western Federation of Miners have made appeal against such ruling to the Privy Council of Great Britain; be it resolved that a time be agreed on when the matter will receive the special attention of the convention.

In accordance with the terms of the resolution the convention gave the subject earnest consideration. The necessity of having a favourable decision rendered in order to protect the families of workingmen in other provinces was pointed out. To assist in the payment of the legal expenses which will be incurred in having the matter taken to the Privy Council, it was decided to solicit a ten-cent per capita tax from all affiliated unions.

The following resolution was also passed:

That the Ontario Executive Committee act in conjunction with the labour forces who are now preparing evidence to submit to the Commission on the proposed new Ontario Act, and also endeavour to ascertain the cause of the delay since the Commission was appointed.

Factory Inspection.

Several resolutions asking for the appointment of additional factory inspectors and better sanitary arrangements in foundries were adopted as follows:

That the Executive Committee of Quebec ask for the appointment of one foundry and four additional factory inspectors, and that the new inspectors be chosen from members of trade unions.

That with the object of reducing the number of industrial accidents, the officers of Congress petition the proper authorities to appoint at least one person with proper qualifications to act as factory inspector in each industrial centre.

Asking for the enactment of provisions in factories acts to provide for better sanitary conditions in the metal foundries of Canada.

In favour of the appointment of a permanent factory inspector for the province of Manitoba, said inspector to be paid a living salary and to devote his whole time to the work.

In favour of having the regulation of Chinese laundries brought under the factories acts so that the proprietors who violate the Lord's Day law can be dealt with under the act.

Oriental Immigration.

Resolutions asking for certain restrictions on Orientals as employers or employes were approved as follows:

Whereas, it has come to light from time to time, especially in our coast cities, that Chinese employing white girls have used their positions as employers to seduce and destroy all sense of morality by the use of drugs and other means, bringing them down to the lowest depths of humanity; therefore be it resolved, this congress impress on the Federal government the necessity of passing legislation making it a criminal offense for Orientals to employ white girls in any capacity.

That this congress instruct their executive board to impress upon the Dominion and Provincial governments the necessity of passing legislation barring Orientals from any employment directly or indirectly on any licensed premises.

Industrial Unionism.

A lengthy discussion was held on the following resolution which was reported favourably by the Resolution Committee:

Whereas, craft unions have proved inadequate to successfully combat the present day aggregations of capital; and whereas, the activities of the craft unions are almost entirely absorbed by jurisdictional disputes causing an internal warfare that prevents any continued successful co-operation among crafts in any given industry. Therefore, be it resolved, that this convention endorse the principle of industrial unionism.

Two amendments were introduced, but the report of the committee endorsing the resolution finally carried by a vote of seventy to fifty-two. A motion was subsequently adopted specifically stating that the passage of the resolution did not in any way endorse the Industrial Workers of the World.

To Prevent War.

The following resolution having for its object the inauguration of the general strike to prevent war was adopted:

Whereas, the workers of many countries are now alive to the fact that Capitalists of the world cause all war and should be allowed to do all the fighting, and; whereas, the idea of a general strike of the workers in countries considering war is at present the most powerful preventive; therefore, be it resolved, that the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada endorse the idea of a general strike of the workers between countries considering war, to prevent it, so that the workers also may see the pitiful exhibition of fighting of those capitalists who seem so fond of it. That this resolution be sent to the American Federation of Labour, the British Trades Congress, the German Federation of Labour and any other country with a Federation of Labour.

Industrial Accidents.

The following resolution asking for an inquiry into the causes of industrial accidents was approved by the Resolution Committee and adopted by the convention:

Whereas, during the last session of the House of Commons most startling figures were presented to the House by the Minister of Labour with reference to the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents during the course of every year; and

Whereas, the Minister of Labour pointed out that about 2,000 workers are killed every year in the course of their employment, and that the number of workmen whose industrial efficiency is impaired for all time through loss of life or limb, or through some impairment of physical health, is five times the number who are killed—that is to say, 2,000 killed and 10,000 whose industrial efficiency is permanently impaired; and

Whereas, these facts point to a condition of affairs that threatens the industrial life of Canada, besides being a most appalling sacrifice of human life, worse even than has been caused by any war of the past; be it

Resolved, therefore, that this Congress is strongly of the opinion that a royal commission should be immediately appointed by the Dominion government to fully investigate the causes of these accidents and to recommend appropriate legislation for their prevention.

Extension of Fair Wage Clause.

The following resolution seeking to have the fair wage clause of the Dominion Government extended was approved:

"Whereas the fair wage clause is confined to the contracts let by the government and is not extended to cases where the government contribute a portion of the funds for public buildings, be it resolved that the executive committee take the necessary steps to have the fair wage clause also apply in all cases where the government funds are granted in aid of the construction of public buildings."

Technical Education.

Technical education and industrial training was endorsed by the passage of the following resolution:

That this Congress goes on record as being in favour of technical education and industrial training, but is not in favour of trade schools.

Be it further resolved, that provision be made for a course of study in the economics of the labour problem, including instruction on the development of machine production and its effect upon the working class; how wealth is produced; by whom and how distributed; the relations of the capitalist and worker to the machinery of production, distribution and exchange. Also that the biographies of men who have taken a prominent part in industrial development, as inventors, should be given prominence in public schools. And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Royal Commission on Technical Education and Industrial Training.

Ask for a Commission to Inquire into the Steel Industry.

The Executive Council was instructed to ask for a Commission to inquire into the steel industry in Canada by the adoption of the following:

Resolved, that the Congress, through their Executive, bring before the Government the need of an investigation by a Commission into the conditions prevailing in the

highly "protected" steel industry of Canada, regarding hours, wages, and the general conditions of the wage-workers.

And further resolved, that a protest be entered against the renewals of bounties on steel products until an investigation has been made and the intolerable conditions removed.

It was also resolved that the following telegram be immediately forwarded to the Prime Minister:

CALGARY, ALTA., September 15, 1911

Right Honourable

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G.,
Premier of Canada, Ottawa.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in annual convention by unanimous standing vote most emphatically protest against the renewal of steel bounties to the Dominion Iron and Steel Company in case any such action is contemplated.

WILLIAM GLOCKING,
President.
P. M. DRAPER,
Secretary.

Sympathetic Strikes.

The resolution which brought the question of sympathetic strikes to the attention of the convention was as follows:

Whereas it is the belief of organized labour as a whole, and whereas a Union or Congress divided against itself cannot stand; be it resolved, that this Congress is totally opposed to the attitude of any body of organized labour making agreements with employers, in which agreement there exists a non-sympathetic clause.

During the discussion of the resolution the building trades strike in Vancouver was referred to by the delegates from that city. The necessity of having all wage agreements contain sympathetic strike clauses was pointed out. It was also argued that all such agreements should end simultaneously.

Immigration.

Opposition to the relaxation of immigration regulations was voiced in the following resolution:

Whereas the Department of Immigration has seen fit to nullify the immigration regulations in certain important particulars during the summer season for the last two years; and whereas the said modifications amount in effect to the suspension of the most important provisions of the Alien Labour Act, enabling employers to hire and import workmen from foreign countries, thus intensifying the competition for employment in Canada; be it resolved that this Congress of representatives of the working class emphatically protest against any such tampering with the immigration laws, and instruct the Executive Council to make strong representations to the government opposing any relaxation of same.

As a means of supplying the wage-earners of Europe with reliable informa-

tion respecting working conditions in Canada, it was decided that Canadian unions send regular reports relative to wages, cost of living, working hours, &c., to headquarters of organizations in Europe.

It was also resolved that employers when advertising for help at home or abroad be compelled to state in said advertisements the true condition of the labour market.

It was brought to the attention of the Congress that there was a movement on foot to bring from Great Britain orphan pauper children to be placed in foster homes in Manitoba, and the following resolution expressing the sentiments of the convention on the subject was approved:

That this Congress is opposed to the immigration of pauper children between the ages of six and sixteen to this country to work for wages, and the Dominion Executive and the Manitoba Executive be instructed to oppose any move designed to promote this class of immigration."

Other Resolutions Adopted.

The following additional resolutions dealing with a variety of subjects were concurred in:

Lord's Day Act.—That the Executive be requested to take action with the view of having the Lord's Day Act amended so as to permit musicians to take part in Sunday church parades, funerals, masses, Bible classes and other like exercises without making them liable to penalties.

Letter carriers.—Asking for betterment in the conditions of employment of letter carriers as to provisional allowance, hours, sick pay, uniforms and superannuation.

Unemployment.—That the Minister of Labour be asked to have the local correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* furnish monthly a statement of the number of unemployed in their respective districts.

Organization.—That efforts be made to assist in the organization of the brewery workers of Brandon.

Civic autonomy.—That the Congress endeavour by both provincial and dominion legislation to secure the enactment of laws which will give complete

civic autonomy to the municipalities of Alberta.

Eight-hour Day.—That the Congress endeavour to obtain an eight-hour working shift in all cases where said work is carried on consecutively during the whole twenty-four hours of the day.

That in the event of an eight-hour day law being passed, the Executive Council use every effort to have a provision inserted that all employers be forced to pay a reasonable living wage.

Political discussion.—That all international unions rescind as soon as possible any clause in their respective constitutions which debar from free discussion any and all of the political issues being discussed from time to time.

Safety of carmen.—That an effort be made to have an Act passed giving to all car workers employed on repair and workshop tracks the right to lock all switches with private keys in order to protect the lives of car repairers while engaged at their employment.

Customs exemption.—That the Minister of Customs be petitioned to exempt all international local unions of Canada from payment of duty on supplies shipped from headquarters in the United States.

Employment agencies.—That Congress endorse the establishment of free municipal or provincial employment agencies, and will make an effort to have private employment offices abolished.

Labour College.—That the Executive Council consider and report on at the next convention the possibilities of establishing a labour college in Canada in which the fundamental principles of political economy and the technical processes of industry would be taught.

Pure food.—That the Executive Council endeavour to have the Dominion Parliament pass a law prohibiting any person afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease from working in or about any place where food products are manufactured or prepared for food.

Wages.—Making the payment of wages by cheque illegal.

In favour of the fortnightly payment of wages on the railways of Canada.

Telegraphers.—Asking the Dominion

Government to pass a law prohibiting the employment of telegraph or telephone operators or other employés under twenty-one years of age, or with less than one year's experience in practical railroad work, who have under their control the movement of trains by order or fixed signals, and said employés shall not be employed for a longer period than eight consecutive hours daily.

Uniform text books.—That the Provincial Executive for Quebec continue to agitate for uniformity in text-books in all municipalities of the province, and also asking that these books be sold at cost pending their gratuitous distribution.

Senate.—That the Executive Council be instructed to demand of the Dominion Government the abolition of the Senate, and also endeavour to make this question a live public issue; and further that the Provincial Executives be instructed to develop a campaign to abolish the Senate in their respective localities.

Shop management.—Protesting against the introduction of the so-called "scientific shop management" commonly known as the "Taylor System" in Canadian manufacturing establishments, and instructing the Executive to assist any body of workers who may have this system forced upon them in securing government investigation and protection.

Sunday labour.—In favour of one day's rest in seven and recommending that a penalty clause be added to the Lord's Day Act placing a fine on both employer and employé who violate the law, and for a second offence a jail sentence be provided.

Justices of the peace.—That the Executives of all provinces submit to the Premiers of their respective provinces names from central bodies or local unions under their jurisdiction, and ask that at the creation of justices of the peace the names submitted be added thereto.

British Trades Congress.—That the Executive Council open up communication with the British Trades Congress with a view of having an exchange of fraternal delegates.

Boy Scouts.—Opposition to the in-

fusion of the military spirit in the boy scout movement.

Alien Labour Act.—Asking for the repeal of the present Alien Labour Act, and in favour of a new law, which would be more easily worked, and to be informed by the immigration officers.

Piece work.—Opposition to the piece-work system now in existence in many of the Eastern manufacturing concerns.

Plumbing.—In favour of uniform provincial legislation in regard to plumbing and also asking for the licensing of those engaged in the trade.

First aid.—In favour of the establishment of classes of first aid to the injured in all cities and towns.

Barber colleges.—Asking for legislation to abolish barber colleges.

Electrical construction.—In favour of better methods of construction of electrical line work.

Carmen.—Asking for the better protection of railway carmen.

Health of workmen.—Asking for stricter measures to protect the health of workmen in mining and lumber camps.

Mining shafts.—To petition the Dominion and Provincial governments to provide for more thorough examination of hoisting ropes, cages and safety catches &c., on perpendicular mining shafts.

Organization.—In favour of the appointment of an organizer speaking both the English and the French languages.

Asking for an organizer in Canada of the Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers' Union.

Co-operative technical education.—In favour of the co-operative system of technical education, whereby apprentices may attend technical schools in the daytime, the employer to pay wages for the time spent in such training.

Eviction law.—Seeking amendments to eviction laws of the provinces with a view to preventing their enforcement during strikes against tenants of houses owned by employing corporations.

Scaffold inspectors.—In favour of the appointment of qualified scaffold inspectors.

Industrial accidents.—In favour of a law that will compel the stoppage of

work where an industrial accident occurs, and that the evidence be taken in writing by a neutral party, such to be a policeman wherever possible.

Blacklisting.—In favour of an amendment to the Railway Act so as to make black-listing a criminal offence.

Safety appliances.—In favour of making it compulsory that the most up-to-date safety appliance be provided for workmen employed on high tension electric power lines.

In favour of an amendment to the Safety Appliance Act to compel railway companies or other owners of heated or refrigerator cars to provide safer means of working on them.

Assessment law.—In favour of an amendment to the Assessment Act of Ontario providing for lower tax rate on improvements than on land values, business assessments, incomes and salaries, and urging all labour organizations to seek to secure similar amendments to the assessment acts of their various provinces.

Musician's Union.—Calling attention of the fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour to unsatisfactory conditions in the Musicians' Union of Ottawa owing to the fact that some of the members do not belong to their craft union, and urging that the matter be laid before the proper authorities with a view of having the difficulty remedied.

Union label.—In favour of having labour organizations use paper bearing the label of the Papermakers' Union.

In favour of promoting a better demand for union label goods and the forming of union label leagues.

Benefits.—Seeking provincial legislation to provide that where workmen have contributed to benefit schemes in connection with their employment, they shall upon leaving said employment have all moneys paid in by them returned with interest at the rate of five per cent.

Rights of foreign labourers.—That owing to alleged abuses being practised upon foreigners engaged on construction work who have frequently rebelled and quit work and been imprisoned therefor, that the Solicitor be instructed to pursue an investigation in any further cases

with a view of public exposure of methods in order to prevent such abuses of authority.

Boiler inspectors.—In favour of boiler inspectors being selected from boiler-makers with the necessary qualifications.

Stipendary magistrates.—That owing to coercion being brought to bear by officials of coal companies on justices of the peace to give decisions unfavourable to miners accused of alleged violence towards strike breakers, that Congress record, itself in favour of stipendary magistrates being appointed where possible.

Tariff on cut stone.—Referring to the Executive the question of securing uniformity in tariffs between Canada and the United States on cut stone.

Sub-letting.—In opposition to the sub-letting of building contracts.

Trackmen.—In favour of asking the Dominion Parliament to give the Railway Commission power to deal with the length of railway sections or reduction in force of men who are employed to keep the roadbed in proper repair.

Wire nails.—In favour of more sanitary methods in the packing of wire nails in barrels.

Weavers' Union.—Expressing appreciation of the stand of the Brussels Carpet Weavers' Union of Toronto in their struggle for the right to organize and to belong to an international union.

Fortnightly payday.—In favour of asking the Provincial Government of Alberta to pass legislation providing for a fortnightly payday for all industries in the province.

Discrimination.—In favour of legislation that will make it a criminal offence on the part of employers and their agents who discriminate against members of labour unions.

Fire bosses.—Requesting the Congress to use every effort to have governments appoint and pay all fire bosses in mines, or at least one fire boss or inspector in each mine.

Municipal auditing.—Asking for the appointment of permanent auditors by provincial governments, whose duty it will be to at all times conduct an audit of the books of municipalities.

International Unions.—In favour of an active campaign from Springhill to Sydney in the Province of Nova Scotia to organize the wage-earners into the international unions of their respective crafts.

Injunctions.—Instructing the Executive Council to endeavour to have the Federal Government pass an act abolishing the system of government by injunction during labour disputes.

Western Coal Miners' Dispute.

A review of the dispute in the Crow's Nest Pass Coal mines was given by the vice-president of District 18, United Mine Workers of America. A motion was subsequently adopted endorsing the stand of the miners.

Officers—1911-1912.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—J. C. Watters, Victoria, B.C.

Vice-president—Fred Bancroft, Toronto, Ont.

Secretary-treasurer—P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ont.

Executive Committees.

Alberta—W. Symonds, Lethbridge, Alta, Vice-president; Geo. Howell, Calgary, Alta; Donald McNab, North Lethbridge, Alta.; T. Hughes, Edmonton, Alta.

Saskatchewan—Jas. Somerville, Moose Jaw, Sask., Vice-president; John Magrath, Saskatoon, Sask.; W. McAllister, Moose Jaw, Sask.; H. Murray, Regina, Sask.

Manitoba—R. S. Ward, Winnipeg, Man., Vice-president; R. A. Rigg, Winnipeg, Man.; H. Irwin, Portage la Prairie, Man.; H. Taylor, Brandon, Man.

Ontario—William Lodge, Ottawa, Vice-president; Geo. Crammond, Toronto Ont.; Robert Elliott, Toronto, Ont.; William Worrell, Toronto, Ont.

Quebec—Fred Robert, Montreal, Vice-president; Joseph Gauthier, Montreal, Que.; O. Proulx, Montreal, Que.; R. Lynch, Montreal, Que.

Nova Scotia—John T. Joy, Halifax, N.S., Vice-president; J. B. McLachlan, Glace Bay, N.S.; H. Gregory, Sydney, N.S.; W. Watkins, Glace Bay, N.S.

Fraternal Delegate to American Federation of Labour—William Glocking of Toronto, Ont.

Guelph, Ont. was chosen as the place of meeting for the year 1912.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1911.

DURING the month of September one application was received in the Department for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, as follows:—

On behalf of linemen, installers, &c., employed by the British Columbia Telephone Company, operating lines in the province of British Columbia; the number of employés directly affected being estimated at 220.

Other Proceedings Under the Act.

In the September number of the *Labour Gazette* reference was made to the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which certain mat-

ters in dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its machinists, relative to wages, hours, and other conditions of employment, were referred for adjustment.¹ The Board in question was established on August 23, the Honourable Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., of Toronto, Ont., and Mr. Thomas J. Murray, of Winnipeg, Man., being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the employing Company and of the employés respectively. In the absence of any joint recommendation from the foregoing, the Board was completed by the Minister on September 5 by the appointment of Dr. J. W. Sparling, of Winnipeg, Man., as Chairman.

¹See *Labour Gazette* for September, 1911, p. 248.

Dr. Sparling was also appointed Chairman of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which certain matters in dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its boiler-makers had been referred for adjustment.¹ The other members of this Board were the Honourable Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., of Toronto, Ont., and Mr. Thomas J. Murray, of Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company and of the employés respectively.

The application of the linemen, installers, &c., employed on the lines of the British Columbia Telephone Company in the Province of British Columbia for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department on September 6. The dispute was understood to relate in the main to the employés' demand for an increased rate of wages, and to involve also the Company's attitude towards union men. A board was established by the Minister on September 29, Mr. Charles Enright, of Vancouver, B.C., being appointed a member thereof on the recommendation of the employés concerned.

TREATING THE FOREST AS A CROP.

The progress of the Conservation policy of Canada, as applied to forest resources, depends more upon the Forestry branch of the Department of the Interior than upon any other organization. Upon the technical knowledge and executive ability of the officers of the Forestry branch depends the future of the forest on 16,000,000 acres of Dominion Forest Reserves, as well as upon the large area of non-agricultural forest land in Western Canada, which for the good of the country may yet be set aside as permanent forest reserves. In addition to looking after Dominion lands the Forestry branch is now being asked by eastern land owners to furnish advice as to the best means of securing at the earliest date a profitable crop of timber on waste land or wood-lots. The proper administration of forest lands requires a special knowledge of the trees adapted to each region, of their uses, and of the markets. Further there is needed

knowledge of the habits of all trees, especially of the merchantable species, so that it may be known how rapidly they grow, how they produce their seed, when and under what conditions the seed germinates, and in what way the seedlings and young trees are affected by their surroundings. Such knowledge is gained only by long study and experience. In order that the new Rocky Mountain Forest Reserves may be administered according to the latest scientific knowledge and the best experience, the Forestry branch is now making detailed studies of the habits of the merchantable species of trees on the eastern slope of the Rockies in Alberta and has sent one of the men in charge of the work to study the systems of forest management practised during the past few years by the highly developed United States Forest Service in the national forests of Montana. The United States foresters have spent large sums of money and availed themselves of the experience of many men in developing plans of lumbering which do not inconvenience the lumbermen, but which ensure the protection and reproduction of the forest and the Canadian Forestry branch intends to benefit largely by their experience.

WOODLOT INSPECTION BY GOVERNMENT.

Increasing difficulty is being found in obtaining an adequate supply of hardwood lumber for the industries of Canada. The hardwood tracts of the eastern provinces for a long time have not been able to meet the demand, and in 1910, sixty per cent. of the hardwood used in Canada was imported from the United States. The United States, although with a much larger supply of hardwood on hand, is also seeing that the annual consumption far exceeds the annual growth, and that the virgin supply is being rapidly reduced. By practical demonstration it has been proven, that waste land if planted in young hardwoods, will prove a profitable investment at the end of twenty-five years or more, and will improve the productiveness of the surrounding farm land. In the eastern provinces of Cana-

da and in Ontario, particularly, are large tracts of such land, covered at present with an unprofitable tree growth, which through being sandy, rocky or low-lying, cannot be treated as agricultural lands. The Forestry branch of the Department of the Interior is taking a practical interest in the farmer's woodlots of Ontario, in an effort to make otherwise useless land supply hardwood lumber to an eager market, with profitable returns to the woodlot owner. Parties interested in this matter should correspond with the

Department at Ottawa, which is already giving practical assistance on important tracts. Foresters will be supplied by the Department to look over tracts of timbered land, estimate the quantity of timber, advise as to what species to encourage or plant according to the locality and general conditions, and suggest a general working plan. Such scientific knowledge, the result of former investigations, will be of great benefit to private owners and should be sought after at once.

THE COOPERATIVE UNION OF CANADA.—FIRST CONGRESS.

THE first Congress of the Co-operative Union of Canada was held at Ottawa on Labour Day. Mr. Samuel Carter (Guelph Society) president of the Co-operative Union, presided.

An address on the development of the movement in Canada was given by the Honourary Secretary, Mr. G. Keene, in the course of which he pointed out that the failure in some cases to successfully apply the principles of the movement in Canada in the past has been due to a misconception of the ideals and purpose of the movement and to the fact that there has been no central guiding or legislative authority. He took the view that the primary need was co-operative education as a preliminary to the organization of co-operative stores; that the movement has passed the experimental stage, and that it was essential its development should be put upon a systematic and business-like footing. He suggested that the Union should be incorporated, and submitted several alternative methods of financing its propaganda. The delegates, subsequently, resolved that the Union should be incorporated, but that the share-capital should be subscribed by co-operative societies only, debentures also being issued to

societies and individual co-operators alike, both to bear interest at five per cent. per annum. The United Board, which is the executive of the movement, was instructed to appoint as Dominion organizer an experienced propagandist with expert distributive knowledge to assist in establishing co-operative societies and to guide inexperienced committees in the initial stages of the business. It was understood that such organizer should operate principally in Ontario, but should be available in case of need for other sections of the country, and that he should do the routine work now falling upon the Honourary Secretary.

The Honourary-Secretary reported the results of negotiations with the Post Office Department as to granting publisher's mailing privileges to the *Canadian Co-operator*, the organ of the Movement. A committee was appointed to wait on the authorities in this connection. The Congress further resolved to ask the Government to again introduce the Co-operative Bill as a Government measure and the best thanks of the movement were accorded to Messrs. F. D. Monk, K.C., Lloyd Harris, and Alphonse Desjardins for their efforts in the past

CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1910.

Name of Society.	Years Established	No. of Mem.	Capital, Share and Loan.	Reserve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Other Assets.	No. Empls. Dec. 31, '10.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Sales for the Year.	Increase.	Rate of Int. on Capital.	Pur. Dividend Paid.	Net Profits.	Amount of Purchase Dividend Paid.	Lines of Merchandise Handled.
Guelph, Ont.	6	510	Share.....\$ 4,127.00 Loan.....\$10,498.14 \$14,625.14	\$3,500.00	\$9,261.69	17,479.03	21	8,326.75	\$81,698.77	\$10,155.21	5%	5½%	\$4,596.81	\$2,900.00	Bakers, gro- cers, but- chers, coal dealers, boots, shoes crockery, enamel and tinware.
Dominion, N.S....	8	315	Withdrawable\$20,000.00	4,867.92	25,000.00	14,028.54	14	5,386.07	92,003.17	19,294.47	6%	10½	11,367.99	.....	Groceries, boots, shoe agents fur- nishing, dry goods furniture, hardware, &c.
Glouce Bay, N.S. . .	5½	625	Share.....\$ 6,040.00 Loan.....19,983.47 \$26,023.47	6,536.23	42,174.09	31,290.20	27	8,585.28	145,053.38	43,989.04	5%	7¼%	12,287.62	10,698.18	General mer- chandise, excepting fresh meats hardware, furniture, General dealers.
Inverness, N.S. . .	5	136	Share.....\$ 1,060.00 Withdrawable 4,897.51 Loans.....5,102.40 \$11,059.91	1,639.85	12,562.71	7,018.07	.....	.....	32,832.95	.....	7%	5%	1,928.51	.....
Magog, Que.	8 mo.	160	Share.....\$ 898.00 Loan.....500.00 \$ 1,398.00	.....	2,324.45	.....	3	1,122.00	10,368.00	.....	6%	6½%	524.00	524.00	Groceries and shoes.
New Westminster Preston, Ont.	2 1½	274 140	Share.....\$ 7,125.50 Loan.....\$ 1,050.00 \$ 81.00 \$ 1,138.00	478.07	7,169.80 1,454.00	2,071.07 1,000.00	6 3	4,011.55 1,456.00	54,850.20	17,800.51	5% 5%	6%	3,757.50	2,792.85	Groceries. meats, flour and feed, coal, wood, hardware on commis- sion, fruits

Sydney Mines.....	5	331	Share	\$10,054.85	2,500.00	19,848.03	9,755.73	17	7,447.49	117,371.16	43,957.84	5% & 6%	8%	.....	9,104.81	Groceries, dry goods and hard-ware.
			Loan.....	2,479.26												
Valleyfield, Que	8	114	Share.....	\$12,534.11	471.55	4,150.12	2,929.28	4	2,132.00	35,133.53	3,397.53	6%	7%	2,132.24	2,215.24	Groceries, boots and shoes.
			Loan.....	1,000.00												
Grand Totals.....				\$ 4,061.31	19,993.62	123,845.49	85,571.92	95	38,647.14	56,311.16	138,594.61	7%		36,594.7	28,235.08	

NOTE.—Blanks indicate that information has not been given thereon. The Inverness figures are compiled from its last balance sheet. Preston Society reports that for the six months ending April 30, 1911, it made \$502 in profits after writing off twelve per cent. depreciation. It paid five per cent. per annum on capital, four per cent. on purchases and carried \$322.89 to reserve.

to secure the enactment of the same. It was decided that the executive committee should secure affiliation with the International Co-operative Alliance.

Mr. A. McNeill, who attended the Congress as delegate of the Ottawa Civil Service Co-operative Supply Association, proposed that a committee should be appointed to investigate the trade policy of the canners' combine, with a view to the establishment of a co-operative canning factory to supply the needs of Canadian co-operators. Mr. Wieland, the Montreal representative of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society which purchases \$500,000 worth of Canadian produce annually, stated that if production could be satisfactorily arranged, the proposed canning Society need not trouble as to placing its output; his society would easily be able to absorb the surplus.

President Carter was reelected for the ensuing year with the following vice-presidents, Ald. Walter Dodd (New Westminster) for British Columbia; W. McLeod (Glace Bay) and A. McMullen (Dominion) for Nova Scotia; O. Kummer (Preston) for Ontario and Mr. Broadbent (Magog) for Quebec. Honourary Secretary-Treasurer Keene was reelected for that position and also as Honourary editor of the *Canadian Co-operator*. J. F. Van Lane (Brantford) was appointed auditor, those officers to form the United Board (the executive) of the Union for the year.

The accompanying table gives a statistical view of the extent of the operations of Canadian Co-operative Societies during 1910.

ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN ONTARIO.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the Department of Education of Ontario, setting forth the method of organizing industrial schools under the Industrial Education Act, Ontario, 1911,¹ and giving the regulations issued by the Department for the establishment and organization of evening industrial classes. The circular opens with a few introductory remarks, in which it is shown that in this Act, and in the regulations of the Department of Education, the name Industrial is applied to schools and classes for the preparation of workmen and workwomen, and the name Technical to those for the preparation of foremen and forewomen, while manual training and household science, hitherto designated technical, are now classed as cultural and practical subjects of the High and Public Schools, and still remain wholly under the control of the school boards.

Evening Industrial Schools.

In the last session of the Legislature the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated for evening industrial classes, the rest of the cost to be defrayed as in the case of high schools. It is pointed out that in establishing these schools the following three main obstacles will be encountered at the outset: (1) Indifference on the part of those for whose benefit they are intended; (2) Lack of competent teachers; and (3) The difficulty of constructing courses of studies suitable to the requirements of the locality. In order to surmount these obstacles, the advisory committee, appointed in accordance with the Act, is recommended to confer with employers and employes, before attempting to organize a school, and secure their sympathetic co-operation. It is pointed out that in other countries where a compulsory attendance law is not in operation, employers offer their workpeople various inducements to attend, such as a reduction in the hours of day labour, increased wages and more rapid promotion, and the

opinion is expressed that a similar course will be found necessary in many parts of Ontario.

With regard to teachers, the importance of securing thoroughly competent ones is emphasized, and it is stated that for the purely industrial subjects, foremen or forewomen, or others specially trained for the purpose in industrial or technical colleges are indispensable. If competent teachers cannot be obtained in the locality it is suggested that they might be obtained in the vicinity. The classes should be under the charge of a principal who possesses both executive ability and general mechanical knowledge, and such a principal should have full control of the school, subject to the advisory committee.

With regard to the third obstacle, it is suggested that after the subjects to be taken up have been chosen, a report upon the details, equipment, &c., should be submitted by the principal, and duly considered by the advisory committee and the school board, before submission to the Minister for his approval. The first year must be one of experiment, and the courses should be modified from time to time in accordance with experience.

Regulations for Evening Industrial Schools.

The following regulations for evening industrial schools have been issued by the Department of Education.

CONDITIONS OF ESTABLISHMENT.

1. No Industrial Evening School shall be recognized by the Department of Education which has not a total enrollment for each of (1) men and boys and (2) women and girls, of at least ten members in regular attendance from the beginning to the end of each term.

2. At dates to be selected by the Advisory Industrial Committee, the Session shall begin in the last week of September and shall close in the last week of April.

NOTE.—If found necessary, a Board may defer the opening of this session until the end of the first week in October.

3. The Session shall consist of two terms, the first ending the last week in December and the second the last week in April.

4. The School shall be open for at least two hours on each of at least two evenings a week.

5. As provided in 4 (6) of the Act, quoted above, the members of the classes shall consist of workmen and workwomen who are employed during the day.

¹A review of this Act appears in the April issue of the *Labour Gazette*, on page 1139.

6. (1) Each teacher shall possess expert knowledge of his subject. In the appointment of such experts, the preference shall be given to those who, being otherwise qualified, are now engaged or have been engaged in the form of industry which they are to teach.

(2) When day teachers are employed also in the Evening Industrial Schools, their work shall be so arranged that no teacher shall teach more than six hours a day.

7. The organization, qualifications of the staff, accommodations, equipment, courses of study, and textbooks shall be subject to the Minister's approval.

8. (1) As far as it may be suitable, the equipment already provided for the Science, Manual Training, and Household Science courses of the High and Public Schools and the Day Industrial and Technical Schools shall be used for the Evening Industrial Schools.

(2) Where no, or sufficient equipment has been provided which is suitable for Evening Industrial Schools, the Boards shall provide from year to year such equipment for these schools as the Minister may deem necessary. The equipment thus provided shall, when needed, be used for Day Industrial Schools also.

COURSES OF STUDY.

9. All the subjects of the courses shall be so taught as to have a direct application to the industries.

10. From the lists below, the Advisory Industrial Committee shall make such selection as, in its judgement suits the requirements and capabilities of the locality; but in addition to these subjects, any other subject or subjects which have a direct application to any of the industries may be taken up with the Minister's approval.

11. From the following lists for boys and men and for girls and women respectively, each student shall take up at least one of the subjects in A, and may take up in addition one or more of the subjects in B. The total number to be taken up by each student shall, in each case, be determined by the Principal.

12. In localities where there are Evening Commercial Classes under the same Board, business English, business arithmetic, and commercial work shall not be included in the courses for Evening Industrial Classes; but it shall be the duty of the Advisory Commercial Committee, acting in concert with the Advisory Industrial Committee, to provide courses in these subjects suitable for workmen and workwomen engaged in the industries.

I. List of Subjects for Boys and Men.

A. Freehand drawing, mechanical drawing, architectural drawing, design, modelling; wood working, metal working, electrical working, building construction, printing, plumbing, physics, chemistry, mechanics.

B. Workshop mathematics, estimating, business English, commercial work, first aid.

II. List of Subject for Girls and Women.

A. Cookery, home economics, first aid, home nursing; hand sewing, machine sewing, dress making, millinery,

embroidery, laundry work; free-hand drawing, design, colour harmony.

B. Business arithmetic, business English, commercial work.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE GRANT.

1. On Salaries.

13. The Department of Education will pay the following proportion of the total salaries of the staffs of the Industrial Evening Schools:

In cities with populations of 150,000 and over, one-third; in other cities, one-half; in towns, two-thirds; and in villages, five-sixths.

2. Equipment.

14. Where no, or insufficient, equipment is available, the Department will pay for each of the first four years 25 per cent. of the cost of equipment approved by the Minister, up to a maximum of \$1,000 in the case of the classes for boys and men, and \$500 in the case of the classes for girls and women. Thereafter, the Department will allow 25 per cent. of the cost of renewals and additions approved by the Minister, not exceeding, in any one year, \$300 in the case of the schools for boys and men, and \$150 in the case of the schools for girls and women.

ACCOUNTS.

15. The receipts and expenditures on account of the Evening Industrial Schools shall be kept separate from those for other school purposes.

Day Industrial Schools.

The general industrial schools should offer courses partly cultural, including literature, history, geography and composition in particular, in addition to their vocational courses. The general industrial course should extend over two years, and should be followed by two more years in special industrial schools, or in special courses in the general industrial school, conducted in co-operation with the apprenticeship systems.

It is announced that the Director of Technical and Industrial Education will visit the industrial centres of the Province and assist school boards in organizing their local systems.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1911.

THE only serious disturbance to industrial conditions through trade disputes during the month of September, was in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, where a general strike of coal miners had been in progress since April. There was, however, some improvement in the situation, a few mines having re-

commenced operations on a small scale in the course of the month.

Analysis of Trade Disputes During the Month.

Number and magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported to have been

in existence in Canada during September was eleven, a decrease of three compared with August, and a decrease of three also, compared with September, 1910. About eighty-five firms and 7,772 employés were involved in these disputes, fifty-five firms and about 271 employés being involved in new disputes.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employés through trade disputes during September was approximately 189,750 working days, compared with a loss of about 203,400 days in August, and 39,280 days in September, 1910.

Trades affected by new disputes.—Only three strikes were reported during the month. Of these, one involving eighteen men occurred in the railway service, one involving about 200 men was of concern to general transport, and one involving fifteen men and thirty-eight women, occurred in the trade of tobacco preparation.

Localities affected by new disputes.—One of the new disputes took place in the Province of Quebec, and the other two in the Province of Ontario.

Causes of disputes.—One of the new disputes arose from a demand for an increase in wages, and the other two from an objection to the employment of particular persons.

Modes of settlement.—Of the eleven disputes in existence during September, four were terminated, leaving seven still in existence at the end of the month. One dispute was settled by negotiations between the parties concerned, two by the places of the strikers being filled, and one by the grievance of the strikers being removed without negotiations.

Results of disputes.—The employers were successful in three of the disputes that were terminated during the month, and the employés in one.

Disputes which Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The trade disputes of previous months, which were still in existence during September, involved coal miners in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, carpet

weavers at Toronto, Ont., carpenters at Calgary, Alta., painters at Port Arthur, Ont., iron moulders at London, Ont., pulp mill hands at St. George, N.B., electrical workers and garment workers at Toronto, Ont.

Strike of Coal Miners in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia.

The strike of 7,000 coal miners in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, which began on April 1, on account of failure to reach a new agreement, continued throughout September. Sixteen companies were involved in this dispute, but of these four reopened their mines with a small staff of men, between two and three hundred being employed at the end of the month.

Lockout of Carpet Weavers at Toronto, Ont.

A lockout of 114 carpet weavers employed by the Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Company, at Toronto, Ont., which took place on March 26, was terminated on September 5. The dispute arose on account of the desire of the employers that their men should cease to belong to the Carpet Weavers' Union, and it is reported by the Company that the men returned to work on the understanding that the shop would be a strictly non-union one. It was further stated that no discrimination had been used by the management in taking back the old weavers.

Strike of Carpenters at Calgary, Alta.

No change was reported in the case of a strike of carpenters at Calgary, Alta., who stopped work on June 20, on account of their objection to the employment of a particular person.

Strike of Painters at Port Arthur, Ont.

No settlement was reported in a strike of ninety painters at Port Arthur, Ont., which took place on April 17, on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages and recognition of their union.

Strike of Iron Moulders at London, Ont.

No definite settlement was reported in a strike of sixty iron moulders at London, Ont., which began on June 5, on account of the refusal of three firms to grant the same minimum wage for a nine hour day, as had been paid for a day of ten hours. Many of the strikers, however, had obtained work elsewhere, and at the end of the month only fifteen men were receiving strike pay. The employers claimed they no longer felt any effects of the strike although all the places of the strikers were not yet filled.

Strike of Pulp Mill Hands at St. George, N.B.

No settlement was reported in a strike of fifty pulp mill hands at St. George, N.B., which began on April 26, on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an eight hour day, instead of a day of eleven and thirteen hours, with an increase in minimum wages. The owner of the mill made an offer of 16½ cents an hour, but this was not accepted, the men demanding twenty-two cents.

Strike of Electrical Workers at Toronto, Ont.

No complete settlement was reported with regard to a strike of electrical workers at Toronto, Ont., which began on June 21, owing to the refusal of twenty firms to grant a demand for an increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour.

Strike of Garment Workers at Toronto, Ont.

No settlement was reported in a strike of thirty-five garment workers at Toronto, Ont., which began on June 28, on account of the refusal of the employers to make certain changes in the method of conducting the business, with regard to the adjustment of piece work prices, and the engagement and discharging of employés.

New Disputes.

The new disputes of the month comprised strikes of freight handlers at Mon-

treal, Que., railway yardmen at Hamilton, Ont., and cigar makers at London, Ont.

Strike of Freight Handlers at Montreal, Que.

On September 26, a strike of about 200 freight handlers was reported to have taken place at Montreal, Que., in which the Dominion Transportation Company, the Shedden Forwarding Company, and the Great Northern Railway Company, were concerned. No complete settlement of the dispute was effected during the month, but the places of many of the strikers were reported to have been filled.

Strike of Railway Yardmen at Hamilton, Ont.

On September 20, a strike of eighteen yard men of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, took place at Hamilton, Ont., owing to their refusal to work under an alleged strike breaker, who had been temporarily appointed assistant yardmaster. The Company immediately assigned experienced yardmen from other branches to yard service and proceeded to fill the places rendered vacant by the strikers. About fifty firms were reported to have been indirectly affected by this dispute.

Strike of Cigarmakers at London, Ont.

On September 7, a strike of cigar makers employed by the firm of Brenner Brothers, took place at London, Ont., on account of the employment of eight coloured men, with whom the others refused to work. On the next day, the firm sent the eight men back to Montreal, from where they had come, and the strikers returned to work. About fifteen males and thirty-eight females were involved in this dispute.

The table which is published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of September, and which have been reported to the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE SERIES C., No. 132.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.			Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly.	Indirectly.				
			Di- rectly	Indi- rectly	Males	Fe- males	Males			
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.										
<i>Mining—</i> Coal miners.	Alberta and Eastern British Columbia.	Failure to reach new agreement.	16	.....	7,000	.....	.....	April 1	.....	No settlement reported at end of month, but operations had been resumed at four collieries.
<i>Building trades—</i> Carpenters.	Calgary, Alta.	Against employment of particular person.	1	.....	88	.....	.....	June 20	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Painters.	Port Arthur, Ont.	For increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour and recognition of Union.	1	.....	90	.....	.....	April 17	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
<i>Metal trades—</i> Iron moulders.	London, Ont.	Men demanded that a minimum wage for a 10-hour day be paid for a day of nine hours.	3	.....	60	.....	.....	June 5	.....	No settlement reported at end of month, but employers claimed they were no longer affected.
Electrical workers.	Toronto, Ont.	For increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour.	6	.....	12	.....	.....	June 21	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
<i>Clothing trades—</i> Garment workers.	Toronto, Ont.	For change in conditions of employment.	1	.....	35	.....	.....	June 28	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
<i>Textile trades—</i> Carpet weavers.	Toronto, Ont.	Lockout on account of firm's opposition to employees belonging to a Union.	1	.....	114	.....	.....	March 24	Sept.	Work resumed, factory to be non-union shop.

Miscellaneous trades—		St. George, N. B....	For day of eight hours instead of thirteen and eleven with increase in minimum wages.	1	52	April 26	No settlement reported at end month.
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.							
<i>Food and tobacco preparation.</i>							
Cigarmakers.....	London, Ont.....	Against employment of negroes.	1	53	Sept.	7 Sept.	8 Negroes discharged and work resumed.
<i>Railway service—</i>							
Railway yardmen...	Hamilton, Ont.....	Against appointment of alleged strike breaker as assistant yard-master.....	1	50	Sept.	20 Sept.	Places of strikers were filled.
<i>General transport—</i>							
Freight handlers...	Montreal, Que.....	For increase in wages.....	3	200	Sept.	28	No settlement reported at end of month, but places of many strikers were filled.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES.

The Weekly Payment Plan.

THE weekly payment plan affords wage-earners an easy and sure way of making provision for the time when their earning powers have ceased. For example, if a man at present aged forty years were to deposit with the Canadian Government \$1 a week until he was sixty-five, for the purpose of buying a Canadian Government Annuity, he would receive \$261 a year for the remainder of his days. And if he died before he was sixty-five, what he had paid in accumulated at 3% compound interest would be refunded to his heirs. Full particulars concerning the scheme may be had by any one over the age of five years if he or she will apply to the Superintendent of Canadian Government Annuities, Ottawa, stating age last birthday, the age at which annuity is desired to begin, and the amount which it is desired to pay each week.

The Power of Compound Interest.

A man may secure an absolutely sure income of \$600 a year for his 5 year old daughter, or granddaughter, from the time she is fifty-five to the end of her days, if he will pay to the Canadian Government the sum of \$964.75. If she should die at any time before reaching the Annuity age, the money paid, together with three per cent. compound interest will be refunded to the purchaser, or as he may direct. There are but few parents who, when they understand the matter, will not be anxious to make the investment, if they can spare the money, in order to have the assurance that their daughter, no matter what reverses overtake her after she is fifty-five, would have a comfortable income in her old age—an income that she cannot be deprived of by any person or by any process of law. Full particulars of this excellent scheme may be had on application to the Superintendent of Canadian Government Annuities.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1911.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index Number, September, 1911—129.3.

Index Number, August, 1911—129.9.

Index Number, September, 1910—125.6.

THE Department of Labour Index Number of wholesale prices stood at 129.3 for September, as compared with 129.9 in the preceding month and 125.6 in the corresponding month last year. The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the de-

cade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Departments as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Over 200 articles, carefully selected so as to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

The following is a table of the Department's Index Numbers arranged by the various groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, showing the average price level for September, 1911, compared with that of the preceding month and with the same month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1911, AUGUST, 1911, AND SEPTEMBER, 1910.

(Average Prices 1890-1899 = 100.)

	Sept. 1911.	Aug. 1911.	Sept. 1910.
I. Grains and Fodders..... (12 articles).....	153'6	142'8	135'5
II. Animals and Meats..... (14 ").....	152'6	152'3	166'4
III. Dairy Products..... (5 ").....	130'7	123'8	127'0
IV. Fish..... (9 ").....	147'1	148'5	150'5
V. Miscellaneous Foods..... (39 ").....	125'5	125'6	107'1
VI. Textiles..... (11 ").....	117'5	113'4	115'5
VII. Hides, Leather, &c..... (11 ").....	141'3	140'6	135'5
VIII. (a) Metals..... (15 ").....	114'0	113'0	103'4
(b) Implements..... (10 ").....	102'4	102'4	105'1
IX. Fuel and Lighting..... (5 ").....	99'1	97'2	100'9
X. (a) Lumber..... (9 ").....	172'6	172'6	160'2
(b) Miscellaneous materials..... (10 ").....	93'1	92'9	106'2
(c) Paints, Oil and Glass..... (14 ").....	151'4	151'9	156'5
XI. House Furnishings..... (16 ").....	113'3	113'3	111'7
XII. Drugs and Chemicals..... (9 ").....	107'0	107'0	108'6
XIII. (a) Furs..... (4 ").....	285'2	285'2	285'2
(b) Liquors and Tobaccos..... (3 ").....	120'0	115'5	117'1
(c) Sundries..... (5 ").....	108'6	108'1	122'5
Average of all commodities.... (201 ").....	129'3	129'9	125'6

It will be seen that wholesale prices are slightly lower than in the preceding month, but considerably higher than at the same period of 1910. The chief increases during the past year contributing to this result, occurred in grains and fodders and in miscellaneous foods, there being a decrease in animals and meats, while the other groups were for the most part steady.

The chief features of the price movement during September as compared with the preceding month were as follows:—

Grains and fodders.—A general rise took place in the price of grains, chiefly in western barley and in oats, due to reports of short crops in the United States and throughout the world. There was also a rise in shorts and straw but a decline in hay.

Animals and meats.—An increase occurred in the price of cattle, dressed hogs, hams, lard and barrelled pork, and a decrease in hogs, sheep and mutton.

Dairy produce.—Butter, cheese and eggs advanced.

Fish.—An increase was reported in the price of fresh fish and canned salmon, the latter due to a short catch in British Columbia and a short supply in Europe. The price of dry cod declined.

Miscellaneous foods.—A rise in the price of peaches, plums, beans, coffee, Manitoba flour, maple sugar, oatmeal, and sugar was accompanied by a decline in grapes, pears, potatoes and tomatoes. The phenomenal rise in sugar, of which the price has already been advanced eight times since February 1, is attributed to failure of the sugar beet crop in Europe and Cuba.

Textiles.—A slight decline in raw silk was the chief feature of the month.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—There was a rise in the price of calfskins, harness leather, and a decline in that of sole leather.

Metals and implements.—Lead, zinc, spelter and tin were somewhat higher than in August.

Fuel and lighting.—Anthracite coal advanced 10 cents a ton at Montreal.

Building materials.—There was a slight decline in linseed oil, from 98 to 97 cents a gallon, in continuance of the marked decline which has occurred from last year's prices.

House furnishings and drugs and chemicals were steady.

Miscellaneous.—Rises in malt and rubber were the chief features of the month.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the month prevailing in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a statement usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every care may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is representative of the quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in the the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.		Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.	
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lb	cts.	cts.
Sydney.....	18	14	12	16	16	16	23 5&15	16	30	27	8	25	30	18	....	1	5	4
Westville.....	15	12	8	15	16	16	17-22	16	25	25	6	25	30	16	16	3	4½	3½
Amherst.....	16-18	14	....	15	18	16	24	18	16	25	23	7	25	27-30	16	16	1½	5½
Halifax.....	22	12-15	8-10	14-18	15	14	20-22	5-7-15	18	35	30	8	30	35	18	17	1½	4½
<i>Prince Edw. Isl.</i>																		
Charlottetown	14-16	10-14	....	....	12-15	8-12	20-23	8-25	16-18	18-20	17	5	21-22	25-27	18	17	2	3½
<i>New Brunswick</i>																		
Moncton	20	12	....	12	16	16	25	6&16	17	22	20	7	25	30	....	18	2	4
St. John.....	22	12	10	16	15	16	20	5	18	32	25	7	22-26	28	20	18	1½	5½
Fredericton ..	25	14	10	14	14	14	22	7	15	25	22	6	22	25	....	18	2	4
Newcastle....	20	14	....	15	....	16	23	7	19	30	25	7	25	33	16	16	1½	4½
<i>Quebec—</i>																		
Quebec.....	14-15	12-13	10-12	13	14	16	18-20	8	20	28	25	8	25	28	16-18	15	6	3½
Three Rivers	20	12	12	15	12	12	20	8-15	15	30	24	7	27	29	18	17	6	3
Sherbrooke...	20	12½	10	15	13-14	16	20	10-12	18	25	22	7	25	32	....	18	1	5
Sorel.....	18	15	12-15	18	15	15	20	10-12	18	25	22	7	25	25	16	16	6	3
St. Hyacinthe	14	10	10	17	12	11	20	6-10-12	15	22	....	5	26	28	16	16	6	3
St. Johns.....	18-20	15-18	12-15	18-20	14-15	12	20-22	6-10-13	15-18	25	....	7	25	29	18	15	6	3
Maisonneuve	17	14	10	12	12½	14	20	5-20	20	26	23	7	25	28	....	18	3	4½
Montreal....	16	10-14	7-12½	13	14	14	16	6	20	30	23	8	28	30	18	20	4	3½
Hull.....	15	12½	12½	12½	15	13	20	8-12	13½	30	24-25	6	25	30	16	16	6	3½

CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING SEPTEMBER, 1911.

ceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering into the cost of is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the quarter of each locality, has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics every Province in the Dominion. respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be quoted, etc., from

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 21.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1911.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent, per month.	Without Sanitary Conveniences
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.			
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	5	....	....	6	6	23-35	40-60	25-40	1.20	10	10	6.50	3.50	4.50	3.50	20	12.00	9.00
5	5	13	12	6½	6	30	25	35	1.20	9	10	.....	3.20	.....	3.50-4.00	18	.....	5-15
5	5	12	10-12	17	20	30-40	30	40	.90	10	10	6.75	4.70	5.00	4.00	22	10-14	.....
5-7	4	18	10	7	6	30	50-60	40	90	10	10	7.10	5-5.25	5.50	3.50	20	15	.....
5	5	12	8-14	5½	4-5	25	50	40	1.00	12	10-12	6.50	4.00	.....	1.25	25	.....	6-8
5	5	....	....	16	18	35	40	40	90	10	10	6.50	5.25	5.00	3.50	21	14	.....
5	5	....	14	7	6	35	50	40	1.50	10	12	6.50-7.00	5.10	8.00-9.00	4.00	20	9	.....
5	4	15	16	6	6	35	60	40	1.00	9	10	6.75	6.00	5.00	4.00	18	10	8
5	5	18	15	7	7	30	....	40	1.00	10	10	7.50	5.50	4.00	2.50	25	.....	8
5	5	13	12	6½	5½	35-40	35-40	40	1.00	20	10	7.50	4.75-5.75	6.00-7.00	4.50-5.50	18	16-18	.....
4	5	12	12	6	5	30-50	25-50	30-40	1.20	15	8	6.75	5.00	6.50	4.00	18	8.00	5.00
5	4	18	15-18	6½	5½	40	40	40	1.35	10	8	7.20	6.00	5.00	4.50	20	11.00	14.00
4	5	15	10	5½	4½	30-40	30-40	40	1.00	10	8	6.75	4.50	6.25-6.50	4.25	18	10-12	.....
4-5	5	12	13	6	5	30-60	30-60	40	1.50	5-7	8	6.75	5.00	6.50-7.00	4.50-5.00	18	8-9	.....
5-6	5	12	12	7	5	35	40	40	1.25-1.50	10	10	6.50	5.00	8.00	6.00	20	9	.....
4	5½	12	10	5	4½	30	25	30	1.20	20	10	7-7.50	4.50	8.00	6.50	18	12-13	9-10
5-6	....	8-10	10	6½	5	25-40	25-40	25-40	1.25	15	8	7.50	7.00	8.00	6.00	18-25	10-15	.....
4	4	15	7.00	6	5½	40	40	40	1.00	10	8	7.50	5.50	5.50	3.50	16	15	10

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Pork.		Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.	Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak best, per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.		Fresh, per lb.	Salt, per lb.							New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
Ontario—																						
Ottawa.....	20-22	12½	12½	15	15-17	15	19-22	15	15	30-35	25	7	27	30	20	16	1½	3½	3		4	
Kingston.....	20	15	10	15	15	18	23	12½	18	25	....	6	24	29	15	13	3	3½	3		5
Belleville.....	15	12½	12½	15	15	14	22	12½	15	22	....	7	25	30	20	18	3	3½	3		4
Peterborough.....	18	12½	12½	15	18	16	24	15	20	20	....	6	18	26	20	17	2	2½	2½		3
Toronto.....	18	7-10	6-9	10-12	18-20	12-13	18-20	8 & 10	12½	28-30	25-27	8-10	20-23	28-32	18-20	17-18	2	4	2½		2½	
Niagara Falls.....	20	12½	15	18	18	16	22-25	15	20	25	22	7	28	30	17	16	1½	4	2½		5	
St. Catharines.....	20	11-12½	12-15	18	16-20	15	22-24	10-15	15	27-30	24	7	25	28-30	18	16	3	4	3½		3½	
Hamilton.....	18-20	10-12	15	18-20	17	15	22	15	15	27	....	7	23-25	28-30	18	17	1½	3½	3		4
Brantford ...	20	12	15	15	16	15	22	13	16	25	....	6	....	28	20	17	1½	3½	3½		5½
Guelph.....	20	12	13	18	15	18	21	15	15	22	....	7	25	29	20	17	3	4	3		4
Berlin.....	18	13	15	12½	18	....	23	10	15	24	....	6	25	30	20	18	3	2	2½		4
Woodstock ..	20	13-14	12½-15	18	20	18	23	8-10-13	15	23	....	6	28	30	20	17	1½	4	2½		3
Stratford.....	18	15	13	16-18	22	20	25	12½	15	20	....	7	24	25	17	15	1½	4	3		4
London	18	12	15	15	17	22	24	15	15	25	....	6	25	28	20	17	1½	4	3		5
St. Thomas...	20	15	12½	18	20	16	22	15	18	25	....	6	25	28	20	18	1½	4	2½		4
Chatham.....	18	15	15	20	18	16	20	10	15	20	....	7	25	28	16	16	1½	4	2½		4
Windsor.....	18	10-12	12½	15	18	16	22	15	20	25	....	8	25	30	24	20	1½	4	3		5
Sault Ste. Marie	20	14	16	18	18	16	20-23	12½-14	16	40	27	9	26	30	18	....	1½	4	3½		4½
Port Arthur..	22-25	15-18	15-17	25	18-20	18	25	10-12½	15	35	30	10	30	35	....	20	1½	5	3½		3
Manitoba—																						
Winnipeg.....	22	14	14	20	20	21	27½	12½	18	35	28	9	26	32½	20	20	1	5	3		4	
Brandon	25	12½-15	12½-15	20	18-20	14	28	15	22	25	....	8	27	30	18	20	....	....	3½		5
Saskatchewan—																						
Regina.....	25	18	22	22-25	22	15	30	15	20	30	15	10	30	35	25	20	1½	6½	4½		5	
Alberta—																						
Edmonton....	18	12½	14	20	18	20	25	18	18	30	25	10	30	35	20	20	1½	5	3½		4	
Lethbridge ..	20-22	12½-15	15	20-22	18-20	18	25	15-16	18	40	35	10	15-20	35	20	20	1½	5½	3½		4½	
British Columbia																						
Vancouver ...	25	15	20	23	23	18	25-35	8½	20	40	35	10	25	30	20	20	1½	4½	3		5	
Victoria.....	22	15	20	22	20	20	35	10-12½	20	55	35	11	35	50	25	20	1	6½	4½		5	
Nanaimo.....	20	15	16	23	20	20	26	10	18	45	33	10	30	40	20	20	4	6½	3 7/10		5	

¹A bag of potatoes at Sorel contains two bushels.

²Potatoes at Nanaimo are quoted by 100 lb. bag.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 21.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1911.

					Sugar.		Tea.					Coal.		Wood.				
					Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan, per lb.				Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.			
Rice, good medium per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.						Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.					Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent, per month.	Without Sanitary Conveniences
5	4	15	18	6½-7	6-6½	30	30	40	1.50	10	8	7.50	5.50	6.50	3.25	20	14.00	.....
5	5	...	13	6	5	35	35	30-40	1.00	10	8	7.00	6.25	7.00	4.50	15	8-12	.....
5	5	12½	10	6½	6½	30	30	40	2.00	10	10	6.75	5.00	7.00	5.50	20	12	6-8
5	5	17	15	7½	6½	40	40	40	2.00	10	10	7.40	5.50	6.00	3.50	20	12	.....
4½	5	...	...	...	6½	6	25	25	1.40	10	7	7-7.25	5.00	7.50	5.00	18	18-20	.....
5	5	12½	10	6½	5½	30	30	40	2.40	10	8	6.25	4.50	7.00	5.00	20	10-15	8-10
5	5	...	10	6½	6½	40	40	30	2.25	10	8	6.75	.....	8.00	6.00	17	14.00	.....
5	5	12	10-12	6½-7	6½	25	25	30-40	1.65	10	8	7.00	5.25-5.75	8.00	6.00	18	15.00	12
7	5	...	12½	7½	6½	25	25	35	2.00	10	9	7.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	16	11.00	.....
5	5	...	12½	7	6	25	25	25	1.75	10	8	7.00	5.00	8.00	5.00	18	13	10
5	5	...	15	6½	6	35	35	40	1.50	10	8	7.50	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	12	10
4½	5	...	12½	7	6½	25	25	25	2.25	10	10	7.00	4.50	8.00	6.00	16	12	8
5	5	8	10	6½	5½	30	30	30	1.80	10	10	6.50	6.50	8.50	7.00	18	.....	8-12
7	5	...	13	6½	5½	30	30	40	1.75	10	8	7.25-7.50	6.00	8.00	6.00	15	.....	9-12
5-8	5	12	15	6½	6	30	30	25	1.60	10	10	7.25	6.00	6.00	3.50	16	12-16	.....
5	5	...	10	6½	6½	35	35	40	1.75	10	8	7.25	5.00	.....	.....	15	12-15	8-10
5	7	12½	12½	7½	6½	30	30	30	3.30	10	10	7.50	5.00	8.00	4.50	20	12-15	.....
5	5	12½	18	7½	6½	30	30	30	1.35	10	10	8.00	5.50	6.00	4.50	22	15-20	12
5	5	20	15	6½	6	25-60	30-40	25-40	2.40	10	10	7.60	5.40	5-6.50	3½-4½	30	18-25	12-15
5	5	...	...	7	6½	35	35	35	1.50	12	8½	10.50	9.00	7.25	6.00	25	20-25	.....
7	5	20	10	7	6½	35	35	35	1.10	10	10	11.25	9.00	6.75	4.75	35	25-30	15-18
5	5	15	15	6½	6½	35	40	35-40	1.50	15	10	13.50	8.50	9.00	8.50	30	35	.....
5	5	13	10	7	6½	40	40	40	90	20	12	4.00	.....	3.00	.....	30	30	20
8	6	20	20	12	14	40	40	30	1.35	20	10	.....	6.00	.....	.....	35	.....	14
5	6	15	10	7	6½	35	40	40	1.40	10	10	.....	7.50	.....	5.50	35	30.00	.....
6	6	...	...	7	6	40	50	40	1.50	15-25	8	11.50	6.50-7.50	.....	6.00	35	22-24	.....
7	6	20	16	6½	5½	40	40	40	2.25	20	12½	.....	4.50	.....	.....	40	.....	10-15

II. RETAIL PRICES

The information in the accompanying table and article has been furnished by correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, under detailed instructions from the Department as to sources of information, quality of goods to be quoted, &c.

The most general change of the month in the retail price of articles entering into domestic consumption was an advance in the price of butter, cheese and eggs. Sugar also showed a general and pronounced rise. Coal was upward at points. Potatoes, on the other hand, declined in a large number of the cities.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—There was a decrease in the price of sirloin beef at Belleville, Ont.; Lethbridge, Alta.; and Victoria, B.C., and a decrease in the price of medium chuck at Moncton, N.B.; Lethbridge, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C.; an increase occurred in the price of medium chuck at Berlin, Ont., owing to local conditions.

Veal.—The price of veal advanced at Brantford, Berlin, and London, Ont., but decreased at St. Thomas and Windsor, Ont., and at Lethbridge, Alta.

Mutton.—Mutton advanced in price at Sydney, N.S., and Chatham, Ont., and decreased at Ottawa and Berlin, Ont.; Lethbridge, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C.

Pork.—Fresh pork advanced at St. Catharines and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C., but prices decreased at Westville, N.S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; St. John, N.B., and Ottawa, Ont. Salt pork advanced in price at St. Thomas and Chatham, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Bacon.—The price of bacon increased at Sydney, N.S., Moncton, N.B., Newcastle, N.B., Peterborough, St. Catharines and Berlin, Ont., and decreased in price at Westville, N.S.; St. John, N.B.; Belleville and St. Thomas, Ont., and Lethbridge, Alta.

Fish.—Fish increased in price at Sydney, N.S.; Three Rivers, and Sherbrooke, Que., and St. Thomas, Ont., and decreased at St. John, N.B.

Lard.—The price of lard increased at Sydney, N.S.; Newcastle, N.B.; Berlin and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Victoria, B.C. The price of this commodity declined since August at Charlottetown,

P.E.I.; Moncton, N.B.; St. Johns, Que.; Ottawa and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at Lethbridge, Alta.

Eggs.—The price of fresh eggs increased in twenty-six of the cities and the price of packed eggs in twelve.

Milk.—Milk increased in price at St. Johns, Que., Ottawa, Belleville and Stratford, Ont., and Edmonton, Alta. The price declined at Westville, N.S., and St. Catharines, Ont.

Butter.—The price of dairy butter increased since August in twenty-four cities and that of creamery butter in twenty-two.

Cheese.—The price of old cheese increased since August at St. John, N.B.; Three Rivers, Sorel, and Hull, Que., Belleville, Berlin, and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; and at Winnipeg and Brandon, Man. New cheese increased in price at Moncton, N.B.; Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Maisonneuve, and Hull, Que.; Belleville, Toronto, Berlin, Woodstock and St. Thomas, Ont.; and at Winnipeg, Man.

Flour.—Flour increased in price at Newcastle, N.B., and Winnipeg, Man., and decreased at Westville, N.S.

Rolled oats.—The price of this commodity increased at St. John's, Que.; Toronto, Ont., and at Winnipeg, Man., and decreased at St. Thomas, Ont.

Rice.—The price of rice increased at Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man., and Lethbridge, Alta.

Beans.—Beans increased in price at Three Rivers, Que., and decreased at Niagara Falls, Ont.

Prunes.—This commodity increased in price at Sherbrooke, Que., and Ottawa, Ont., and decreased in price at Westville, N.S., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Sugar.—There was a general rise in the price of granulated and yellow sugar. The points affected by a rise in both kinds were: Halifax, N.S.; Moncton, St. John, and Newcastle, N.B.; Three Rivers, St. Johns and Hull, Que.; Ottawa, Belleville, Peterborough, Toronto, Brantford, Guelph, Berlin, Woodstock, London, Chatham, Windsor and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Winnipeg and Brandon, Man.; Edmonton and Lethbridge, Alta.; Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. The fol-

lowing places experienced a rise in the price of yellow sugar only; Quebec, Que.; St. Catharines, and Port Arthur, Ont.

Potatoes.—The price of potatoes declined generally. Among the points affected were: Sydney, Westville and Halifax, N.S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Moncton, Fredericton and Newcastle, N.B.; Quebec, Sherbrooke, Sorel and Hull, Que.; Ottawa, Kingston, St. Catharines, Stratford, London, St. Thomas, Chatham, and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Edmonton and Leth-

bridge, Alta.; Vancouver, B.C. There was an increase in price at Windsor, Ont.

Starch.—Laundry starch increased in price at Sydney, N.S.

Anthracite coal.—The price of coal increased since August at Halifax, N.S.; Quebec and Sherbrooke, Que., and at Brantford and Guelph, Ont.

Bituminous coal.—The price of coal advanced at Quebec, Que., and at Halifax, N.S.

Wood (soft).—Soft wood increased in price at Belleville, Ont.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1911.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspector of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 180 individual work people in Canada during the month of September, 1911, were reported to the Department of Labour. Of these, fifty-eight were fatal and 122 resulted in serious injuries. In addition, five fatal accidents were reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the Department before September, 1911.

In the preceding month there were 104 fatal and 133 non-fatal accidents reported, a total of 237, and in September, 1910, there were ninety-one fatal and 181 non-fatal accidents, a total of 272. The number of fatal accidents reported in September, 1911, was, therefore, forty-six less than in the preceding month, and thirty-three less than in September, 1910. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in September, 1911, was eleven less than in the preceding month, and five less than in September, 1910. Altogether there were fifty-seven less industrial accidents reported in September,

1911, than in the preceding month, and ninety-two less than in the same month of the preceding year.

Of 180 returns received during the month giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, four referred to persons under twenty-one years of age, fifty-three to persons between twenty-one and forty-five, and fifteen to persons over forty-five. One hundred and eight persons were over twenty-one years of age, but their exact ages were not specified.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING
SEPTEMBER, 1911, BY INDUSTRIES AND
TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Inj.	Total.
Agriculture.....	7	5	12
Fishing and hunting.....		1	1
Lumbering.....	5	5	10
Mining.....	3	6	9
Building trades.....	6	17	23
Metal trades.....	3	23	26
Woodworking trades.....	1	8	9
Printing trades.....	1	2	2
Clothing trades.....		1	1
Textile trades.....			
Food and tobacco preparation	1	4	5
Leather trades.....		1	1
Railway service.....	11	14	25
Navigation.....	4	2	6
General transport.....	2	9	11
Civic employés.....		1	1
Miscellaneous.....	9	9	17
Railway construction.....	3	4	7
Unskilled labour.....	3	10	13
Total.....	58	122	180

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The chief disaster of the month, causing the death of more than one workman, was an explosion in a powder factory at Belcœil, Que., in which one man was instantly killed and four others injured, one of whom died a few days later. The explosion is said to have been caused by fire originating from sparks from the rollers of a machine which had for some time been exposed to the rays of the sun. The men had hardly reached apparent safety when the explosion occurred.

The following is the jury's finding in connection with the death of five railway construction hands which occurred on August 27, 1911, near Melville, Sask., a record of which accident appeared in the September issue of the *Labour Gazette*:—

"That R. T. Reid and others came to their death on the night of Sunday, the 27th day of August, 1911, by riding on the platform of the caboose in question, and by doing so were taking their lives in their own hands, and were using their own discretion.

"We are further of the opinion that the employés in question did not show negligence in the performance of their duties on the night in question."

Record by Industries and Groups of Trades.

A detailed record of the industrial accidents of the month, by industries and groups of trades, is as follows:—

Agriculture.—There were seven fatal and five non-fatal accidents of record in September, compared with seven fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents in August, and twenty-two fatal and thirty-five non-fatal accidents in September, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, one was due to asphyxiation in a well, one to a kick from a horse, one to being run over by a wagon, one to a collision, one to being caught in threshing machine, one to the explosion of a boiler of threshing engine, and one to the bursting of a wheel on a corn cutting machine.

Fishing and hunting.—There was one non-fatal accident recorded in September, compared with two fatal in August, and one fatal accident in September, 1910.

Lumbering.—There were five fatal and five non-fatal accidents recorded in September, compared with four fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in August, and seven fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in September, 1910. Of the fatalities, two were due to being crushed by logs, two to machinery, and one to a fall.

Mining.—There were three fatal and six non-fatal accidents recorded in September, compared with three fatal and one non-fatal accident in August, and eleven fatal and fifteen non-fatal accidents in September, 1910. Of the fatalities, one was caused by asphyxiation, one was due to the fall of a roof in a mine, and one to a collision of ore cars.

Building trades.—There were six fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents in September, compared with twelve fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents in August, and six fatal and thirty non-fatal accidents in September, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, five were due to falls, and one to the collapse of a floor.

Metal trades.—There were three fatal and twenty-three non-fatal accidents recorded in September, compared with six fatal and ten non-fatal accidents in August, and five fatal and thirty non-fatal accidents in September, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, two were due to electrocution, and one to the bursting of an emery wheel.

Woodworking trades.—There were one fatal and eight non-fatal accidents in September, compared with one fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in August, and one fatal and six non-fatal accidents in September, 1911. The fatality was caused by a piece of wood thrown from a machine.

Printing and allied trades.—There were three non-fatal accidents in September, compared with two non-fatal accidents in August, and two non-fatal accidents in September, 1910.

Clothing.—There was one non-fatal accident in September, compared with none in August, and one non-fatal accident in September, 1910.

Textile.—There were no accidents recorded in September, compared with two non-fatal accidents in August, and none in September, 1910.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES F, No. 95

TABLE OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1911.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture—</i>				
Farmer	Kirkfield, Ont.	Sept. 4	1	Fell off wagon and run over.
"	Fraserville, Ont.	" 12	1	Killed by a horse.
"	Beauport, Que.	" 6	1	Wagon struck by a car.
"	Sacre-Cœur, Beauce....	" 7	1	Caught in threshing machine.
Farm hand.....	Ottawa, Ont.	" 23	1	Harvesting machine boiler exploded.
Farmer	Hazel Bluff, Alta.	" 7	1	Asphyxiated, digging well.
"	Beaver, Man.	" 26	1	Bursting wheel, corn cutting machine.
<i>Lumbering—</i>				
Lath Sawyer.....	St. John, N.B.	Sept. 11	1	Caught in revolving shaft.
Employé.....	Fernie, B.C.	" 8	1	Crushed by a log.
"	Gres Falls, Que.	" 6	1	Fell from ladder.
"	Sudbury, Ont.	" 7	1	Struck by falling tree.
"	Rainy River, Ont.	" 16	1	Caught in loading chains.
<i>Mining—</i>				
Miner.....	Cumberland, B.C.	" 17	1	Fall of roof.
"	Thorburn, N. S.	" 2	1	Collision of ore cars.
"	Salmo, B.C.	" 20	1	Asphyxiated.
<i>Building trades—</i>				
Labourer.....	Winnipeg, Man.	" 7	1	By collapse of floor.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 1	1	Fell down elevator shaft.
Brick pointer.....	Maisonneuve, Que.	" 2	1	Fell off scaffold.
Painter.....	Pte. Claire, Que.	" 20	1	Fell from roof.
Carpenter.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 23	1	Fell from roof.
Labourer.....	Vancouver, B.C.	" 28	1	Fell from scaffold.
<i>Metal trades—</i>				
Lineman.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 14	1	Electrocuted.
Electrician.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 10	1	Electrocuted.
Iron worker.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 30	1	By bursting emery wheel.
<i>Woodworking trades—</i>				
Furniture worker.....	Strathroy, Ont.	" 23	1	Struck by flying piece of wood.
<i>Food and tobacco prepar.</i>				
Empl., canning factory	Tilbury, Ont.	" 1	1	Crushed by cover of retort.
<i>Railway Service—</i>				
Brakeman.....	Carlyle, Sask.	" 12	1	Jerked off train, run over.
Fireman.....	Irricana, Alta.	" 9	1	Derailment, pinned between tender and engine.
Switchman.....	Richmond, Que.	" 2	1	Crushed between cars.
Brakeman.....	Watson, Ont.	" 8	1	Crushed between cars.
Brakeman.....	Spragues Point, Ont.	" 2	1	Crushed between cars.
Mechanic.....	Rivière du Loup, Ont.	" 2	1	Fell from locomotive into a well.
Conductor.....	Ottawa, Ont.	" 13	1	Caught in frog, broke thigh and died.
Trainman.....	Golden Lake, Ont.	" 19	1	Run over.
Car checker.....	Sarnia, Ont.	" 27	1	Run over by a train.
Brakeman.....	Chatham, Ont.	" 22	1	Crushed between car and engine.
Labourer.....	Baie St. Paul.....	" 26	1	Premature explosion of dynamite.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL SERIES, TABLE F. No. 95.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1911.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Cook.....	Coles Island, N.B.....	" 8	1	Burned to death.
Longshoreman.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 18	1	Struck by a steel rail and knocked into hold of ship.
Fireman.....	Levis, Que.....	" 5	1	Head crushed by machinery.
Longshoreman.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 25	1	Fell into hold of barge.
<i>General transport—</i>				
Teamster.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 25	1	Skull broken, runaway.
Carter.....	Maisonneuve, Que.....	" 18	1	Crushed under load.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Watchman.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 9	1	Boiler exploded.
Quarryman.....	Dundas, Ont.....	" 22	1	Crushed between engines.
Elevator boy.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 22	1	Fell down shaft.
Clerk.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 23	1	Missed footing and run over by engine.
Emp. (powder factory)	Belœil, Que.....	" 23	21	Explosion from fire of factory.
Chauffeur.....	Davisville, Ont.....	" 28	1	Automobile turned over.
Emp. (grain elevator) ..	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 28	1	Crushed by elevator.
" ..	Virden, Man.....	" 29	1	Collapse of weigh scale.
<i>Railway construction—</i>				
Labourer.....	Merritton, Ont.....	" 2	1	Fell through hopper of ballast car.
" ..	Colwood, B.C.....	" 2	1	Run over by train.
" ..	Sooke, B.C.....	" 3	1	Run over by train.
<i>Unskilled labour—</i>				
Labourer.....	Fernie, B.C.....	" 15	1	Premature blast.
" ..	Peterborough, Ont.....	" 1	1	Crushed between freight shed door and loading table.
" ..	Quebec, Que.....	" 25	1	Asphyxiated.

FATAL ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN THE PREVIOUS MONTH, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN SEPTEMBER, 1911.

Labourer.....	Quebec, Que.....	Aug. 30	1	Fell off caisson and drowned.
Builders' labourer.....	Port Colborne.....	" 28	1	Fell through floor of new building.
Electrician.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 28	1	Blood poisoning from injuries to foot.
Driver.....	East Wellington.....	" 30	1	Caught in runaway cars.
Rope rider.....	East Wellington.....	" 30	1	Caught in runaway cars.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There were one fatal and four non-fatal accidents in September, compared with one fatality in August, and two fatal and two non-fatal accidents in September, 1910. The fatality was caused by person getting crushed by a cover of a retort in a canning factory.

Leather trades.—There was one non-fatal accident in September, compared

with none in August, and one fatal accident in September, 1910.

Railway service.—There were eleven fatal and fourteen non-fatal accidents in September, compared with twenty-three fatal and twenty-seven non-fatal accidents in August, and fifteen fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents in September, 1910. Of the fatalities, five were caused by persons getting crushed between cars, three

by being run over, and one each to a premature explosion of dynamite, to a fall, and to having thigh broken when caught in a frog.

Railway construction.—There were three fatal and four non-fatal accidents of record in September, compared with none in August, and none in September, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, two were caused by persons getting run over by trains, and one to victim falling through hopper of a dump car.

Navigation.—There were four fatal and two non-fatal accidents recorded in September, compared with twenty fatal and four non-fatal accidents in August, and one fatal and five non-fatal accidents in September, 1910. Of the fatalities, two were caused by falls into the holds of vessels, one by machinery, and one person was burned to death.

General transport.—There were two fatal and nine non-fatal accidents recorded in September, compared with eight fatal and sixteen non-fatal accidents in August, and three fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents in September, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, one was caused by a

runaway, and one to collapse of load on wagon.

Public employés.—There was one non-fatal accident recorded in September, compared with one fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents in August, and five fatal and nine non-fatal accidents in September, 1910.

Miscellaneous.—There were nine fatal and nine non-fatal accidents recorded in September, compared with five fatal and twelve non-fatal accidents in August, and two fatal and six non-fatal accidents in September, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, three were caused by victims being crushed, two by explosions, and one each by a fall, run over, and collapse of scale in an elevator.

Unskilled labour.—There were three fatal and ten non-fatal accidents in September, compared with thirteen fatal and twelve non-fatal accidents in August, and nine fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in September, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, one was caused by asphyxiation, one by a premature blast, and one in which the victim was crushed between freight shed door and freight car.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent immigrant arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, &c., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada.

THE total immigration to Canada during the five months from April to August, 1911, inclusive, was 212,854, compared with 180,348 in the corresponding months of the previous year, the increase amounting to eighteen per cent. Of the total arrivals for the five months, 141,021 were at ocean ports, compared with 115,159 during the corresponding months of last year, an increase of about twenty-two per cent. There was an increase in the arrivals from the United States from 65,189 during the months of April to August, 1910, to 71,833 during the same months of the present year.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FROM APRIL TO AUGUST, 1911, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1910.

	1910-11.					1911-12.					INCREASE.					DECREASE.					%
	Males		Females		Totals	Males		Females		Totals	Males		Females		Totals	Males		Females		Totals	
	Children	Totals	Children	Totals		Children	Totals	Children	Totals		Children	Totals	Children	Totals		Children	Totals	Children	Totals		
APRIL:																					
Via ocean ports.....	19,420	4,811	3,588	27,819	24,880	6,324	4,079	35,283	5,460	1,513	491	7,464	1,303	936	1,727	3,966	.....	.....	27	19
From United States.....	11,924	3,951	4,488	20,363	10,621	3,015	2,761	16,337	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	31,344	8,762	8,076	48,182	35,501	9,339	6,840	51,680	4,157	577	.....	3,498	.....	.....	1,236	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
MAY:																					
Via ocean ports.....	20,856	7,329	5,210	33,395	27,427	11,223	7,410	46,060	6,571	3,894	2,200	12,665	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....
From United States.....	8,508	2,938	2,748	14,194	10,103	2,733	2,534	15,370	1,595	.....	.....	1,176	.....	205	214	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	29,364	10,267	7,958	47,589	37,530	13,956	9,944	61,430	8,166	3,689	1,986	13,841	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....
JUNE:																					
Via ocean ports.....	13,437	6,020	4,182	23,639	14,005	8,266	5,702	27,973	568	2,246	1,520	4,334	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
From United States.....	6,275	2,486	2,182	10,943	7,736	2,367	1,932	12,035	1,461	.....	.....	1,092	.....	119	250	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	19,712	8,506	6,364	34,582	21,741	10,633	7,634	40,008	2,029	2,127	1,270	5,426	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
JULY:																					
Via ocean ports.....	8,630	4,363	3,026	16,019	8,973	5,478	4,158	18,609	343	1,115	1,132	2,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
From United States.....	5,464	2,046	1,689	9,199	7,442	2,106	1,464	11,012	1,978	60	.....	1,813	.....	.....	225	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	14,094	6,409	4,715	25,218	16,415	7,584	5,622	29,621	2,321	1,175	907	4,403	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
AUGUST:																					
Via ocean ports.....	7,258	4,201	2,828	14,287	5,885	4,220	2,991	13,096	.....	19	163	.....	1,373	.....	.....	1,191	8	.....	.....	.....
From United States.....	6,974	1,886	1,630	10,490	12,807	2,317	1,895	17,019	5,833	431	265	6,529	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	14,232	6,087	4,458	24,777	18,692	6,537	4,886	30,115	4,460	450	428	5,338	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
Grand totals.....	108,746	40,031	31,571	180,348	129,879	48,049	34,926	212,854	21,133	8,018	3,355	32,506	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....

British Emigration.

During the months of July and August, 1911, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

	NATIONALITY															
	English.		Welsh.		Scottish.		Irish.		British Colonial.		Total British Subjects.		Foreign		Total.	
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	
July.....	11,761	11,716	207	195	3,354	3,206	668	649	2,074	611	18,064	16,377	3,376	4,125	21,440	20,502
August.....	10,639	9,657	157	134	3,488	3,236	543	602	1,604	1,563	16,431	15,192	2,499	4,355	18,930	19,547
Eight months ending August 31.....	100,462	80,772	1,690	1,674	33,304	27,193	5,330	4,906	5,231	3,614	146,017	118,159	20,390	28,768	166,407	146,927

Homestead Entries.

The following shows the number of homestead entries made during the month of July, 1911, as compared with July, 1910:

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910
Battleford.....			297	248				
Brandon.....	10	17						
Calgary.....					402	403		
Dauphin.....	87	120						
Edmonton.....					633	506		
Estevan.....			132	134				
Grand Prairie.....								
Humboldt.....			180	166				
Kamloops.....							33	20
Lethbridge.....					57	90		
Medicine Hat.....			142	117	161	122		
Moose Jaw.....			515	629				
New Westminster.....								1
Peace River.....					50	15		
Prince Albert.....			205	220				
Regina.....			59	48				
Red Deer.....					185	220		
Saskatoon.....			358	393				
Swift Current.....			405	441				
Winnipeg.....	192	170						
Yorkton.....			135	180				
Total.....	289	307	2,428	2,576	1,488	1,356	33	12

Total number of entries for July, 1910..... 4,260

Total number of entries for July, 1911..... 4,238

Net decrease..... 22

The following statement shows the number of homestead entries made during the month of August, 1911, as compared with August, 1910:

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910
Battleford.....			213	109				
Brandon.....	5	3						
Calgary.....					441	321		
Dauphin.....	89	107						
Edmonton.....					578	476		
Estevan.....			103	102				
Grand Prairie.....								
Humboldt.....			179	138				
Kamloops.....							35	23
Lethbridge.....					55	84		
Medicine Hat.....			116	74	162	113		
Moose Jaw.....			476	469				
New Westminster.....							2	
Peace River.....					33	62		
Prince Albert.....			227	165				
Regina.....			41	45				
Red Deer.....					208	202		
Saskatoon.....			358	354				
Swift Current.....			376	296				
Winnipeg.....	201	151						
Yorkton.....			105	106				
Total.....	295	261	2,194	1,958	1,477	1,258	37	23

Total number of entries for August, 1911..... 4,003

Total number of entries for August, 1910..... 3,500

Net increase..... 503

Of 1,143 homesteaders, who came from the United States during August, 417 were from North Dakota, 156 from Minnesota, seventy from Wisconsin, and fifty-five from Michigan.

RECAPITULATION.

	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910
January.....	144	152	642	976	568	1,558	6	12
February.....	121	161	830	1,069	677	1,007	9	17
March.....	200	202	1,610	2,688	1,172	1,901	14	28
April.....	305	324	2,483	4,240	1,785	2,620	37	25
May.....	333	281	2,328	3,745	1,612	2,328	35	20
June.....	356	354	2,516	3,440	1,771	1,985	37	23
July.....	289	307	2,446	2,576	1,481	1,356	33	21
August.....	295	261	2,194	1,958	1,477	1,258	37	23
From January 1, 1910.....			36,916					
From January 1, 1911.....			27,840					
Net decrease for eight months.....			9,076					

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

Statement showing the number of homestead entries made during the month of July, 1911, the nationality of the homesteaders and the Provinces in which the entries were made:

NATIONALITIES.	PROVINCES.				TOTAL.
	Manitoba.	Sask.	Alberta.	B. C.	
Canadians from Ontario.....	16	139	151	2	308
" Quebec.....	6	30	56	1	93
" Nova Scotia.....		4	12		16
" New Brunswick.....		2	15	1	18
" Prince Edward Island.....		2	3		5
" Manitoba.....	30	58	22		110
" Saskatchewan.....	1	346	31		378
" Alberta.....		17	66		83
" British Columbia.....		4	4	3	11
Persons who had previous entry.....	23	79	107	2	211
Newfoundlanders.....			1		1
Canadians returned from the United States.....	5	32	16		53
Americans.....	13	653	465	11	1,142
English.....	31	409	179	8	627
Scotch.....	4	51	42		97
Irish.....	1	24	39	1	65
French.....	13	22	8		43
Belgians.....	2	9	4		15
Swiss.....	1	1	3		5
Italians.....		1		1	2
Roumanians.....		25			25
Syrians.....		11	1		12
Germans.....	4	53	29	1	87
Austro-Hungarians.....	72	142	85		299
Hollanders.....	1	4	2	1	8
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	7	4	7		18
Icelanders.....	5	4	3		12
Swedes.....	6	53	36		95
Norwegians.....		81	34	1	116
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors).....	48	159	66		273
Mennonites.....					
Doukhobors.....					
Chinese.....					
Japanese.....					
Arabians.....			1		1
Australians.....		1			1
New Zealanders.....		2			2
Greeks.....		1			1
Chilians.....		2			2
Bulgarians.....		1			1
Madagascans.....		1			1
Egyptians.....		1			1
Total.....	289	2,428	1,488	33	4,238

Number of souls represented by above entries.....9,871.

Statement showing the number of homestead entries made during the month of August, 1911, the nationality of the homesteaders and the provinces in which the entries were made:

NATIONALITIES.	PROVINCES.				TOTAL.
	Manitoba.	Sask.	Alberta.	B. C.	
Canadians from Ontario.....	10	179	140	1	330
“ Quebec.....	2	36	33	.....	71
“ Nova Scotia.....	1	4	8	1	14
“ New Brunswick.....	.....	2	18	.....	20
“ Prince Edward Island.....	.....	3	2	.....	5
“ Manitoba.....	38	40	15	.....	93
“ Saskatchewan.....	.....	329	22	.....	351
“ Alberta.....	.....	4	91	.....	95
“ British Columbia.....	.....	7	4	1	12
Persons who had previous entry.....	37	55	106	1	199
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadians returned from the United States.....	.....	32	23	.....	55
Americans.....	16	588	475	9	1,088
English.....	13	405	173	20	631
Scotch.....	10	46	51	.....	107
Irish.....	2	12	37	.....	51
French.....	4	18	22	.....	44
Belgians.....	3	10	1	.....	14
Swiss.....	.....	3	1	.....	4
Italians.....	.....	1	2	.....	3
Roumanians.....	.....	16	3	.....	19
Syrians.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9
Germans.....	4	45	27	.....	76
Austro-Hungarians.....	103	106	83	.....	292
Hollanders.....	1	4	6	.....	11
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	.....	14	12	.....	26
Icelanders.....	4	2	.....	.....	6
Swedes.....	3	61	35	2	101
Norwegians.....	5	70	37	.....	112
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors).....	19	92	48	.....	159
Mennonites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Doukhobors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindoos.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Jews.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	295	2,194	1,477	37	4,003

Number of souls represented by above entries.....9,102.

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE YUKON TERRITORY ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1911, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF JULY, 1910.

NATURE OF GRANT.	JULY, 1911.		JULY, 1910.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of Acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of Acres.
Assignment of mortgages.....	4			
Alberta Railway & Irrigation Co's. sales.....	25	16,318'00	8	2,399'00
British Columbia homesteads.....	8	1,168'36	5	713'28
British Columbia sales.....	6	548'90	2	162'70
Coal land sales.....	2	398'92	3	507'38
Commutation grants.....	1	29'59		
Homesteads.....	1,349	214,042'619	1,202	190,599'305
Hudson's Bay Co.....	5	80,805'189	3	35,752'40
License of occupation.....	1			
Military homesteads.....			1	320'00
Mineral rights (4,572,167).....	21		9	
North-west half-breed grants.....	8	1,096'33	35	8,271'80
Parish sales.....	1	100'50	3	556'10
Quit claim, special grants (961).....	6		1	
<i>Railways—</i>				
Canadian Northern Ry.....			1	20'15
Can. Pac. Ry. grants.....	15	1,324'36	5	972'46
Can. Pac. Ry. roadbed and station grounds.....	45	154'09	4	156'62
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.....			12	836'51
Sales.....	48	4,427'98	46	5,601'73
School lands sales.....	28	4,879'483	28	1,269'87
Special grants.....	11	512'95	5	21'438
Yukon Territory sales.....			7	62'83
Total.....	1,584	325,807'271	1,380	248,223'573

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE YUKON TERRITORY ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1911 AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1910.

NATURE OF GRANT.	AUGUST, 1911.		AUGUST, 1910.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of Acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of Acres.
Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co's. sales.....	14	8,666.00	8	6,090'00
British Columbia homesteads.....	12	1,874'575	16	2,564'90
British Columbia sales.....	3	1,025'40	12	507'02
Coal lands sales.....	2	257'39	2	480'00
Coal surface sales.....	2	117'59		
Homesteads.....	1,215	192,312'52	1,042	165,281'98
Hudson's Bay Co.....	3	27,632'67		
License of occupation.....	1			
Manitoba University grants.....	1	160'00	1	160'00
Military homesteads.....			1	320'00
Mining lands sales (480 acres) under rights.....	2	1,368'08	2	143'50
Mineral rights (363'56) acres.....	3		3	
Northwest half-breed grants.....	8	1,274'81	25	3,598'41
Quit claim, special grants.....			2	
<i>Railways—</i>				
Calgary & Edmonton Ry.....	3	1,444'00		
Canadian Northern Ry.....			2	184'13
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants.....	8	1,281'46	1	2'77
Can. Pac. Ry., roadbed and station grounds.....	1	2'04		
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Sask Ry. and Steamboat Co.....	1	160.00		
Sales.....	49	5,477'78	29	3,968'11
School lands sales.....	26	2,456'56	38	2,080'99
Special grants.....	19	894'01	8	139'35
Yukon Territory sales.....	9	753'30	5	194'06
Totals.....	1,382	247,158'18	1,197	185,715'22

Chinese Immigration.

On October 2, the office of Controller of Chinese Immigration was transferred by Order-in-Council, from the Department of Trade and Commerce to the Department of the Interior, and the following appointments were made:

Chief Controller of Chinese Immigration, Mr. W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration.

Assistant Chief Controller of Chinese Immigration, Mr. E. Blake Robertson, Assistant Superintendent of Immigration.

Controller of Chinese Immigration at Vancouver, Mr. J. H. MacGill, Immigration Agent; at Victoria, Dr. G. L. Milne, Immigration Agent; at Nanaimo, Mr. Henry L. Good, Immigration Inspector; at North Portal, Mr. George McIntyre, Immigration Inspector; at Winnipeg, Mr. J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration; at Toronto, Mr. G. L. Stewart, Immigration Agent; at Montreal, Mr. Alphonse Regimbal, Assistant Immigration Agent; at Quebec, Dr. J. P. Lavoie, Immigration Agent; at St. John, Mr. J. V. Lantulum, Immigration Agent; and at Halifax, Mr. W. L. Barnstead, Acting Immigration Agent temporarily.

At other ports the Controller of Chinese Immigration shall be the Immigration Officer, or in the event of there being none, the Chief Customs Officer.

This change was made on the recommendation of Mr. Justice Murphy, the Royal Commissioner appointed to investigate certain alleged Chinese frauds and opium smuggling on the Pacific Coast. In his report Mr. Justice Murphy states:

"At present Chinese Immigration falls within the scope of three different Departments; the Department of the Interior is concerned with it as much as the provisions of the general Immigration Act administered by that department belong to Chinese as well as to all other classes of immigrants except where their operation is excluded by the *ad hoc* provisions of the Restriction Act. The Restriction Act itself is administered by the Department of Trade and Commerce, but this is now done by utilizing the services of the Customs Department. The result is seen in the abuses that have crept in as outlined in this report. There is divided authority and no definite responsibility."

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1911.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, the Department of Railways and Canals and the Department of Marine and Fisheries which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

Department of Public Works.

PUBLIC BUILDING, WOLFVILLE, N.S.

Public building, Wolfville, N.S. Name of contractor, Arthur Hood, Shelburne, N.S. Date of contract, August 28, 1911. Amount of contract, \$29,900.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages, Per day of 10 Hours Not less than:
Carpenters.....	\$2.00
Bricklayers.....	4.00
Masons.....	3.50
Plasterers.....	3.00
Stonecutters.....	3.50
Painters.....	2.00
Plumbers and steamfitters...	2.25
Sheet metal workers.....	2.00
Labourers.....	1.50
Driver, one horse and cart..	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.	4.00

LANDING WHARF, CAPE ROUGE, N.S.

Landing Wharf, Cape Rouge, N.S. Name of contractor, Robt. and Bart. Musgrove, North Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, August 30, 1911. Amount of contract, \$15,884.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages, Per day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.25
Carpenter.....	1.75
Blacksmiths.....	2.00
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.50
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Driver, one horse and cart.	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.	3.50

WHARF AND STONE APPROACH, MEAFORD, N.S.

Wharf and stone approach, Meaford, N.S. Name of contractor, Geo. Y. Grant, Guysboro, N.S. Date of contract, Sept. 1, 1911. Amount of contract \$5,394.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours Not less than:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.25
Carpenters.....	1.75
Blacksmith's.....	2.00
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.50
Ordinary labourers.....	1.35
Driver, one horse and cart	2.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.	3.00

BREAKWATER, BROOKLYN, N.S.

Name of contractor, Nova Scotia Construction Company, Limited, of Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, Sept. 9, 1911. Amount of contract, \$119,650.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter.....	2.50
Foreman, mixing concrete....	2.00
Foreman, laying concrete....	2.25
Foreman, stone crusher....	2.00
Carpenters.....	2.00
Blacksmiths.....	2.00
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.50
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Driver, one horse and cart..	2.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.00

BREAKWATER, DALHOUSIE, N.B.

Breakwater, Dalhousie, N.B. Name of contractor, Thos. P. Charleson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of Contract, Sept. 9, 1911. Amount of contract, \$23,440.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50
Carpenters.....	2.00
Engineman for Pile driver..	2.00
Blacksmiths.....	2.50
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.75
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Driver, one horse and cart.	2.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.	3.00

PUBLIC WHARF, GRANDIGUE, N.B.

Public Wharf, Grandigue, N.B. Name of contractor, Thos. P. Charleson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 9, 1911. Amount of contract, \$5,895.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenters.....	\$2.50
Carpenters.....	1.75
Blacksmiths.....	2.00
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.50
Ordinary labourers.....	1.35
Engineman for pile-driver..	1.75
Driver, one horse and cart..	2.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.	3.00

PUBLIC BUILDING, TILBURY, ONT.

Public building, Tilbury, Ont. Name of contractor, John W. Piggott & Sons, Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 11, 1911. Amount of contract, \$20,000.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages, Not less than
Stonecutters.....	\$3.50 per day, 10 hours
Bricklayers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Masons.....	3.50 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.00 " 10 "
Joiners.....	2.25 " 10 "
Stairbuilders.....	2.50 " 10 "
Plasterers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Lathers.....	0.03 per yard. Jan. 23.
Painters and glaziers.....	2.00 per day, 10 hours.
Plumbers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Steamfitters.....	2.50 " 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Electrical workers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver, one horse and cart..	3.00 " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.	4.00 " 10 "

WHARF AND STONE APPROACH, BEAUMARIS, ONT.

Wharf and stone approach, Beaumaris, Ont. Name of contractor, Union Construction Company, Limited, of Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 12, 1911. Amount of contract, \$23,994.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00
Foreman mixing concrete....	2.25
Foreman laying concrete....	2.25
Foreman stone crusher.....	2.25
Carpenters.....	2.25
Blacksmiths.....	2.25
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.75
Engineman for pile driver..	2.50
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Driver, one horse and cart.	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.	3.50

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO POST-OFFICE BUILDING, KINGSTON, ONT.

Alterations and additions to post-office building, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractor, McKelvey & Birch, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 15, 1911. Amount of contract, \$49,100.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
1Carpenters.....	\$2.50 per day, 8 hours.
Stonecutters.....	3.60 " 8 "
Bricklayers.....	3.60 " 8 "
Masons.....	3.60 " 8 "
Plasterers.....	3.60 " 8 "
1Labourers (All).....	2.00 " 8 "
Driver, one horse and cart..	2.50 " 8 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon..	4.00 " 8 "
Painters.....	2.50 " 9 "
Electricians.....	2.25 " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	2.55 " 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters...	2.60 " 9 "

1 After May, labourers are to be paid 28 cents per hour and carpenters \$2.75 per day.

WHARF, MONTEBELLO, QUE.

Wharf, Montebello, Que., Name of contractor, A. and A. O. Bélanger, Papi-neauville, Que. Date of contract, Sept. 16, 1911. Amount of contract, \$6,399.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50
Masons.....	3.50
Drillers.....	1.75
Carpenters.....	2.00
Hoist runner.....	2.00
Fireman.....	1.50
Powdermen.....	2.00
Blacksmiths.....	2.00
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.50
Quarrymen.....	1.50
Labourers.....	1.50
Driver, one horse and cart..	2.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon..	3.00

BREAKWATER, PORT ARTHUR (BARE POINT), ONT.

Breakwater, Port Arthur (Bare Point), Ont. Name of contractor, The Thunder Bay Contracting Company, Limited, Port

Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 18, 1911. Amount of contract, \$361,800.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$ 4.00 per day, 10 hours.
Foreman mixing concrete...	2.50 " 10 "
Foreman laying concrete...	2.50 " 10 "
Foreman stone crusher.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	3.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	2.25 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	3.50 " 10 "
Engineman for pile driver...	3.00 " 10 "
Derrick engineer.....	2.50 " 10 "
Derrick fireman.....	2.00 " 10 "
Masons.....	5.40 " 9 "
Powderman.....	2.25 " 10 "
Quarrymen.....	2.00 " 10 "
Scowmen.....	40.00 per mo. and board,
	12 hours per day
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75 per day, 10 hours.
Driver, one horse and cart..	3.50 " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon..	5.00 " 10 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, DUNDAS, ONT.

Public building, Dundas, Ont. Name of contractors, Nagle & Mills, Ingersoll, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 18, 1911. Amount of contract, \$31,200.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Stonecutters.....	47½ cts. per hr.
Bricklayers.....	45 " "
Masons.....	45 " "
Carpenters.....	30 " "
Joiners.....	35 " "
Stairbuilders.....	35 " "
Plasterers.....	45 " "
Lathers.....	3½ " yard.
Painters and glaziers.....	27½ " hour 10 hr. p.d.
Plumbers.....	37½ " 10 "
Steamfitters.....	37½ " 10 "
Tinsmiths.....	32½ " 10 "
Metal roofers.....	32½ " 10 "
Electrical workers.....	30 " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	22½ " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	17½ " 10 "
Driver, one horse and cart..	25 " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon..	45 " 10 "

WHARF, MULGRAVE, N.S.

Wharf, Mulgrave, N.S. Name of contractor, Sydney W. Hagerty, Mulgrave, N.S. Date of contract, Sept. 18, 1911. Amount of contract, \$3,000.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50
Carpenters.....	2.00
Blacksmiths.....	2.00
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.50
Labourers.....	1.35
Driver, one horse and cart..	2.25
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.	3.50

SUPERSTRUCTURE OF STEEL HIGHWAY
BRIDGE ACROSS CULBUTE CHANNEL,
(OTTAWA RIVER), CHAPEAU, QUE.

Superstructure of steel highway bridge across Culbute Channel, (Ottawa River) Chapeau, Que. Name of contractor, The Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company, Limited, of Montreal, Que. Date of contract, September 20, 1911. Amount of contract, \$25,500.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Time-keeper.....	\$2.00
Engineer for hoisting engine	2.00
Fireman.....	1.75
Chief carpenter.....	2.80
Carpenters.....	2.00
Carpenters' helpers.....	1.75
Concrete mixers.....	1.75
Builders' labourers.....	1.75
Stone drillers.....	1.75
Ordinary labourers.....	1.60
Rivet heaters.....	3.50
Riveters.....	3.50
Riveters' helpers or buckers up.....	3.50
Blacksmiths.....	2.25
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.75
Driver, one horse and cart..	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.	4.00
Teamsters.....	1.75

DAM AND SLUICEWAY, &C., GORDON
CREEK, KIPPEWA VILLAGE, QUE.

Dam and sluiceway, &c., Gordon Creek, Kippewa Village, Que. Name of contractors, Morrow and Beatty, Peterborough, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 20, 1911. Amount of contract, \$30,910.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.80
Foreman mixing concrete...	2.25
Foreman laying concrete...	2.25
Foreman stone crusher.....	2.25
Carpenters.....	2.25
Blacksmiths.....	2.50
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.75
Steam drillers.....	2.00
Hand drillers.....	1.75
Powderman.....	2.00
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Driver, one horse and cart..	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	2.00

The general clause for the protection of labour was inserted by the Department in the following contracts awarded during September, 1911.

FITTINGS, CENTRAL POSTOFFICE, TORONTO,
ONT.

Fittings, Central post-office, Toronto, Ont., Name of contractor, J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, September 20, 1911. Amount of contract, \$1,505.

SUPPLY AND INSTALLATION OF FITTINGS
FOR POST OFFICE WINNIPEG, MAN.

Supply and installation of fittings for post-office, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractor, J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, September 20, 1911. Amount of contract, \$2,109.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO CUSTOMS
FITTINGS, CALGARY, ALTA.

Alterations and additions to customs fittings, Calgary, Alta. Name of contractor, J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, September 20, 1911. Amount of contract, \$1,091.

FAIR WAGES CLAUSE.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district

where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life and property, or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

BREAKWATER, LITTLE ANSE, N.S.

Breakwater, Little Anse, N.S. Name of contractor, Thos. D. Morrison, D'Es-cousse, N.S. Date of contract, September 21, 1911. Amount of contract, \$21,500.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenters.....	\$2.50
Carpenters.....	2.00
Blacksmiths.....	2.00
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.50
Ordinary labourers.....	1.35
Driv. with 1 horse and cart..	2.00
Driv. with 2 horses and wag.	3.00

Department of Railways and Canals.

DREDGING MURRAY CANAL.

Dredging Murray canal. Date of contract, September 9, 1911. Amount of contract, \$12.00 per hour. Contractor, W. E. Phin, of Welland, in the County of Welland, Ontario.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.
Tug captain.....	\$65.00 a m. & b., 12 h. p. d
Tug engineer.....	60.00 " 12 "
Dredge engineer.....	110.00 " 12 "
Dredge craneman.....	70.00 " 12 "
Stationary engineer.....	2.25 per day of 10 hours.
Stationary fireman.....	1.50 " 10 "
Labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "

MACADAMIZING PORTION OF ROAD ALONG WEST SIDE OF THE CHAMBLY CANAL, IN THE PARISH OF ST. LUC, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Macadamizing portion of road along the west side of the Charnbly Canal in the Parish of St. Luc, Province of Quebec. Date of contract, August 22, 1911. Amount of contract, \$2.35 per ton of crushed stone. Contractor, David Brault, of Menard Corner, County of St. John, Quebec.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Labourers.....	1.50
Labourers' foreman.....	2.50
Steam rock drillers.....	2.00
Machinists.....	2.50
Blacksmiths.....	2.50
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.75
Stationary engine engineer.....	2.50
Stationary engine fireman...	1.75
Driver, horse and cart.....	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.	4.00

IMPROVEMENT OF LOWER ENTRANCE TO LOCK NO. 24 OF THE RAPIDE PLAT CANAL.

Improvement of lower entrance to Lock No. 24 of the Rapide Plat Canal. Date of contract, September 2, 1911. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, Roger Miller & Sons, of Toronto, in the county of York and Province of Ontario.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.
General foreman.....	\$ 4.00 per day of 10 hours.
Foreman carpenter.....	2.75 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.25 " 10 "
Foreman labourer.....	2.50 " 10 "
Labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Tug captain.....	65.00 p. m. & b., 12 h. p. d
Tug engineer.....	60.00 " 12 "
Dredge engineer.....	110.00 " 12 "
Dredge craneman.....	70.00 " 12 "
Stationary engineer.....	2.25 per day of 10 hours.
Stationary fireman.....	1.50 " 10 "
Steam shovel engineer....	110.00 per m., 10 hrs. p. d.
Steam shovel craneman....	80.00 " 10 "
Stonecutters.....	3.50 per day of 10 hours.
Stone masons.....	3.50 " 10 "
Driver, horse and cart.....	2.50 " 10 "
Driver and team.....	3.50 " 10 "

¹Not included in last month's report.

ERECTION OF BRICK AND STONE PASSENGER STATION AT MULGRAVE, IN THE COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH, N.S.

Erection of brick and stone passenger station at Mulgrave, in the county of Guysborough, N.S. Date of Contract, September 2, 1911. Amount of contract, \$15,166. Contractor, Frank W. Wilson, of Truro, county of Colchester, N.S.

Class of Labour,	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman mason.....	\$4.00
Stonecutters.....	3.60
Bricklayers.....	4.00
Carpenters.....	2.25
Builders' labourers.....	1.75
Blacksmiths.....	2.25
Boilermakers.....	2.50
Wiremen.....	1.75
Timekeepers.....	2.00
Watchman.....	1.50
Foreman carpenter.....	3.00
Masons.....	3.60
Concrete mixers.....	1.50
Joiners.....	2.50
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Structural steel workers.....	3.50
Water boy.....	0.75
Roofers (Slate and asbestos)	2.50
Painters.....	2.25
Plumbers.....	2.50
Driver, horse and cart.....	2.25
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	3.50

ERECTION OF A STANDARD SAND HOUSE AT STE. FLAVIE, QUEBEC.

Erection of a Standard Sand House at Ste. Flavie, Quebec. Date of contract, September 15, 1911. Amount of contract \$1,519. Contractors, Geo. St. Pierre & Company, of Fraserville, county of Temiscouata, Que.

Class of Labour,	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50
Carpenters.....	2.00
Builders' labourers.....	1.75
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Blacksmiths.....	2.50
Boilermakers.....	2.50
Painters.....	2.00
Driver, horse and cart.....	2.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	3.00
Timekeeper.....	2.00
Structural steel workers.....	3.33
Pipefitters.....	2.50
Watchman.....	1.50
Water boy.....	0.75

ERECTION OF STATION BUILDING AT FREDERICTON, COUNTY OF YORK, NEW BRUNSWICK, INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

¹Erection of station building at Fredericton, county of York, New Brunswick, Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, August 25, 1911. Amount of contract, \$20,184. Contractor, James F. Ryan, of the City of Fredericton, N.B.

Class of Labour,	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman mason.....	\$4.00
Foreman carpenter.....	2.50
Stonecutters.....	3.50
Masons.....	3.50
Bricklayers.....	4.00
Tilers.....	2.25
Concrete mixers.....	1.75
Carpenters and joiners.....	2.25
Builders' labourers.....	1.75
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Blacksmiths.....	2.50
Structural steel workers.....	3.50
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	2.25
Boilermakers.....	2.50
Roofers (slate and asbestos).....	2.25
Roofers (pitch and gravel).....	1.75
Electric wiremen.....	1.75
Sheet metal workers.....	2.25
Painters and glaziers.....	2.25
Driver, horse and cart.....	2.25
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	3.50
Steam derrick engineer.....	2.25
Steam derrick fireman.....	1.75
Timekeeper.....	2.00
Water boy.....	0.75
Watchman.....	1.50

CONSTRUCTION OF THE SECTION OF THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY FROM LE PAS TO THICKET PORTAGE (APPROXIMATELY 185.5 MILES).

Construction of the section of the Hudson Bay Railway from Le Pas to Thicket Portage (approximately 185.5 miles). Date of contract, September 25, 1911. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor, J. D. McArthur, of City of Winnipeg, Man.

GENERAL CLAUSE.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection

¹Not included in last month's report.

of life and property, or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default in the payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

WOODEN LIGHTHOUSE TOWER AND STEEL SKELETON TOWER AT SHELDRAKE ISLAND, COUNTY OF NORTH-BERLAND, N.B.

The construction of a wooden lighthouse tower and steel skeleton tower at Sheldrake Island, N.B. Name of contractor, John J. Fitzgerald, carpenter, of Newcastle, N.B. Amount of contract, \$1,450. Date of contract July 8, 1911.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters.....	\$1.75
Painters.....	1.75
Blacksmiths.....	2.00
Labourers.....	1.25

WOODEN LIGHTHOUSE TOWER AND PIER AT HAMPSTEAD WHARF, N.B.

The construction of a wooden lighthouse tower and pier at Hampstead Wharf, N.B. Name of contractor, G. W. Palmer, of Tennants Cove, N.B. Amount of contract, \$895. Date of contract, July 22, 1911.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters.....	2.25
Painters.....	2.25
Bricklayers.....	4.00
Masons.....	3.50
Labourers.....	1.50

LIGHTHOUSE AND DWELLING, BOATHOUSE AND OIL SHED AT OWL'S HEAD HARBOUR, COUNTY OF HALIFAX, N.S.

The construction of a combined lighthouse and dwelling, boathouse and oil shed at Owl's Head, entrance to Owl's Head Harbour, in the county of Halifax, N.S. Name of contractor, Fred H. Stoddard, carpenter and builder, Jeddore, Halifax, N.S. Amount of contract, \$2,700. Date of contract, July 13, 1911.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters.....	\$2.25
Painters.....	2.25
Bricklayers.....	4.00
Masons.....	4.00
Labourers.....	1.50

Post Office Department.

During the month of September, orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the regulations for the suppression of the *Sweating system*, and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 586.33
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps.....	40.00
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads.....	347.95
Supplying mail bags.....	3,540.00
Repairing mail bags.....	3,297.03
Making and repairing Post Office scales.....	190.00
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	294.40
Supplying Railway Mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes and street letter boxes and repairing portable letter boxes, parcel receptacles and railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes.....	374.21
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores.....	23.75
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	214.75

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during the month of September, 1911.

MANITOBA REPORT.

Agriculture and Immigration.

Report of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration for the year ending December 31, 1910. Winnipeg, King's Printer, 1911, pages 114.

THE report of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration of Manitoba for the year 1910 contains statistics for that year showing the area of land under crop; the yield of the various grain and root crops and grasses; the number of threshing outfits, dairy products, poultry and other live stock. Comparative statistics are also given covering a number of years, in some cases giving back as far as 1883. The volume also contains reports of the Manitoba Agricultural College, the Manitoba Dairy Association, Live Stock Associations of Manitoba, Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Associations and reports of the various charitable institutions of the province.

BRITISH REPORT.

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour.

Eighteenth annual report on Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom, in 1910, with Comparative Statistics for 1901-1909. London. Darling and Son, Limited, 1911.

The eighteenth annual report on Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour presented by the British Board of Trade to both Houses of Parliament deals with the record in the United Kingdom during the year 1910. It shows that the downward movement in wages which began in 1908 and continued during the greater part of 1909 was checked towards the close of the latter year. The year of 1910 was one of improved trade and employment and this effect was reflected in wages. Early in the year a slight upward tendency was noted and this was on the whole maintained during the re-

mainder of the year, with the result that the general level of wages at the end of 1910 was higher than at the end of any year since 1893, with the exception of 1907 and 1908. The net effect of all changes reported to the Department as taking effect during 1910 was an increase of £14,500 per week in the wages of 548,900 workpeople.

FRENCH REPORT.

Wages and Cost of Living.

Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Statistique Générale de la France. Salaires et Cout de l'Existence. A Diverses Epoques Jusqu'en 1910. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1911.

A report has been issued by the Department of Labour of France on wages and cost of living in France for the different periods from 1806 to 1910. Assigning the index number 100 to the year 1900, wages are shown to have increased from forty in 1806 to 110 in 1910, and the cost of living from seventy-four in 1810 to 104 in 1910, while the purchase power of wages rose from 55.5 to 106 in the same period. This general result is derived from statistics which are given in detail in the report, showing the wages prevailing in the various trades and in different localities. The average prices of certain commodities and budgets for families of four persons are compiled from various sources. Other portions of the report deal with the current prices of articles in Paris from 1851 to 1910, rentals in Paris, and the cost of board and lodging in different districts of France.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Sixth report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario, by Alexander Fraser, Provincial Archivist, 1909. Toronto: King's Printer, 1911.

Great Britain.—Summary of Accidents and Casualties, reported to the Board of Trade by the several railway companies in the United Kingdom, during the three months ending March 31, 1911, together with reports to the Board of Trade by the Inspecting Officers, Assistant Inspecting

Officers and Sub-inspecting Officers of the Railway Department, upon Certain Accidents which were inquired into. London: Wyman and Sons, Limited, 1911.

Belgium.—Royaume de Belgique. Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. Office du Travail. Le minimum de salarie et les Administrations Publiques en Belgique. Bruxelles: 1911.

Finland.—XII. Undersökning af Mekanska Varkstadena i Findland. Pa uppdrag af industristyrelsen och under dess öfverinseende varkstald af G. R. Snellman. Helsingfors, 1911.

France.—Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. Résultats Statistiques du recensement Général de la Population, effectué le 4 Mars 1906. Tome I. Troisième Partie. Etat Civil de la Population Active. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale. MDCCCX.

Paraguay.—Concurrencia del Banco Agrícola del Paraguay a la Exposición Internacional de Agricultura de Buenos Aires, en el Centenario de la Revolución de Mayo. 1910. 2a Edición, 1911. Asunción: Talleres Nacionales de H. Kraus, 1911.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

ONTARIO CASES.

Master and Servant.—Workmen's Compensation for Injuries.

An appeal was taken to the Divisional Court by the defendants from the judgment of Mr. Justice Sutherland, in an action tried at Brockville with a jury. The plaintiff was the widow of a man who was killed while in the defendants' employment in their factory, and the action was to recover, for herself and her two children, damages for his death. The man was killed by a blow from a stick which he was using in attempting to adjust a belt upon a fixed pulley on the main shaft in the defendants' factory, while this shaft was rapidly revolving.

The questions submitted to the jury, with their answers, were as follows:—

1. Were the injuries which occasioned the death of the deceased caused by any negligence of the defendants? A. Yes. 2. If so, wherein did such negligence consist? A. (1) In defect of pulley on main shaft; (2) by defective way of adjusting belt; (3) by not having sufficient room for men while in the discharge of their duties; and (4) for poor system of management. 3. Were the deceased's injuries caused by any negligence on his part? A. No. 4. If so, wherein did

the negligence consist? 5. Could the deceased, by reasonable care, have avoided the accident? A. We think not.

The Jury assessed the damages at \$1,600, apportioning \$800 to the plaintiff and \$400 to each child.

Chief Justice Falconbridge said that, in the answer to question 2, No. (2) above was alone required to be considered. No. (1), the small defect or slip out of the rim of the pulley, was practically abandoned at the argument. No. (3) a mere temporary obstruction, not affecting the permanent condition of a way, is not a defect in the condition of a way: (Referring to *McGiffin v. Palmer's Company*, 10 Q. B. D. 1); and the crowding was caused by the deceased himself depositing closet-seats there. No. (4) is not warranted by the evidence.

The evidence, however, justified the answer (2). The plaintiff can recover only under the statute (the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act), and the damages must be reduced to the statutory limit, \$1,500, apportioned as follows: to the widow, \$750; to each child, \$375. With this variation, the appeal is dismissed. Because of this small reduction, the defendants are ordered to pay only three-fourths of the plaintiff's costs of appeal. Mr. Justice Britton agreed in the result.

Mr. Justice Riddell dissented. He was of opinion, for reasons stated in writing, that, upon the findings and evidence,

the plaintiff could not succeed, and that the appeal should be allowed and the action dismissed with costs.

(*Kirby v. Briggs*, 2 O. W. N., 1511.)

Collapse of Building During Alterations.—Personal Injuries.—Negligence.

Appeal by the defendant Reid from the order of a Divisional Court (21 Ont. L. R. 545) affirming the judgement of Mr. Justice Latchford at the trial, in favour of the plaintiff, upon the findings of a jury. Leave to appeal to the Court of Appeal was granted upon the appellant undertaking to pay the costs of the appeal in any event. The action was for damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff by the collapse of the appellant's building, in the city of London, the plaintiff having been at work as a clerk in a neighbouring building when the collapse occurred. The Court of Appeal directed a new trial.

Mr. Justice Moss said, that it would aid materially in arriving at a final conclusion as to the defendant R.'s liability in law, if more light was thrown upon the part of the case relating to the employment of and instructions to the architects by whom the plan was prepared, and under whose direction the work of altering the building was done, and his knowledge and means of knowledge of the condition of the walls, as well as his competency.

Mr. Justice Garrow held, that an owner may be liable, although out of possession, if he created or permitted to be created the nuisance complained of, or if the injury complained of was brought about through the defective condition of the premises which it was his duty, under a covenant with his tenant, to repair. The alterations which brought about the disaster were none the less R.'s because he did not perform the work with his own hands, for he authorized and commanded it by an express covenant in the lease. The injury was the direct consequence of the very thing contracted to be done, for which the defendant R. was responsible, unless otherwise excused. His real defence must be that, in doing as he did, he took reasonable care; and the

question was one of fact—did he, by employing an independent contractor, and by adopting and acting upon a plan prepared by an architect, do all that a reasonable man, in such circumstances, should have done? That was a question for the jury, to whom it was not clearly submitted at the first trial.

Mr. Justice Maclaren held, that in such a case as this, it is the tenant or occupier, and not the landlord, who is responsible to third persons. When the building collapsed, the tenant was actually in possession under the lease. The defendant R. was not liable for an accident resulting from the negligence of the tenant or his architect, in the circumstances of this case. The plaintiff did not make out such a case as would entitle her to a verdict.

Mr. Justice Riddell held, that the defendant R. was not responsible for the negligence of his tenant; the tenant was not the agent of R. in making the change in the building—nor could it be fairly said that the change was being made for R. The improvements were to become and remain the property of R., but the changes were for the defendant's advantage and at his desire. The mere fact that there was a possibility that the work would be done in such a way as to do harm, would not fix R. with liability—the use of the building in the manner contemplated by the lease would not naturally and necessarily cause damage. All the facts, however, not being before the Court, there should be a new trial.

(*Earl vs. Reid*, (1911) 23 Ont. L. R., 453.)

Master and Servant.—Negligence.—Injury to Servant.

An appeal by the defendants from the judgement of Chief Justice Mulock, upon the findings of a jury, in favour of the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover damages said to have been caused to the plaintiff, through the negligence of the defendants, under the following circumstances: About the middle of June, 1910, the plaintiff, an English lad, eighteen years of age, who had been in Canada for about three

years, was employed by the defendants' steward to act as assistant porter. At that time one Charles Tabbert was the head porter. One of the head porter's duties was, each morning and evening, to load and fire a small brass cannon. The plaintiff was instructed to assist the head porter in this operation, which he did on several occasions. He had also assisted him in loading the cartridges with powder, which was done in the basement of the club-house. Some of the cartridges or shells, which were also of brass, had expanded, and required to be sand-papered to make them fit. This was done, from time to time, by the head-porter. Of seven shells produced in Court, five fitted, and a sixth went in with some pressure from the fingers. When the cartridge did not go in easily, Tabbert used the ramrod to force it in. The plaintiff saw him doing so when he was assisting. Tabbert seems to have deserted his employment on June 30; and the plaintiff was promoted to his place as head-porter. What took place on the occasion of his promotion was thus described by him in his evidence: "I was cleaning the yard with the hose, and he (the steward) came up to me and said, 'Charlie is gone, and you will take his place and do his duty;' and he asked me if I understood how to fire the gun: and I said, 'Yes, sir,' and he said, 'If I would be a good boy, there would be more money for me'."

The plaintiff, then, as head-porter loaded and fired the gun himself, once on July 1, and again on the morning of July 2, using the ramrod as he had seen Tabbert use it to force in a shell inclined to stick. And it was while loading it in the evening of that day that the explosion which injured him occurred. He had partly inserted a shell which stuck. He had brought out from the basement two shells, loaded and capped. The other was left by him lying on the grass beside him. This he picked up, intending, as he says, to pick up the ramrod, and had it in his right hand, when it exploded, and he was severely injured. The partly inserted cartridge did not explode. The plaintiff said he did not

remember exactly what took place. He did not remember using the shell in his hand to drive the other in; but he did not deny, and in effect admitted that that was what he was doing with it when the explosion occurred, which entirely agreed with the evidence of two witnesses called for the defence, and was assumed to be the fact by the Chief Justice in his charge to the jury. And, unless that was so, that the explosion occurred because the plaintiff was using the shell which exploded as a hammer, there was no explanation given nor cause shewn in the evidence for the explosion—a matter vital to the plaintiff's case.

In answer to the questions put to them, the jury found negligence on the part of the defendants, and the absence of contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff. Judgement was given in favour of the plaintiff for \$3,975.

In the judgement of the Court of Appeal, delivered by Mr. Justice Garrow, he said that he was clearly of opinion that the action should have been dismissed upon the ground that there was no evidence from which the jury could reasonably infer that any act of negligence on the part of the defendants had caused the injury—that, in fact, the injury, on the undisputed evidence, was solely caused by the plaintiff's own extraordinarily careless act in using the shell which exploded in the manner described. How there could be any question for the jury of the defendants' system in carrying on their operations, or of proximate cause other than the plain and obvious one, he was quite unable to see. And he was equally at a loss to see how the plaintiff's case could be supported upon the ground of the alleged failure to instruct. The plaintiff was not a baby, or even a youth of tender years. He had been in Canada, first in Quebec and afterwards in Ontario, earning his living, for several years. He was filling a man's place and getting a man's pay. He had received certain instructions, which he was not following when he was injured. He had not, it is true, been told not to use a loaded and capped

shell as a hammer—an instruction which would scarcely have been regarded as necessary by the most careful of masters. When he received his promotion, he stated to the defendants' representative that he knew how to fire the cannon, which, of course, included loading it; and if, at variance with this statement, he intended to rely upon an ignorance so gross as to be almost inconceivable in one of his years and experience, he certainly ought to have had the courage to pledge his oath to the fact.

There was in the judge's opinion, under all the circumstances, no proper evidence to warrant submitting the questions which were submitted to the jury, and the action should have been dismissed.

The appeal should, therefore, be allowed and the action dismissed, both with costs, if demanded.

(*Smith vs. Royal Canadian Yacht Club*, 3 O. W. N., 19).

SASKATCHEWAN CASE.

Master and Servant.—Dismissal of Servant.—Damages.

An appeal by H. and Company, by way of stated case, from an order made by a magistrate under the Masters and Servants Ordinance.

G. was hired as a clerk by H. and Company for a month on trial; he worked for one day more than a month, was paid for a month, and was then discharged without notice and not for misconduct. Upon a complaint by G. before a magistrate under the Masters and Servants Ordinance, the magistrate awarded G. \$56 and costs, the wages agreed upon being \$40 a month, with board and lodging.

Mr. Justice Lamont⁷ held, (1) that upon this appeal by way of stated case under section 761 of the Criminal Code, the magistrate had jurisdiction, under section 3 of the Masters and Servants Ordinance, to award damages for improper dismissal, although no claim for wages was made; (2) that the order of the magistrate could be questioned on the appeal only on the ground that it was erroneous in point of law, or on the

ground that it was in excess of jurisdiction; (3) that H. and Company had no right to dismiss G. without notice. When G. entered upon a second month the employment was continued on the terms of the original contract, so far as remuneration was concerned, and H. and Company could not dismiss G. without reasonable notice; (4) that whether \$56 was more than four week's wages at the rate of \$40 a month, with board and lodging, was a question of fact, the determination of which by the magistrate was not reviewable on an appeal by way of stated case; but, if it were reviewable, the amount did not appear to be excessive. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

(*Re Halter and Company and Goody*, 17 W. L. R., 261.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.

Implied Contract to Pay Wages.

Action to recover the sum of \$788, made up of \$30 for money lent, and the balance for services rendered to the defendants in their ranch in the Otter Valley. The plaintiff was engaged by the defendants to do work on certain mineral claims, for which he was to be and was remunerated. In this action he claimed additional remuneration for work done upon the defendant's ranch. He admitted that there was no bargain as to any service to be rendered on the ranch, no agreement as to wages, nor as to the kind of work to be done, but said that the work was done from time to time, with the knowledge and consent of the defendants. The plaintiff kept no track of the time employed in working on the ranch, and never, while he was in the defendant's employment, asked for wages for that work, and did not, when leaving the defendant's employment and receiving remuneration for his work on the mineral claims, ask for any settlement of his wages for work on the ranch.

Judge Swanson of the County Court held, that where services have been rendered without an express contract to pay for them, it is a question of fact whether or not there was an implied con-

tract to pay, and the onus is upon the one seeking payment. The authorities on the question were reviewed in the judgement, and *Hingston v. Kelly*, 18 L. J. Ex. 360, specially referred to.

The judge held, upon the whole circumstances, that the plaintiff had failed to make out his case.

(Angel vs. Bresnik, 17 W. L. R., 233.)

Master and Servant.—Injury to Servant.—Negligence.

An appeal to the Court of Appeal by the defendants, from the judgement of Mr. Justice Martin in favour of the plaintiff, in an action for damages for injuries sustained by him owing, as alleged, to the negligence of the defendants, in whose service the plaintiff was.

In the defendants' mine there were a main tunnel and several drifts connected therewith. A line of rails was laid along the main tunnel and into the drifts, and the train for carrying the ore, rock, &c., out of these drifts and along the tunnel was operated by an electric motor by trolley-wire overhead. The trolley-wire did not enter one particular drift, where ore was being taken out, so that the cars which had to be put into that drift could not be placed in by the motor. The system followed was to uncouple such cars as were to be put into that drift from the rest of the train, while the train had sufficient momentum to "kick" these cars into the drift. The plaintiff was head brakeman on the train, and

was injured when attempting to uncouple in order to "kick" into the drift three cars out of a train of six cars. He was upon the motor, and, when it came opposite to the mouth of the drift, he jumped off, and, when the first three cars had passed, tried to swing in between cars three and four to uncouple. His statement was, that, before he had got up on the platform formed by the floor of the car at the end, one of the cars jumped the track, and, the coupling-pin coming out, his leg was caught between the draw-head of one car and the frame of the other, and so badly crushed that it had to be amputated. In an action for damages for the injury.

The Court held (Mr. Justice Irving dissenting), that there was evidence of negligence on the part of the defendants in operating upon a defective system, sufficient to support the finding of the trial judge that the plaintiff was entitled to damages at common law.

Mr. Justice Gallihier was of opinion that it was practicable, at the time of the injury, to place and operate the trolley line in the drift; and the failure to do so was such a defect in the system of operation as would render the defendants liable. There was no contributory negligence, and the plaintiff was not otherwise blameworthy.

The appeal was dismissed with costs, Mr. Justice Martin dissenting.

(Carrigan vs. Granby Consolidated Mines, Limited, 17 W. L. R., 459.)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

NOVEMBER, 1911.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF
OCTOBER, 1911.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

RAINS in the opening week of the month delayed threshing operations in western Canada, and some deterioration in the quality of the grain as well as a decrease in the amount of the yield, especially in the case of oats, was reported. In view, however, of the relatively high totals of the yield this year, general trade and manufacturing continued buoyant. General prices advanced, being on the whole considerably higher than at the corresponding period of 1910. The collieries of Nova Scotia and Vancouver Island were working for the most part to full capacity; in the mines of Alberta and Eastern British Columbia where strike conditions have prevailed for several months, the outlook was for a resumption of work in November. Metalliferous camps reported continued activity, with an increase in the scale of operations in the interior of British Columbia. In the lumbering industry, the outlook is for a smaller winter cut in the eastern provinces, stocks carried over being larger than last year; but in British Columbia, trade was active. The railway construction camps continued to give employment to large numbers of men, the work being rushed in anticipation of the advent of cold weather. The same statement applies to the building trades, in which operations have been considerably more extensive than at the corresponding period last year and give promise for an active winter season for inside workers. The

supply of unskilled labour was well absorbed, no surplus being observed except in a very few localities. The immigration movement was considerably heavier than last year.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement, by industries and groups of trades, of the more important changes in wages and hours of labour, information concerning which was received at the Department of Labour during October, 1911.

Building trades.—Lather (twenty-two) at Victoria, B.C., were granted a rate of \$3 per thousand piece work, or \$5.50 for an eight-hour day, in place of a rate of \$3.50 per thousand, the men supplying their own nails.

Metal trades.—Iron moulders (thirty-three) at London, Ont., who prior to June 5, had been receiving \$2.50 for a ten-hour day, obtained employment since that date at a rate of \$2.50 for a nine-hour day.

Public employés.—Public library employés (eleven) at Hamilton, Ont., received an advance of 50 cents per week.

Other industries.—Telephone operators (197) at Ottawa, Ont., were granted an increase in their wages from a scale of \$17.50-30 per month, to a scale of \$5-8.50 per week.

Interruptions to Industry.

The Department's record of strikes and lockouts, during October, shows

that there was the same number as in September, and two more than in October 1910. The loss of time to employes, through trade disputes, during October was approximately 191,200 working days, an increase of about 1,400, compared with the preceding month, and an increase of about 48,800 over the corresponding month of last year.

Among industrial establishments, &c., destroyed by fire or through other causes, during October, 1911, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Aerated water establishment, loss \$10,000; railway station at Kentville; hotel at Shelburne partially burned; lumber mill and lumber at Weymouth, loss \$25,000.

New Brunswick.—Outbuildings on farm at Bass river Kent County), loss \$5,000; pulpmill at Chatham partially destroyed; government dredge *New Brunswick* damaged in storm, loss \$35,000; sawmill and lumber at Tobique river, loss \$7,500.

Quebec.—Barn with contents at Joliette; sawmill and two million feet of lumber at Labelle, loss \$30,000. The following fire losses occurred at Montreal: dry-goods store, loss \$8,000; block of dwelling houses, loss \$7,000; six lodging houses, loss \$8,000; rear of premises occupied by grocery store and butcher shop, together with several dwelling apartments, loss \$10,000; buildings of oil company's works at Outremont, loss \$15,000; church, loss \$90,000. At North Hatley the electric light power house was destroyed. Fire station at Quebec, business portion of St. Roch (Quebec city), loss \$50,000; buildings of explosive manufacturing establishment blown up, at Rigaud: there were four men killed in this explosion. Barns and contents at Ste.-Anne des Plaines.

Ontario.—Printing establishment at Belleville, loss \$3,000; stove and lumber mill at Blenheim, loss \$6,000; sawmill and stock of lumber at Blind river, loss \$125,000; planing mill at Brantford, loss \$2,000; picking department of a hat factory at Brockville, loss \$2,000; garage at Clandeboye, loss \$4,000; evaporator at Delaware, loss \$3,000; two barns with contents at East Zorra; Grand Trunk Railway station at Exeter, loss \$2,500; lumber yard at Englehart, loss \$20,000; bakery and general store at Fort Erie, loss \$15,000; pottery works at Hamilton, loss \$1,500; building at Hamilton destroyed through the falling of water tank, damage \$60,000 barn and contents at Ingersoll; lumber and mill machinery at Kenora, loss \$10,000; outbuildings with contents, consisting of live stock, poultry, farm machinery and season's crops at Markdale, loss \$12,000; barn and contents at North Augusta; barn and contents at Ripley; Pointe Aux Barques (Lake Huron) schooner *Azov* capsized, total loss; tug *Gauthier* burned at Port Arthur, loss \$2,000; barn destroyed at Park Head, loss; barn with contents at Rosanna, loss; schooner *Naida* abandoned in midlake (Lake Huron), total loss; livery stable at Simcoe, loss; church at Strathroy, loss \$8,000; clothing establishment at St. Catharines, loss \$20,000; clothing manufacturing establishment at Toronto, loss \$12,000; harness factory at Toronto, loss \$11,000; butcher shop and boot and shoe factory at Wheatley, loss \$8,000; barns at Woodstock.

Manitoba.—Planing mill and lumber at Birch river; school house at Killarney; barn and contents at Morden; stables at Virden, loss \$2,500.

Saskatchewan.—Barn and sixteen horses at Borden.

Alberta.—Livery stable at St. Albert, loss \$15,000.

British Columbia.—Blacksmith shop at Kelowna, loss

\$7,000; general store and hotel at Trail, loss \$10,000; stables at Wardner, loss \$5,000; mine buildings at Ymir, loss \$20,000; tug *Noname* cut in two and sunk at mouth of Fraser river, total loss; the Canadian Pacific Railway steamer *Princess Beatrice* went on the rocks off Noble Island in Queen Charlottetown Sound.

Agriculture.

The month was very active for agriculturists throughout Canada. In the prairie provinces, threshing was general, having been delayed somewhat by rains in the opening days of the month. The quality of the grain will suffer from the same cause. Plowing was prosecuted under generally favourable conditions, and the work was well advanced in most localities at the close of the month. In the Maritime provinces, a feature of the month was the favourable yield of potatoes, heavy shipments having been made to Ontario, where the crop has been light. Corn cutting, harvesting the root crop, and plowing made the month very active in Ontario and Quebec. Large quantities of grain were marketed; shipments from western Canada were reported never so heavy before, about 1,000 cars per day passing inspection at Winnipeg. Prices have been well maintained. Eggs and butter have advanced sharply, with milk upward at several points from seasonal causes and a prevailing scarcity of feed.

According to the September issue of the *Census and Statistics Monthly*, the average yield of fall wheat in the Northwest provinces this year is 24.68 bushels per acre, of spring wheat, 19.82 bushels; of oats, 45.93 bushels; of barley, 32.93 bushels; of rye, 28.52 and of flax, 11.46 bushels. In Ontario and the Maritime provinces, the averages are 21.75 bushels for fall wheat, 19.35 bushels for spring wheat, 30.76 bushels for oats, 30.67 bushels for barley, 18.24 bushels for rye, and 12.61 bushels for flax.

A cable from the International Agricultural Institute of Rome, Italy, gives the estimated crop yields in nineteen countries for 1911, compared with 1910:

Grain.	1911 bushels.	1910 bushels.
Wheat.....	3,044,528,000	3,034,879,000
Rye.....	1,388,477,000	1,440,720,000
Barley.....	1,190,964,000	1,190,964,000
Oats.....	3,239,619,000	3,577,549,000

The total 1911 production of the countries reported to the institute compared with the totals of the same countries last year are: wheat 100·3%; rye 96·4%; barley 99·4%; oats 90·7%.

Early in the month, severe storms took place in the fruit districts of Ontario, resulting in the destruction of a portion of the apple crop. It was reported that the greatest damage was done in the Georgian Bay district.

A demonstration car exhibiting samples of products grown in Northern Ontario was sent through other portions of the province, by the Bureau of Colonization, of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. The car was taken to North Bay on October 12, and will continue travelling to various points until November 30.

It was estimated that there were nearly 40,000 harvesters employed in western Canada during the past season. All genuine harvesters, who could prove that they had been engaged on farms for thirty days or more, could purchase a return ticket at the rate of one cent per mile. It was estimated that 27,000 labourers were brought from the eastern provinces and Newfoundland, and about 5,000 harvesters came from the north-western states.

Fishing.

Stormy weather interfered with operations in many parts of Nova Scotia. Mackerel and herring were on the whole scarce, and only small catches of cod and haddock were taken. The catch of the Lunenburg fleet exceeds all previous records.¹ In Prince Edward Island, however, oystering was actively in progress, and the returns were generally above the average. The sardine season in New Brunswick has been successful thus far, and some good shipments have been made. In British Columbia, a feature of the month was the heavy catch of whales off the coast of Vancouver Island where upward of 1,450 had been taken up to the close of September.

Lumbering.

Sagging prices and a rise in freight rates have combined to increase stocks

carried over in lumber yards in the Maritime provinces, and the general outlook is that winter cutting will be on a less extensive scale than last year. In Ontario and Quebec, sawing has been continued throughout the month, though low water hampered operations in some localities, notably, at Ottawa. Prices, however, have been fairly steady and preparations are being made for a normal cut. Several gangs were sent to the woods during October, with wages approximately unchanged from last year. In British Columbia, the mountain mills were closing down, but the camps were in full operation. Mills on the coast were still running actively, and the general tone of the market was favourable.

The yield of the lumbering industry in Canada, during 1910, is officially placed at 4,900,000,000 board feet, worth over \$77,000,000. Compared with 1909, there was a falling off of four per cent. or 142,000,000 feet in the yield of white pine, while the cut of yellow pine in British Columbia increased nearly 600 per cent., or over 150,000,000. While in 1909, the four species, douglas fir, hemlock, cedar, and yellow pine amounted to one-quarter of the total cut, in 1910, these four amounted to seventy per cent. of the total.

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior has compiled statistics showing that over 1,500,000 cords of pulpwood were cut in Canada during 1910, worth nearly \$9,800,000. Over sixty per cent. of this amount was sent out of Canada without further labour being expended on it. According to another bulletin issued by the Branch, in October, ten species of wood are used in the manufacture of shingles in Canada, of which cedar is the most important. Over nine-tenths of the 2,000,000,000 shingles produced in Canada during 1910, were of this species, and over one-half of these were western cedar, cut in British Columbia. The consumption of spruce and white pine has decreased suddenly in 1910, eighty-two per cent. less of the former being made than in 1909, and scarcely one-fifth the usual amount of white pine being produced. Nova Scotia and Quebec cut most of the spruce shingles.

¹See report of Halifax correspondent.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the present issue. The table has reference only to the amount of employment in several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. In tabulating the information in question, the terms employed are divided into two groups, headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the terms employed are divided into two groups, fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very quiet.

City and District of Correspondent.	Agricultural operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including saw-milling.)	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway construction.	Building trades.
Nova Scotia—							
1—Sydney.....	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active	Active
2—Westville.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
3—Halifax.....	Active	Very quiet	Quiet	Active	Very active	Active	Active
4—Amherst.....	Active						
Prince Edward Island—							
5—Charlottetown.....	Very active	Active			Active	Active	Active
New Brunswick—							
6—Moncton.....	Very active		Active		Active	Quiet	Active
7—St. John.....	Active	Active	Quiet		Active	Active	Active
8—Fredericton.....	Active	Active	Quiet				Quiet
9—Newcastle.....	Active						
Quebec—							
10—Quebec.....	Active		Active		Active	Active	Active
11—Sherbrooke.....	Very active		Active	Active	Very active	Quiet	Active
12—Three Rivers.....	Active		Very active		Very active	Active	Quiet
13—St. Hyacinthe.....	Very active				Very active		Very active
14—St. Johns and Iberville.....	Very active				Very active		Active
15—Sorel.....	Active				Very active		Active
16—Maisonneuve.....	Active				Very active		Active
17—Montreal.....	Active		Quiet		Very active		Active
18—Hull.....	Active						
Ontario—							
19—Ottawa.....	Active		Quiet		Active		Active
20—Kingston.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
21—Belleville.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Very active
22—Peterborough.....	Very active		Active		Active	Active	Active
23—Toronto.....	Active				Very active	Active	Active
24—Niagara Falls.....	Active				Very active	Active	Very active
25—St. Catharines.....	Active				Active	Active	Active
26—Hamilton.....	Active				Active		Very active
27—Brantford.....	Active				Very active		Very active
28—Guelph.....	Active		Active		Active	Very quiet	Very active
29—Berlin.....	Active				Active		Very active
30—Woodstock.....	Active				Very active		Very active
31—Stratford.....	Very active				Very active		Active
32—London.....	Active				Active		Active
33—St. Thomas.....	Active				Very active		Very active
34—Chatham.....	Very active				Active		Very active
35—Windsor.....	Active				Very active	Active	Very active
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Quiet	Fair	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
37—Port Arthur & Fort William.....	Quiet		Very active			Very active	Very active
Manitoba—							
38—Winnipeg.....	Very active					Active	Very active
39—Brandon.....	Very active				Active	Active	Very active
Saskatchewan—							
40—Regina.....	Active				Active	Active	Active
Alberta—							
41—Calgary.....	Active				Active	Active	Active
42—Edmonton.....	Very active			Active	Active	Active	Very active
43—Lethbridge.....	Active			Very quiet	Active	Active	Fair
British Columbia—							
44—Nelson.....			Active	Quiet			Active
45—Vancouver.....	Active	Quiet	Active		Active	Active	Active
46—New Westminster.....	Active	Fair	Active		Active	Active	Active
47—Victoria.....	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active
48—Nanaimo.....	Active	Quiet	Active	Very active	Active	Active	Very active
49—Prince Rupert.....						Active	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1911.

and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of employment in the prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred phenomena treated under separate the order indicating in each, the degree to which general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1

	Metal, engineering and ship- building.	Wood- working.	Printing and Allied trades.	Clothing.	Food and tobacco preparation	Leather.	General transport.	Miscella- neous.	Unskilled labour.
1—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
2—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Very active
3—	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
4—	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active	Very active	.....	Active	Very active
5—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
6—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
7—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
8—	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Active
9—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
10—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active
11—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Very active
12—	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Very active	Active	Very active	Active	Very active
13—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
14—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
15—	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Active
16—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Very active
17—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Very active
18—	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very active
19—	Active	Very active	Active	Very active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Very active
20—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
21—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
22—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active]	Very active
23—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
24—	Active	.....	.....	Very active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Very active
25—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
26—	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
27—	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
28—	Active	Very active	Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Very active
29—	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
30—	Very active	Very active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
31—	Active	Very active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
32—	Very active	Very active	Active	Very active	Very active	.....	Very active	Active	Very active
33—	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
34—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Very active
35—	Very active	Very active	Very active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
36—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Very active
37—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Very active
38—	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
39—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
40—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
41—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active
42—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
43—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
44—	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
45—	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active
46—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
47—	Fair	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Fair
48—	Active	Active	Fair	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Fair
49—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Active

Nearly 3,000,000 more of hemlock shingles were produced in 1910, than during the year previous, and of the total of 15,000,000 pieces, over nine-tenths was produced in Ontario and Quebec. The above four species furnished over ninety-eight per cent. of the wood used in shingles. Balsam, dougals fir and jack pine, although of less importance were used during 1910, in increasing quantities, and for the first time, tamarack and red pine were reported as shingle wood. There was less fluctuation in the value of the species than formerly. Balsam shingles were the cheapest at \$1.48 per thousand, and tamarack the most expensive at \$2.49.

Mining.

The coal trade in Nova Scotia has been very active and employment steady throughout October. Work at Springhill is now proceeding at full capacity. In Quebec, the output of copper and asbestos has been steadily maintained, notwithstanding some weakness in the price of the latter product. Conditions in the Cobalt and Gowganda camps showed little change from the preceding month; shipments from the former camp, from January 1 to September 30, were 19,343 tons. In Alberta and British Columbia, conditions compared favourably with the preceding month: negotiations for the termination of the strike in the collieries of Alberta and eastern British Columbia having been concluded, on October 26, and the outlook being for an early resumption of work. In the interior of British Columbia, metalliferous camps reported increasing activity, several old mines having re-opened and expansion being noted in operations generally. On Vancouver Island the collieries were working steadily, and the coal trade was generally prosperous.

The preliminary report of Granby Consolidated showed the year's production as amounting to 17,855,130 pounds of copper, a decrease of 3,000,000 pounds, compared with the previous year, involving a decrease of about \$800,000 in gross, and about \$250,000 in net earnings.

Manufacturing.

Little change was apparent during the past month in the general outlook. The prevailing tone of the industry was one of buoyancy, which the latest reports received with regard to crop yields and trade conditions tended to confirm.

The Canada Carbide Company has been formed by the consolidation of the Shawinigan Carbide Company, the Ottawa Carbide Company, and the Willson Carbide Company of Merriton, Ont. The capital of the new company is \$5,000,000.

It is expected that the new plant of the Canada Cement Company, now under construction southwest of Winnipeg, will be put in operation next spring. It is to cost \$1,500,000, and to have an initial capacity of 3,000 barrels per day.

At the tenth annual meeting of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company it was reported by the President that an enlargement of their oatmeal plant at Winnipeg had been completed, and was in successful operation. The Company owns 119 interior elevators throughout the Northwest.

The Saskatchewan Bridge and Iron Company, of Moosejaw, Sask., capitalized at \$250,000, will erect a large plant at Moosejaw, for the manufacture of bridge and structural iron.

The Saskatchewan River is being tested at Saskatoon, as to its possibilities of power production, in connection with the projected new dam.

Railway Construction.

Work continued steadily on the many contracts under way. The labour supply has been well maintained, and most of the camps mustered a larger pay roll than in the preceding months of the season. It was stated that the National Transcontinental Railway would be completed across the divide within a few weeks' time.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's shareholders was held on October 4, at Montreal. It was announced at the

meeting, that the western mechanical shops of the Company would be located at Calgary, providing satisfactory arrangements could be made. It was reported that the first season's work of the eastern block of the irrigation district was gratifying. The dam at Horseshoe Bend, on the Bow river is almost finished, and the work will be completed in a couple of years. Some of the land will be served with water before that time. The President referred to the condition of the crop in the West, as having shown some deterioration, but as the crop was a large one, good returns were anticipated. He stated, also, that the volume of business had exceeded expectations, and in consequence, the Directors proposed to double-track the line, from Brandon to Medicine Hat. Two new steamships are being placed on the Pacific, and other smaller boats are being built. Extension to terminals are being arranged for at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company was held during October. The President stated that on the main line track-laying had been extended during the year, from Wolf Creek to Fitzhugh, 1,027 miles west of Winnipeg, and it was expected that it would reach to a point 1,094 miles west of Winnipeg, before the close of the year's operations. A chain of first-class modern hotels will be constructed. On the Eastern Division, 1,223.45 miles of main line track, and 136.5 miles of sidings had been laid, and the remaining portions are all under contract.

Extensive developments were reported on the British Columbia Electric Railway Company's new line. An extension of twenty-two miles in length was begun on Vancouver Island, connecting Victoria and Deep Bay on the west shore of the Saanich Peninsula. The contract for the grading of eighteen miles of this extension has been awarded. The contract was also let by the Company for an addition to their auxiliary steam power plant at Vancouver, the equipment for which will include four boilers each of 500 horse power, bringing the available power from this plant to 12,000

horse power. The Company recently made a ten-year agreement for supplying power to Sumas, a city in the State of Washington, and is carrying on negotiations for a similar agreement, with the Municipality of Blaine, also in Washington.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is making extensive additions to hotels in the West, at Lake Louise and Banff; other hotels are being constructed for the Company, at Calgary and Victoria. Work was begun on the construction of the new hotel at Winnipeg, for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, to be named the "Fort Garry."

Good progress was made in the construction of the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway, between Edmonton and the Pacific Terminals. The line from Edmonton to Athabasca Landing is expected to be ready for operation during October, and that 125 miles of grading will be completed, on this section, before the work is stopped by frost.

It was stated that at the next session of the Alberta Legislature, the Canadian Northern Railway Company will seek the right to build and operate fourteen new railway lines in that province, opening up a large area of country hitherto unreached by railways.

The first spike of the Brandon Street Railway was driven by the Mayor, on October 11.

General Transport.

Railway and canal traffic was heavy during October, especially in connection with the movement of the western grain crops. Earnings of railway companies showed increases, compared with last year. Canal returns, owing to a decrease at Sault Ste-Marie, have been below those of last year.

The keen demand for coal in Western Canada led to increased activity on the upper lakes. It was stated that the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Docks Company, at Port Arthur, would operate a double shift at their docks, until the close of navigation, beginning October 6.

In compliance with an order of the Board of Railway Commissioners, the

express companies of the Dominion filed a new schedule of rates. These schedules show a marked reduction between Winnipeg and Calgary; Regina and Edmonton; London and Brandon; London and Winnipeg; and Toronto and Winnipeg. There was no change in the rate between the cities of Montreal, Hamilton, and St. John, N.B., with Brandon, but between London, Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal and St. John, N.B., with Calgary there was a large reduction. There was also a large reduction to and from Vancouver and the same points. A reduction of five cents was made on shipments of thirty pounds weight between local points, such as Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg and a reduction of 35 cents between St. John and Winnipeg. Corresponding reductions were made between other points, but the rate between Montreal and Winnipeg is unchanged.

The annual statement of the Calgary Municipal Street Railway Company for the year ending June 30, 1911, which was the second year of operation, shows net profits amounting to \$87,206.09, an increase of \$57,770.56, over the preceding year's report, while the number of passengers carried was 7,176,086, compared with 3,649,697 in the previous year.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company took place early in October. It was reported that the gross earnings of the year ending June 30 amounted to \$1,380,126; chargeable to operating expenses, \$661,907, and the fixed charges, \$44,539, leaving a surplus of \$273,000.

On October 5, the shareholders of the Montreal Street Railway Company ratified the proposed amalgamation of their Company with the Street Railway and Park Island Railway Company, the Terminal Railway and the Public Service Corporation. The new organization to be known as the Montreal Tramways Company. Action was subsequently taken in the Courts by opponents of this amalgamation, to prevent its being carried out.

A great increase in the grain traffic was reported at the Port of Montreal during the year, compared with 1910.

From the opening of navigation to October 11, in 1910, there were received 19,067,779 bushels of wheat, corn and oats, compared with 24,269,258 bushels during the present year, an increase of 5,201,564 bushels. The chief increase was in corn, for which the figures 1,284,536 bushels, given in 1910, rose to 4,807,213 bushels in 1911.

The Trades.

Building.—Exceptional activity prevailed in the building trades throughout October, in nearly every industrial centre. Contractors were rushing operations in order to finish the outdoor work before the winter set in, and they were able to work almost uninterruptedly, through the continuance of favourable weather. Building permits at Calgary, Alta., amounted to \$10,860,078, during the first nine months of 1911. It was reported that building operations at Orillia, Ont., were expected to reach the value of \$500,000 during the present year, half of which amount has been expended in new factory buildings.

Metal and woodworking trades.—All branches of the metal and woodworking trades were generally well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen, and the allied trades had a good month, though they were not quite so active as in the previous month.

Clothing trades.—Nearly all branches of the clothing trades were well employed. In some localities there was a demand for female labour. Boot and shoe workers were somewhat quiet.

Textile trades.—The textile trades were steadily employed during the month.

Leather trades.—Leather workers were well employed, but tanners and curriers had a quiet month in some places.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Normal conditions prevailed in all the trades relating to the preparation of food and tobacco, and the workers found steady employment.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and restaurant employes, retail clerks, &c., were well employed. In the jewellery business, the manufacturers found some difficulty in securing enough hands.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was very actively employed during the month, outdoor work being carried on to a greater extent than is usually the case in October.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial trade.—During September, 1911, the total value of imports entered for consumption in the Dominion of Canada was \$42,337,716, compared with \$37,312,695, in September, 1910. During the six months ending September 30, 1911, the total value of imports, excluding coin and bullion, amounted to \$246,710,887, compared with \$219,055,635, in the corresponding period of the last fiscal year. The total value of domestic exports during September, 1911, was \$24,284,702, compared with \$24,110,936 in September, 1910. The total value of domestic exports during the six months ending September 30, 1911, was \$129,606,982, as against \$127,525,432 in the corresponding month of last year.

During September there were increases in exports of the products of the mine, animals and their produce, and agriculture, and decreases in the products of the fisheries, the forest, and manufactures, and in miscellaneous merchandise.

The grand total of Canadian trade for September, 1911, was \$69,868,429, compared with \$64,459,495 in September, 1910, and for the six months ending September 30, 1911, the grand total was \$400,270,855, compared with \$360,277,276, in the corresponding months of 1910.

The trade commissioners and commercial agents of the Department of Trade and Commerce reported that there was a good market for Canadian grain and flour in the West Indies and British Guiana. The total grain of all kinds imported into the West Indies and Bermuda is approximately of the value of £530,000. In addition to the grain, flour to the value of upwards of £900,000 is imported annually. There are no mills in these colonies for producing wheat flour, and those for other grain and starch are small in size and capacity, with the exception of the mills in British Guiana for prepar-

ing rice. There are six breweries in Jamaica, and one in Trinidad, all of which import their malt and grain. It is stated that shippers of Canadian hay can find profitable markets in Holland and Great Britain, owing to the failure of the crop through dry weather.

There is also a good market in England, for onions. There is a growing trade in England in certain lines of Canadian canned goods, particularly apples and salmon.

Domestic trade.—Satisfactory trade conditions, both wholesale and retail, prevailed in the principal industrial centres. According to R. G. Dun and Company, business failures during the four weeks ending October 26, numbered 100, compared with 137 in the corresponding period of 1910. During the third quarter of 1911, the commercial failures in the Dominion numbered 286, with liabilities amounting to \$3,514,345, compared with 271 failures during the same period of 1910, with liabilities of \$2,246,071.

The bank statement for September, showed an increase of \$675,320 in paid up capital over the previous month. Notes in circulation, which amounted to \$97,197,176 on September 30, showed an increase of \$5,934,893. Deposits payable on demand increased by \$2,473,225, and current loans in Canada increased by \$14,323,645. Bank clearings continued to increase in volume in all the principal industrial centres.

The Royal Bank of Canada has issued the annual report for 1910, which is its forty-first annual report. The reports show, compared with 1909, that the paid-up capital was increased from \$5,000,000 to \$8,200,000; the reserve fund from \$5,700,000 to \$7,000,000; deposits from \$50,822,129 to \$72,079,607; loans from \$43,838,544 to \$60,586,261, and the total assets from \$67,051,102 to \$92,510,346. There were also undivided profits in 1910 of \$243,230. The latest official statistics are given in the report relating to area, revenue and expenditure, the public debt of Canada, returns of chartered banks production of wheat and other grain and field crops; trade of Canada; mineral production; railway statistics;

statistics of insurance, immigration and population, and the customs tariff.

During the first half of September, twenty-seven companies were incorporated under the Alberta Legislature, with a total of capitalization of \$3,250,600, of which number ten will have their head offices at Calgary, with a total capitalization of \$2,438,000.

Notes.

The sixth annual convention of the Union of New Brunswick Municipality was held at Newcastle.

The British Columbia branch of the National Peace Association has recently elected officers, and an executive committee of five members from each city represented in the Association.

The union of the cities of Edmonton and Strathcona will be authorized during the coming session of the Alberta Legislature, the ratepayers of both municipalities having decided in favour of amalgamation.

Owing to the strike of coal miners in Alberta and eastern British Columbia, there were grave fears of a fuel famine during the coming winter. In order to prevent suffering from this cause, the settlers are advised to band together so that several families may shelter under one roof.

The Canadian Western National Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited, has absorbed the Calgary Gas Company, supplying coal gas, and the Prairie Fuel Company, supplying natural gas. It is the intention to bring natural gas

from Bow Island, 150 miles southeast of Calgary.

The Civic Light and Power plant of Winnipeg commenced operations on October 16, when the first private users were supplied with current and the streets were lighted for the first time. The rate charged for light was provisionally fixed at 7½ cents per Kilowatt hours.

Announcement has been made of the offer of four prizes for the best studies in the economic field. Contestants are divided into two classes, Class "A" and Class "B". Class "B" includes undergraduates of any American college, and Class "A" any other Americans without restriction. The first prize is \$1,000, and the second prize \$500, for contestants in Class "A", and a first prize of \$300, and a second prize of \$200 for contestants in Class "B". The following topics are proposed for the competition:—Wage theories of American economics; agricultural education; the influences affecting the prices of agricultural products; a lumber policy for the United States; would public interests be subserved by the amendment or repeal of the so-called Sherman anti-trust law; capital building through corporation savings; control of securities of public service corporations; a scientific basis for tariff revision. The competition, however, is not confined to the above topics, but any other subject chosen must first be approved by the Committee. Papers should be sent in before June 1, 1912, to J. Laurence Laughlin, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour conditions were active during the month, and all the industries, works, trades and factories, shared in the general prosperity. The coal trade was very

active and very little broken time was experienced at the collieries, as the coal in the heaps was filled away in the early part of the month, causing the collieries to supply the full demand of the market. The steel industry was also very active, and large outputs of steel were produced. Construction work on the Sydney plant is fairly well advanced, but much more progress would have been made had the supply of skilled labour for construction purposes been more plentiful. The ex-

cavation work on the foundation of No. 7 furnace is complete, and the concrete finished. Owing to the lack of material, the structural iron work of No. 8 furnace was stopped for two months, but a supply came in during the month and the work of construction was resumed. The ore bins were enlarged, and an extension of the railway made to reach the bins. One of the piers is to be extended 100 feet. The steel plant at Sydney Mines had a very good month, and large outputs were obtained. The Company contemplates large expenditures on machinery for handling the molten metal intended for use as ingots. The new process will care for the metal in its molten state, and save the expense of re-heating. The Nova Scotia Steel Company is developing its coal areas, by opening up a new colliery towards Little Bras d'Or.

The building trades were busy and all outdoor labour was well employed. Railway transportation was fairly heavy, and shipping was brisk. The wholesale and retail trades were in a healthy condition and did a good month's business. During the latter part of the month, the Dominion Coal Company and its employes, members of the Provincial Workmen's Association, renewed their wage agreement for two years, ending December 31, 1913. The rates and conditions of the agreement are precisely those of the agreement made in 1909, which agreement was based on the award of the Shortt Conciliation Board, of March 16. This is the second renewal with the award of that Board as a basis, an increase to the labouring classes being given at the renewal in 1909.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—All crops were a good average, with fruit and potatoes much superior in quality to that of last year. The latter part of the month was favourable to fall plowing.

Fishing.—Fishing in October was less successful than in the earlier months of the season, the first part of the month being very stormy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All the skilled trades as well as unskilled labour were active.

WESTVILLE, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. Hale, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The condition of labour in this district continued brisk in all the leading industries.

The farmers were busy gathering in their crops, and the fall ploughing is now, in most places, well forward.

The shipments from the collieries in this town and district, for September, were about 44,000 tons, a small increase over the corresponding month of 1910.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers in all branches were busy. They find a ready market for their farm produce. Good prices prevailed.

Lumbering.—Preparations were being made in this industry for the usual winter's cut. Some of the collieries in this district require a large quantity of pit timber to supply their needs.

Manufacturing.—All the leading manufacturing industries were busy.

Mining.—The mining industry was very brisk. The collieries in the district show an increase in shipments for the year so far, compared with the previous year, and preparations are being made at most of the collieries for a further increase in their output, by installing larger and more modern machinery. The Technical Schools have again taken up the work of winter instruction for mining engineering, mechanical drawing, etc. Their classes are held at all mining centres.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trades were fully employed with good prospects of continuance as long as the weather

will permit. Iron moulders, iron workers and coremakers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers and linemen were busy. Blacksmiths were actively employed and horseshoers had a fair trade. Activity prevailed in the printing trades and among tailors, boot and shoe workers and leather workers. Barbers reported a fair business. Clerks, stenographers, hotel and restaurant employés, delivery employés, laundry workers, railway employés, cab drivers, teamsters and expressmen were all active. Unskilled labour was in demand.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. J. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows:

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The industrial activity which marked September, continued, only to a greater degree, during October. The number of building and repairing permits, with the exception of a \$3,000 and \$1,800 dwellings, and an altering and extension permit for the Merchants Bank of Canada's new premises, were not extensive; but the large contracts on hand caused the increased activity. The chief operations were the work of erecting the new brick Tower Road school, the Union Bank of Canada extension, Mahon Bros.' dry goods building, the latter two also being of stone and brick, besides several of a lesser degree. Excavations were also pushed along for new edifices, one being for a new factory for Moirs' big bread and biscuit works, and the new market building, the contract for which has not as yet been awarded. Along the waterfront increased activity prevailed, with prospects greater for the winter months. The work on the new shed at Pier No. 9, delayed through the non-arrival of the Georgia pine, is now being pushed forward. Pier No. 2 of the Intercolonial Railway work, which was delayed for a few days is also being pushed ahead, and is to be finished by December, 1912. The big apple shipments still form a large portion of our exports. The record of 34,000 barrels shipped on September 17, 1911, has been beaten by a shipment made

on October 7, when the Furness liner *Rappahamock* sailed for London with 34,374 barrels, 273 half-barrels and 246 boxes. The total amount shipped up to the last week in October, was about 450,000 barrels, which is over 100,000 barrels in excess of the entire shipments of 1910. So great is the demand by the growers for barrels, that the manufacturers are having a difficult job to fill all orders, and this may slightly retard the shipments for a few days. The winter course of the Provincial Technical College was opened on October 24. The Mayor of Halifax presided, and the students were addressed by representative educational men and others. Some 400 registered, including 100 in the dress-making class. The branches taught are: book keeping, mathematics, architectural drawing, mechanical drawing, electricity, chemistry, machine design, garment making, direct current machinery, alternating current machinery, chemical analysis, English and arithmetic.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Some late October wholesale prices:—

Beef, forequarter, 5½-7½ cents; hindquarter, 7-10 cents, per lb.
Mutton, 5-7 cents.
Veal, 6-8 cents.
Geese, 16 cents, per lb.
Ducks, 17 cents.
Fowl, 10-12 cents.
Turkeys, 20 cents.
Chickens, 15 cents, per lb.
Pork, 6-7½ cents.
Bacon (roll) 12 cents, per lb.; side, 17 cents, per lb.

Fishing.—Local fishermen made but few catches, few mackerel, cod or other fish being taken.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing was brisk, more so than in October, 1910. The Nova Scotia Car Works report many orders on hand, among the chief being a supplementary one for freight cars from the Canadian Northern Railway, embracing about 1,000 in number.

Mining.—Mining has been about up to the average.

Other industries were normal.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were busy. Carpenters and joiners had the best

month for some time. Lathers and plasterers were fair. Painters and decorators had a fair month; the former being more active than during a similar period for some years. Plumbers, stone cutters and builders' labourers were brisker than in September. Electrical workers were fair. Boilermakers, iron ship repairers and blacksmiths were fairly active. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders showed an improvement over September, but there are still a few idle hands. Tailors and garment workers were quiet; factory hands were fair. Bakers and confectioners had an average month. Butchers and meat cutters were fair. Barbers were busy. Furriers showed increasing activity. Hotel and restaurant employes were not as active as in September. Railroad men were busier than in September. Street railway men were busy. Longshoremen were fairly well employed, as were unskilled labourers.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Liverpool.—A fine fishing schooner was launched here on October 20, to be placed on the bank fishing.

Lunenburg.—The catch of the fishing fleet of Lunenburg for 1911, was the biggest in our history. There were 122 vessels engaged, and the catch totalled 216,450 quintals against 209,205 last year.

AMHERST, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Ross, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The month of October was an exceptionally busy one in this industrial centre. The Canada Car Company was employed during all the month adding large extensions to their plant. Land was purchased in the early part of the month for the purpose of adding to their passenger shed and work on the foundation has now been begun. The new buildings when completed will give the Canada Car Company twice the floor capacity for passenger work that it has at the present time, and the Company expects

to double the output of this department. A number of other new shops have also been under construction, and orders have been received that are a guarantee of steady work in this large industry during the winter months.

The other industries in town are all working steadily with a full complement of hands employed. In Springhill, for two years the scene of a regrettable strike, the mines are now working to full capacity. The payroll will now total about sixteen hundred men, and the wages paid during the month of October will probably total nearly \$80,000. At Chignecto, Joggin Mines and Kimberley Mines work has been steady, and these mines have maintained about a normal output. In the town of Amherst the railway department are paving the street leading to the station, which is the property of the Government, and men have been so scarce that the contractors were obliged to bring a number of Italians from Montreal and Ottawa, to complete the work this season. Taken on the whole, labour conditions in the county, considering the season of the year, were never better than at present. Building operations on an extensive scale are still being carried on and every indication points to a prosperous and busy winter.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The crops have now all practically been harvested and in this section, farmers report them to be very satisfactory with good prices for all produce of the farm. Large shipments of potatoes are being made to the West Indies and there is a market in the town of Amherst for nearly everything that this immediate vicinity produces.

Fishing.—There is little or no fishing being carried on at this season of the year.

Lumbering.—The lumber season, so far as shipping goes, has practically closed and many of our lumbermen are carrying over a large quantity until next year owing to the fact that prices during the latter part of the summer were rather low and freights exceedingly high. The lumber cut this winter will

probably be materially reduced as compared with last year except in districts which were swept by disastrous forest fires during the past summer, and which the lumbermen will operate extensively this year to save the lumber from total destruction.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing is exceedingly brisk in all the different workshops of our town. Every industry is working with its full complement of men, and in many instances additional men are required.

Mines.—In the town of Springhill, during the past month, probably 200 men were added to the working staff in the mines, and the output of the Company increased from 800 to nearly 1,200 tons of coal per day. The Strathcona and the Eastern Mines, which ceased operating some time ago, were sold for comparatively small sums of money during the month to new companies. These mines never were factors in the production of coal in this country but it is to be hoped that the men who now control them, will soon put them on a good working basis.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES

Bricklayers and masons were well employed. Carpenters and joiners were very active. Lathers and plasterers, plumbers gas and steam fitters were busy. Stone cutters and builders' labourers were well employed. Iron moulders were all busy. Iron workers and helpers were well employed. Coremakers were active. Machinists and engineers had steady work. Electrical workers and linemen were very busy. Boiler makers and horse shoers were busy. Wood workers were all well employed. Carriage and wagon makers very busy. Car builders working full time. Pattern makers were busy. Printers were exceptionally busy, and pressmen were well employed. Journeymen tailors and garment makers were busy, and boot and shoe makers were well employed. Bakers and confectioners were very busy. Butchers and meat cutters were well employed. Trunk and bag makers were very active. Barbers were well employed. Clerks and sten-

ographers were active. There was a great demand for unskilled labour, but the probabilities are that this demand will lessen during the coming month with the approach of cold weather.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The general condition of the labour market during the month of October, was practically the same as that of September, the supply being a little greater than the demand. Good progress was made on the construction of the new Zion Church, the corner stone of which was laid, the Tracadie breakwater, and other public works, and the Royal Bank was completed. The weather during the greater part of the month was very favourable for outdoor work. Wholesale and retail merchants report business conditions satisfactory, the volume of trade being fully equal to that of last year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The end of the month found the potato crop all dug and shipping started with a good demand for produce.

Fishing.—Oyster fishing was prosecuted vigorously during the month. The weather was very favourable.

Manufacturing.—The few factories were carried on under normal conditions, the supply of labour being equal to the demand.

Railroad construction and employment.—A number of new stations were constructed during the month and conditions in other departments were normal.

CONDITIONS OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, builders' labourers, lathers, plasterers, painters, paper hangers, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, stone cutters and decorators were busy. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers,

line men and sheet metal workers were active. Wood workers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon makers and car builders were active. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders, journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers, bakers, confectioners and tobacco workers, tanners, curriers and saddlers, railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, railroad telegraphers, trainment switchmen, trackmen, freight handlers, steamboatmen, steamboat firemen, longshoremen, teamsters and expressmen were active. Barbers, clerks and stenographers were busy. There was a fair demand for unskilled labour in its various branches.

MONCTON, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Graves, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

In volume of work performed and in state of activity the labour market in October was fully on par with September. Weather conditions particularly during the latter half of the month were admirable for the prosecution of all outdoor enterprises, and advantage was in all instances taken by contractors to forward their work. Building operations still go on briskly, the foundations of several new cottages being laid, while many others are in the various stages of completion. The new brick fire station on High street is roofed in and the new ell to the Intercolonial Railway's general offices are ready for roofing. Upon the latter about seventy bricklayers, stone masons, labourers, etc., are employed. The Maintenance-of-Ways department of the Intercolonial Railway is constructing a subway under the Main street north crossing, and also placing a steel overhead bridge on St. George street. The excavation for the subway is completed and the retaining wall well advanced. The superstructure of the bridge has been placed upon the abutments and the approaches are being made. About seventy-five men are employed upon these two jobs. Four electric street cars for the Moncton

Tramways Company have arrived, and the rails have been laid and spiked along John street, High street and Main street as far as the general offices. The car barns and terminus works are well advanced. The laying of the main pipe line from the Coverdale Gas wells to the City is well advanced. The pipe will be carried across the Petitcodia River, upon the abutments of the roadway bridge and the necessary work for its reception is about finished. About thirty-five men are now employed upon the permanent sidewalks and the contracts are nearly completed. The excavations for the water extension service and the laying of the main pipe is progressing rapidly, over 100 men being employed.

The Maritime Hat and Cap Company have removed their plant from Truro and installed it in the old Lock factory building, and will shortly be ready for operation. The Company has been granted fifteen years free water and a fixed tax valuation of \$1,000. The Maritime Press Association held their annual meeting in Moncton on October 10 and 11, which was well attended. The New Brunswick Union of Municipalities was also held at Newcastle, on October 11-13. Wholesale and retail trade has been good. Customs returns for the Port of Moncton for September, showed a substantial increase over the corresponding month of 1910, the collections for 1911 being \$8,648, against \$5,590 in September, 1910. Hours of labour remain unchanged, and no increase or decrease in rates of wages was noted.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have had a very active month, being engaged in the harvesting of potatoes and other root crops and in fall ploughing. Weather conditions were very favourable, and the housing of the vegetables is about completed. Large shipments of potatoes were made, the prices in some instances reaching \$1.60 per barrel. All root crops were up to the average. Dairy products are still quoted high, and a number of cheese factories have decided to continue the cheese making into November instead of closing October 31 as heretofore.

Cheese was quoted at 14½ cents wholesale at the factories. Very little butter is packed, the output of farms and factories both being nearly always put up in 1-lb. prints. Country butter retails at 25 cents and factory prints at 28 cents. Eggs retailed at 25 cents per dozen; chicken, 16 to 18 cents per pound, and pork, 9 cents per carcass. Farm help still continued scarce, and farmers were much handicapped in the output of their farms by the difficulty of getting help, and by the high price requiring to be paid to experienced helpers.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad employment is now limited to the ordinary track work preparatory to winter. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company's terminal yards here are well under way, and the excavating and filling will be completed in about four weeks. Three steam shovels and about 100 men are employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons and carpenters were active and in fair demand. Painters and decorators were quieter. Plumbers were busy, stone cutters steady and builders' labourers active with considerable demand. Steady and fairly active conditions prevailed in the various branches of the metal, engineering and ship-building trades in operation in this locality. Woodworkers as represented in our various woodworking factories all reported active conditions. Upholsterers in the Intercolonial Railway service have had a very active month, also the varnishers and polishers in that service. Car builders and coopers were active. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders all reported active conditions throughout the month. Journeymen tailors reported activity increasing towards the end of the month. Garment workers were busy also milliners and a good demand for milliners' apprentices. Bakers and butchers were busy. Leather workers and saddlers report steady conditions. Barbers are active, clerks and stenographers steady but limited in demand. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employes were busy and laundry workers active. Rail-

way operating crews have been in good demand, owing to special work required in the movement of freight, the volume of which still continues heavy. On October 29, the winter time tables come into effect upon the Intercolonial Railway and among passengers trains discontinued will be the Ocean Limited (Nos. 199 and 200) between Montreal and Halifax, and numbers 3 and 4 between St. John and Point du Chene. This change will relieve a number of operating crews and also lay off a number of express messengers. Trackmen and freight handlers were active, teamsters and carters busy. The demand for unskilled labour continues good with wages ranging from \$1.60 to \$2.00 per day.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The labour market continued active during October, all branches being busy. Work is rapidly progressing on the new armoury, the new car barn for the street railway, and several other new buildings. The customs receipts for the month of September were \$113,832.38, an increase of \$6,937.27 over the corresponding period last year. The Inland Revenue receipts for September amounted to \$24,555.13, an increase of \$6,140.31 over the same period last year. Deposits in the Savings Bank for September were \$48,569.12; withdrawals, \$62,358.54. Bank clearings for the five weeks ending October 26 were \$7,374,579, and for the corresponding period last year, \$7,573,029, being \$197,450 less in 1911 than in 1910. The city cashier paid out in wages to workmen for the four weeks ending October 27, the sum of \$16,899.52, and for the four weeks ending October 20, paid out in salaries to civic officials \$10,665.86, making a total of \$275,65.38.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The fishermen have been doing a good business in sardines. From August 2 to August 7 there were shipped

from Lepreau sardine herring valued at \$6,348, and in nine days there were shipped from Musquash to Lubec and Eastport 455 hogshead, of sardine herring, valued at \$2,730.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers were very busy. Carpenters and joiners, painters and decorators, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, stone cutters and builders' labourers were all busy. All branches of the metal trades, woodworkers, shingle weavers, printers, pressmen, bookbinders, tailors, bakers and confectioners, cigarmakers, broom and brush makers were actively employed. Railway employés, steamboat men and firemen, teamsters and expressmen were busy, but ship labourers had a dull month. Activity prevailed among unskilled labourers.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sackville.—Work in connection with the water system is pretty well completed for the season, and men are now putting in a 2,000 feet stretch of sewer. The new wharf will not be completed this season. The main body of the structure, 300 feet long, is well advanced. Operations will commence at once on the concrete sidewalks by the Sackville Concrete Company.

St. Stephen.—The Town Council has offered exemption from taxation for ten years to the Buffalo Fertilizer Company, which proposes to build a wharf and warehouse here and make this point a distributing centre for their eastern trade. They expect to invest in their buildings and plant about \$25,000, and to employ from twenty to sixty men.

Tobique River.—Gendall's mill, together with a quantity of lumber, was entirely destroyed and a potato house damaged by fire October 22. The machinery in the mill was destroyed. The loss is estimated at upwards of \$7,500, being partly covered by insurance.

NEWCASTLE, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James Falconer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The labour market was unusually quiet, the principal reason probably being the stagnation in the lumber industry. Every mill on the river is about buried with sawn lumber. Some of the lumbermen have not sold any or very little of their summer sawing, consequently there will not be much more than fifty per cent of logs cut this winter. As this is the largest industry of the locality, all classes will feel it very much, but it may have the good effect of driving people to work more on their farms. This is a good farming country, and has one of the best markets in the Dominion, there being always a demand for everything a farmer can grow. Hay is selling from \$12 to \$14 per ton. Oats, 50 cents per bushel; potatoes \$1 to \$1.10 per barrel of 180 lbs. Turnips, carrots and beets are also in good demand. Beef is selling at from 10 to 12 cents per lb. Chickens are bringing 18 cents per pound. Butter is selling at 25 to 30 cents per pound, and eggs are 25 cents per dozen.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers have now all their crops housed for the season, and most of the fall ploughing is done. The crops were on the whole fairly good. The oat crop was very good, but it ripened rather early. The potato crop was good, some farmers having as much as thirty-five barrels to one planted. The turnip crop was hardly as good.

Fishing.—There was a large catch of oysters this year. They are bringing from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per barrel. There will not be any bass or smelts until the river begins to close.

Lumbering.—Lumbering will be much lighter this winter than it has been for some years, on account of heavy stocks on hand; consequently wages will not be as high as last winter.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were quiet, only two new houses having been built

this year, and they are nearing completion. Carpenters were busy preparing for the winter. Plumbers were also busy. There was very little activity in the carriage shops, not even much repair work being done.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. E. Little and P. J. Jobin, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

During October the demand for labour was well maintained, and the month compared well with the previous month. Building operations were actively carried on, but there was a stoppage of outside work for a few days on account of rain in the latter half of the month. Activity in the coasting trade was very pronounced, and although the tourist season was virtually over the hotels were well filled. The free night schools for the working classes (male and female) were opened for the winter months on October 9.

Amongst the different buildings making rapid progress may be mentioned the Quebec Railway Light Heat and Power Company's new offices in St. Roch's; the custom house, Lower Town; new wing (library) Parliament buildings, branch of Quebec Bank and new Roman Catholic schoolhouse, Montcalm ward. A large number of the labourers, "sand hogs", brought here in the early part of the season to work at the Quebec bridge, returned to New York during the latter part of the month. The paving on different streets of the city, which has been in progress since June last, is now very near completion. The National Telephone Company's Automatic service is still laying conduits for their wires in a number of streets of the City.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were actively engaged in ploughing with very favourable weather conditions.

Lumbering.—Gangs of men left for the winter camps. The wages offered are about the same as last year.

Railway construction.—The work on the Quebec and Saguenay Railway between St. Joachim and Murray Bay, was being rapidly pushed forward.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trades were actively employed; bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners being very busy. In the metal trades, all branches were busy except boilermakers and iron ship-builders who were quiet. Dull conditions prevailed among shipwrights. All branches of the clothing trades were busy, with the exception of boot and shoe workers who were very quiet. Quiet conditions also prevailed among the trades connected with food and tobacco preparation and leather. Hotel, restaurant, theatre and laundry employés were actively engaged. Railway employés of all classes were busy, as well as teamsters and expressmen, but steamboat employés, ship-labourers and longshoremen were quiet. The supply of unskilled labour was equal to the demand.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour during October was well employed. This applies to all inside and outdoor work, the weather being most favourable for the carrying on of the latter. Work is being rushed on the large extension to the St. Charles College building. An effort is being made to have the construction in such shape that the interior work may be proceeded with during the winter months. The Canadian Rand Company have also a large extension to the foundry and drill shop under way. When completed the foundry will be the largest in the Province, outside of Montreal. This Company is very busy; in fact more so than for some years past. The Company has been advertising for extra men. The erection of the new monastery is also giving employment to all branches

of the building trade. The different machine shops located here are very busy, and large orders are in hand for future work.

The Sherbrooke Power and Railway Company had a good quarter which closed in August. There was a net gain in earnings of \$9,572.49 over the same period of the previous year. The Company has practically finished all extension work for this season. At a meeting of the *Chambre de Commerce*, it was decided to support the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in their efforts to have the tax on commercial corporations removed. The British and Canadian Explosive Company have decided to erect a branch of their old country plant near Sherbrooke, and have selected a site. The company will employ fifty hands to start with.

Wholesale and retail trades were good during the month. There was no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The good weather has enabled the farmers to do considerably more outdoor work than is usually the case. The last of the crops have been gathered. The threshing is now about over, and a good crop of grain is reported.

Lumbering.—Active preparations are under way for the lumbering season. In certain sections men are being advertised for, and wages are offered ranging from \$30 to \$35 per month.

Mining.—The mining industry was busy.

Railway construction and employment.—Railway employes were well employed.

Other industries.—All other industries were busy. Preparations are being made to remove the machinery in the carpet factory to Paris, Ont., where the Company has erected a new factory building, having secured a bonus from that municipality.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trades were busy during October, with no stoppage through weather conditions. Iron moulders, iron workers, machinists, electrical workers and linemen were busy.

Jewellery workers had an active month. The woodworking trades were busy keeping up with the work of construction now going on of both public and private buildings. Carriage workers were busy, as were also pattern makers. The printing trades had a busy month. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were busy. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and cigarmakers were actively employed. Miscellaneous trades were busy. All branches of transportation had an active month. Unskilled labour was in demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Farnham.—The Pickering Patent Wheel Company, of Canada, are about to commence business in Farnham. They make all kinds of wheels.

On October 10, the ratepayers of Farnham voted the property on which the old sugar factory stands to the Company. The Company agrees to pay \$40,000 in wages for five years. This new industry will employ quite a number of hands.

Scotstown.—A large gang of men are now working at the waterworks.

Beebe.—The Granite Company has started work on the new work sheds to replace those recently destroyed by fire.

Sutton.—Garland's handle factory opened up work on October —, after standing idle several weeks.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph J. Ryan, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The month of October was a busy one in labour circles, all classes being fully employed, with a demand for help in nearly all branches. Good progress was made on the new buildings, especially on those of the the Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company. Wholesale and retail dealers had a busy month. There was a demand for female operatives, principally in connection with the manufacture of white wear. Rates of wages and hours of labour remained unchanged.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy, with the marketing of produce, threshing and fall ploughing.

Lumbering.—Lumbering was very active and the season just opening promises to be even more active.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing establishments were active.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction and employment compared favourably with the preceding month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were very active. Iron moulders, machinists and all workmen employed in machine shops were busy. Electrical workers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, bicycle repairers and jewellery workers were active. Wood workers, carriage and wagon makers, printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy. Journeymen tailors, garment workers, glove makers and boot and shoe workers reported a good month. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, cigar makers and tobacco workers, had a busy month. There was not much change in the leather trades: tanners and curriers having a quiet month, and the leather workers a busy one. Miscellaneous trades were busy. All employés of the transportation companies had a busy month. Ship labourers had to be procured by the hundred from neighbouring cities as there could not be found enough here. The demand for unskilled labour was greater than the supply.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The Cap de la Madeleine is continuing to grow wonderfully since the construction of the new pulp and paper mill, but Shawinigan Falls showed a change for the worse during October.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Victor Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The general condition of the labour market during the month was good. The building trades had a fairly active month, weather conditions being favourable. Sash and door factories had a good month, with enough orders on hand to keep their staffs working full time. The boot and shoe industry was quiet, though there was some improvement as compared with the preceding month. The leather industry was very active, production being considerably increased. All other local industries were well employed, and in some they were working overtime to fill orders. City work lasted longer than usual, on account of exceptional weather conditions during the month, and a number of men are still employed. The same favourable business conditions as were noted last month still prevailed. Wholesale dry goods merchants were busy filling and sorting orders, and the retail trade was equally busy. In the grocery trade conditions were very good, but a considerable increase in the price of dairy products was noted. Banks reported a good month with easy collections. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and relations between employers and employés were cordial.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The general condition of agriculture was excellent, and on account of the fine weather, farmers were able to market their products, which were easily sold at good prices. Fruits, such as apples and grapes, were of good quality and in active demand. Work on the farm was active. Farm hands were well employed at fair wages, but demand did not exceed supply.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters and decorators, plumbers and gas and steam fitters had an active month. Stone cutters were quiet. Builders' labourers were fairly active. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists,

engineers, electrical workers and linemen, blacksmiths, boilermakers, tinsmiths and horseshoers were active. Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, wood engravers, carriage and wagon makers and pattern makers had a good month. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were very active. Journeymen tailors, garment workers, hatters and boot and shoe workers had a fair month. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, ice cutters and handlers were active. Tanners and curriers, leather workers and saddlers were very active. Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, furriers, hotel and restaurant employés and laundry workers were very well employed. Railway conductors, engineers, firemen and telegraph operators, trainmen, switchmen, maintenance-of-way men, freight handlers, cab drivers, hackmen, carters and draymen, teamsters and expressmen had a very active month. Unskilled labour was very well employed.

ST. JOHNS AND IBERVILLE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Pepin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The general condition of labour continued active, and the prospects are that it will remain so till late in the winter. Two new firms have started the building of factories, to be completed as early as possible. The Cluett-Peabody Company commenced operations about the middle of the month, employing over 300 hands. Sash and door factories are rushed with orders, building operations being quite active. All other manufacturing establishments were also active. Navigation was very active, largely on account of the export trade in hay. Wholesale and retail business was good. Banks reported a very active month. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and no unrest in labour circles.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy finishing their work before the heavy frosts

set in. Ploughing was well advanced. Prices remained firm, but farm products were fairly abundant and of a good quality.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters and decorators, plumbers and steamfitters, stone cutters and builders' labourers were very active. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers, mechanical engineers, electrical workers, linemen, metal polishers and brass workers had a busy month. Shipbuilders and caulkers were dull. Tinsmiths, tool sharpeners, horseshoers and jewellers were active. Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, wood engravers, carriage and wagon makers, pattern makers and coopers reported a busy month. The printing, clothing, food and tobacco preparation, leather, miscellaneous and transportation trades were well employed. Unskilled labour was very active.

SOREL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Chênevert, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour in all branches of industry has been very active during the month. Pontbriand & Company employing over 100 men, had to work day and night in order to fill their orders. All the other factories were also busy and many new hands had to be hired. Two new factories have been established here, one a cast steel foundry employing over 200 men, and the other a machine shop. The building operations commenced last spring are about completed, and a large building, to be used for a few years as a church, has been started, giving employment to a large number of workmen. Navigation was very active, several steamers having come into port to load and unload freight. The price of coal and wood has remained the same. Dry goods merchants had large orders for the fall trade.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The meat, vegetable and fruit market was well supplied, but prices have increased, especially for dairy products. Butter now sells for 28-30 cents instead of 25; fresh eggs, 30 cents instead of 25. Potatoes sell for 90 cents per bushel. Common apples sell from for \$3 to \$4 a barrel, and winter apples from \$5 to \$7.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades have been active. Tinsmiths, painters, roofers and plumbers had a good month, and the prospects for the remainder of the season are splendid.

MAISONNEUVE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. F. Girard, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

October was as favourable to the labouring class as September, and more so than the corresponding month of 1910. All industries were active and every man in the building trades easily found work. A scarcity of brick is feared, however; the price has increased from two to four dollars per thousand, and the price of sand from twenty to twenty-five per cent. Common labourers have become so scarce that the city has been delayed in its work. Several industrial establishments have increased their staffs to be able to fill the fall orders. Unless there is a shortage of brick, work will be continued throughout the winter on several large contracts, employing several hundred men.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Bricklayers were in demand and masons active. Carpenters and joiners were active. Lathers and plasterers were in demand, painters very active, decorators good, plumbers and gas and steam fitters in demand. Stone cutters were good and builders' labourers in demand. Iron

moulders, iron workers and helpers were active. Coremakers, machinists, and engineers had a good month. Electrical workers were in demand and linemen active. Stone mounters were in demand. Blacksmiths and tinsmiths were in demand. Boilermakers were good, horse-shoers very active and jewellers well employed. Varnishers and polishers, and carriage and wagon makers were in demand, the other woodworking and other trades being active. The printing trades were busy. Journeymen tailors and garment workers had a good month. Bakers were in demand; confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, cigar makers and tobacco workers were active, and ice handlers quiet. The leather trades were generally busy. Barbers were in demand, the other miscellaneous trades being active. Cab drivers, carters and draymen were in demand. The other transportation trades were very busy, and unskilled labour was active.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. G. Audet, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The official report on building operations during September showed the following figures:—

1911—346 permits valued at.....	\$1,157,876
1910—444 permits valued at.....	993,386

or an increase of \$164,490 over 1910. From January 1, to September 30, the result was as follows:—

Permits.	Year.	Value.
2,950	1911	\$11,419,210
2,625	1910	13,043,392
Decrease for 1911.....		\$1,624,182

The above decrease is explained by the fact that last year the Canadian Pacific Railway Company alone, took out permits valued at \$3,000,000. The report of the Customs Department, for September shows an increase of \$93,280.92 over September, 1910, the respective figures being \$1,622,632 and \$1,715,911. The revenue of the Montreal Post Office for September was \$106,201.23, or an increase of \$11,196.18 over September of last year.

The city has received from the Street Railway Company \$335,007.87, being the amount due by the Company on its gross earnings inside the city limits. The above contribution was for the year ending September 30 last, and was \$58,359.34 more than the amount received last year.

All the various industries were busy, as well as all the skilled trades and unskilled labour, with the exception of ice cutters and handlers, were active.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. E. Cinq-Mars correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

A scarcity of work in the large mills, at Chaudière Falls, was the feature of the labour market, in Hull, during October. Mills had to shut down at night, at Eddy's. Two plants of the J. R. Booth's mills have been shut down, and operations by day, had in certain cases, to be curtailed. The scarcity of work was caused by the low water in the Ottawa river.

A number of men, not as many as last year, have left for the shanties, where they will stay all winter and return again in the spring. During the slack season, repairs will be made in all the departments of the works at Eddy's, Booth's and Gilmour & Hughson's mills, and some new machinery is to be installed in view of a better season next year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

High wages still prevail for the common labourers, owing to the large demand for railway construction in the West. A number of men left for the Western provinces, where they secured permanent employment on the farms, and in the mills.

In Hull proper, every factory is still running full time. The Canada Mica Manufacturing Company, on Brewery street, is employing a large number of girls, both in their shop and at home, picking mica. They claim to have 484 persons on their pay list.

Messrs. Morisset & Morisset, Real Estate Agents from Ottawa, have bought over 100 acres of land, on Chelsea road, just outside the toll gate which they divided into building lots. They are now employing forty men laying cement sidewalks along the streets, outlined by an engineer. One dollar and sixty-five cents per day is paid those labourers.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Corporation work is still progressing, and the sum of \$100,000, will be spent before the winter sets in. About 150 men are employed on these jobs, mostly excavating. The men work either nine or ten hours, at pleasure, as they are paid by the hour.

Navigation is also effected by low water, and will probably close earlier than last year. The season was as busy and as profitable as last year.

Hull building contractors have lots to do specially in Wrightville, where a number of lot purchasers are rushing to get into their property before winter.

As to the saw mills, the same conditions as at Chaudières Falls prevail at Lake Deschênes, Aylmer and Buckingham.

The farmers are satisfied to see the prices of their produces going up.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.¹

Mr. W. Gilchrist, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Although autumn conditions necessitated a slackening of work, to some extent, in farm, lumbering and building industries, labour was well employed during October. Help released from farms or saw mills was eagerly sought for shanty and railway employment. A considerable number of labourers were thrown out of work as a result of lumber and pulp mills closing, due to low water in the Ottawa river, but these also were engaged for lumbering in the woods.

¹In the September issue it was stated that plasterers had obtained a new scale of 28c per hour; this should have read 30c per hour.

The force of civic labourers was maintained at about 900, and corporation work was never brisker at this time of year. There was a slight cessation of building activity, except on large structures, but most of the building trades were employed fully. September building permits were reported at a value of \$277,275, an increase of \$116,325 over the corresponding month last year. One of the October permits calls for a pulp mill to be erected at the Chaudière, costing \$30,000 on which work is in progress.

The assessment of Ottawa, on which 1912 taxes will be levied, was \$76,262,809, an increase of nearly \$13,000,000 over last year. About ninety per cent. of the increase was on realty. The population was computed by the assessors at 90,520, showing the year's gain to be 4,414.

Wholesale and retail trade reflected an excellent state of business. Paper dealers report a big increase in Canadian orders. Clothing manufacturers were very busy. Much money was put in circulation among farmers for cattle which were taken away at the end of the pasture season. September bank clearings were reported at \$16,251,000 compared with \$16,616,850 for the previous September. The clearings for the first three weeks of October were \$13,884,568 compared with \$12,136,782 during the corresponding time in 1910.

An increase in wages went into effect in the Ottawa central exchange of the Bell Telephone Company, affecting 197 girls. The operators were placed on a weekly wage, ranging from \$5 to \$8.50, the former rate being \$17.50 to \$30 per month. Several additional hands were employed in order to carry out another reform of the Company, which requires every employé to take a day off each week, so that Sunday work will be no longer carried out by operators working overtime.

The Ottawa Separate School Board advanced the salary of ninety-five nun teachers \$25, \$50 and \$75 per year, making the scale \$275 to \$425 per year, the change becoming effective January 1, 1912. Lay teachers are already paid more than this.

The City Electric Commission recommended an increase of ten per cent. in the wages of thirty-five outside employés, but the matter has yet to be considered by the City Council.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The local crop of potatoes and apples was light. Farmers quote \$1.25 to \$1.40 for potatoes, retail. A big sale of fowl marked the Thanksgiving market in Ottawa, turkeys at 20-23 cents per pound, and geese at 15-18 cents. The supply was normal. Very high prices were received for the product of local cheese factories, and butter advanced accordingly. Scarcity of water interfered with late pasturing of cattle.

Lumbering.—The output of J. R. Booth's saw mill was much reduced on account of low water during October. Owing to shortage of logs, lumber sawing was stopped at Braeside mills, early in October. Lumber firms shipped away big gangs for shanty operations. Sash and door factories were very busy. Steady prices were maintained for lumber.

Railway construction.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will make application to the Railway Commission for approval of plans for a tunnel through the city, a mile long, connecting the Union Depot with the proposed Canadian Pacific Railway entrance near the City Post Office.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons are well employed for the late season. Several stone cutters left the city owing to brisker demand prevailing elsewhere. Normal conditions existed in the plasterers' trade, and none are idle. Plasterers' labourers are reported all employed. The employment of painters is considered good for autumn. Carpenters, electrical workers and linemen were busy. Wiring of the new Grand Trunk Railway hotel will give employment to a large number of electricians until spring. The metal and engineering trades were fairly well employed. The

vice-president of the machinists' union states that in three establishments in the city, the wages are 45, 33 and 32½ cents an hour, respectively, and the general average elsewhere, 27½ cents an hour. Car builders were well employed.

Printing shops were well supplied with orders. Tailors were busy. Meat dealers had some extra labour handling stocks owing to the ice supply running out. Employment was brisk for express drivers and clerks in the retail trade. Furriers were busy. Freight handlers and teamsters had a month of heavy business.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

There were not any marked changes in the labour market, during the month of October, in Kingston. Activity continued to characterize every department. The opportunities for employment were quite as good as during the previous month, and superior to those of the corresponding period last year. Weather conditions were favourable to the building trades, and other out-door work.

On October 26, work was commenced on the addition to the Kingston Post Office; work that has been contemplated for many years, thus becomes a reality. The corner stone for the Nicol Metallurgy building was also laid during the month, and the new Gordon Hall formally opened at Queen's University. During the month, Kingston received the offer of the establishment of a tack factory to employ 200 hands. The matter is under consideration. Arrangements have been completed for a new Salvation Army Barracks. The deeds and plans are completed. Work on the new public school is being rushed along, also the new lead smelter, and other private and public works. The Canadian Locomotive Works Company is trying to secure more land for an extension of the works. The Company has a large number of orders ahead. Five locomotives per

month, are now being turned out.

On Thursday, November 16, the qualified rate-payers will vote upon a by-law to guarantee bonds to the amount of \$100,000 for the erection of a new hotel. The Board of Trade will also raise \$50,000 stock among citizens to this end. A wealthy company is promoting the new hotel scheme. The saweyors of the Kingston and Ottawa Electric railway were working in this district. Other lines were also very active.

During the quarter ending September 30, the declared value of exports from Kingston to the United States was, \$119,773.91, an increase of \$16,707.22, over the same quarter of 1910, and the largest quarterly value of exports in the history of the Kingston consulate. The following passes were issued at the local Canal Office during September: Grain, 1,915,203 bushels; flour, 100 tons; merchandise, 59 tons; coal, 4,041 tons.

The assessment statement just issued by the Tax Collector show a gain, of \$300,000 in the total value of Kingston property.

The Kingston school teachers are seeking an increase in salaries, and ask that the following plan be adopted: That all teachers, regardless of the minimum salary at which they started, be paid on a basis now offered to new teachers.

For second year city experience, \$425; third year, \$450; fourth year, \$475; fifth year, \$500.

That the maximum salary be increased to \$750, and that the members of the staff who have reached the maximum under the present schedule, receive the new maximum after January 1, 1912.

There were not any strikes, lockouts, or changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour reported during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Farmers, fishermen, lumbermen, manufacturers, miners, railroad workers and other industries reported an active month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building, metal, engineering, shipbuilding, woodworking,

and furnishing trades, together with printers, tailors, bakers, butchers, ice cutters, cigar makers, tanners and curriers, barbers, broom makers, clerks, delivery employés, furriers, hotel, restaurant, theatre, laundry workers and all branches of the transport business, as well as unskilled labour reported an active month.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Arthur Sharp, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

While there has been no unusual activity in any department, during the month, the situation was steady. There was a noticeable demand for unskilled labour, good wages being offered. The building trades continued active, favoured by mild and fine weather. The Board of Education are making arrangements to build two new schools, at a cost of \$85,000, and the City Council is considering the building of a new city hall. The new power dam, at Auburn, is well on its way to completion; it is expected to be in running order before the end of the year. It will supply power for the Auburn Woollen Mills and the Peterborough Light and Power Company. The Geo. Matthews Company is in a big packing merger, and the new company announces that it is its intention to extend its plants, and to enlarge both its domestic and export business. Business, both wholesale and retail, has been very active. There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have been very busy, and fall ploughing was well advanced, the weather having been generally favourable. Milk dealers have advanced the price of milk, beginning with November 1, owing to the increased price of feed. The retail price will be 7 cents per quart, for loose milk, and 8 cents for bottled milk.

Lumbering.—Large gangs of men are leaving for the lumber camps. There are about 700 men in the wood, north of here, and the demand for more is keen. The wages this winter, are from \$26 to \$32 per month.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers were generally active during the month.

Railroad construction.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has the entire steel laid on its new line from Coldwater to the Toronto-Ottawa line at Bethany. It will take two months or more to complete the ballasting of this new line.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were all busy. Iron moulders were busy up to the latter part of the month. Machinists, engineers and electric workers were active. Linemen were in demand. Metal polishers and brassworkers were busy. The wood-working trades were well employed. Printing and allied trades had an active month. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were busy. Bakers and confectioners were active. Butchers and meat cutters had plenty of work. Leather workers were fairly well employed. Carpet weavers reported trade quiet. Railway and street railway employés were active. Teamsters, express men, steamboat men and freight handlers had active employment. Unskilled labour was in active demand at good wages.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Lindsay.—The National Concrete Manufacturing Company is erecting a modern plant. The building will be of concrete. The Company's premises will cover about two and a half acres of ground.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Activity continued to prevail during the month in nearly all branches of industry. Skilled labour was well em-

ployed and owing to the continuance of fine open weather, and the large number of construction works on hand, unskilled labourers found work much more plentiful than is usual at this season. During September, permits were issued for 805 buildings, representing a total approximate value of \$1,904,810, as against 626 buildings, representing a value of \$1,-332, 535, for September 1910. For the nine months, ending with September, permits were issued for 5,752 buildings, of the value of \$18,508,655, as against 4,744 buildings, representing a value of \$14,819,508, for the corresponding nine months of 1910. Contracts have been let for excavation and concrete work on the new Knox College building, work on which will be continued through the winter. The new high level bridge, over the Don, on Queen street, was completed sufficiently to be thrown open for traffic on October 8.

The City Engineer's annual report shows an expenditure during the last year of \$4,496,429 by the Civic Works Department, including \$1,060,450 for water works; \$2,160,007, for general and special work; \$76,606 for street railway track allowance pavements; \$1,-186,160 for local improvements, and \$13,-203 for island works. This expenditure was the heaviest in Toronto's history, owing to the rapid growth of the city and recent accessions of new territory, increasing the area to twenty-eight square miles. The water works system has cost a total of \$10,000,000 to date, and the sand filtration plant in course of construction, on the Island, will cost \$750,000 more. The Technical School has opened with nearly 2,000 pupils, extra space having been provided by temporary buildings. A large number of applicants were unable to obtain admission, owing to the crowded condition of the school.

The total receipts of the Toronto Railway Company for September were \$465,-298, of which the share of the city was \$37,223, as compared with \$428,924, of which the city received \$34,313, for September last year. The city Council has definitely decided to accept the gift of 105 acres in the Humber Valley, as a park, offered by Home Smith, on condition of

the city constructing a boulevard along the bank of the river, Mr. Smith having agreed to some modification of the details. Legislation will be asked for power to annex the territory to the City. The city undertakes to spend at least \$25,000 per year on the boulevard, which will run from Queen street to Dundas street, and will probably cost several hundred thousand dollars. Chief Justice Sir William Meredith having been appointed by the Ontario Government, as a commissioner to enquire and report on the question of compensation to workmen for industrial accidents, held several sittings in the Parliament buildings, during the latter part of the month, at which a number of representatives of labour unions and employers presented their views.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were occupied in threshing, getting in root crops and fall ploughing, the weather being highly favourable for continuous work. Both grain and root crops were generally disappointing, but apples yielded fairly well, though some damage was caused by high winds. The Toronto Milk Producers' Association, at a meeting held on the October 28, decided to raise the price of milk for the winter months to \$1.75 per 8-gallon can, being an advance of 25 cents over last winter's rate. The reason assigned for the increase is the failure of the clover and root crops, and the increased cost of feed.

Manufacturing.—Nearly all lines of the manufacturing industry continued active, with prospects of work ahead for some time. The Russell Motor Car Company is building an addition to its plant in West Toronto, at a cost of \$30,-000. The Standard Silver Company is putting up a four-story factory of reinforced concrete on Madison avenue, to cost \$75,000. The F. N. Burt Company, Limited, check-book manufacturers, are erecting a two-storey brick factory on Wellington Place, to cost \$30,000.

Railway construction.—The branch of the Canadian Northern Railway between Toronto and Trenton was formally opened on October 9. Work is being actively

pushed on the new city car lines, three of which, the Bay street line; the Adelaide street line from Church street to Spadina avenue; and the Harbord street line, between Spadina and Ossington avenues, will be in operation by the end of the year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, builders' labourers, carpenters, lathers, plasterers and painters were active. Plumbers, steam and gas fitters were busy. The Lathers' Union has forwarded a request to architects and builders to have the doors and windows of all buildings in course of erection properly enclosed to keep out the cold from Nov. 15 to April 1 in each year, and has decided that their members will not work in any building where this is not done. The same union has obtained a contract for 15,000 square yards of metal lathing in Halifax, N.S. A complaint has been made on behalf of the building trades that the terms of contracts for the erection of school buildings, as regards hours of labour and rate of wages are not observed. The matter is under investigation. The metal and engineering trades had an active month. Jewellers and silversmiths were well employed. Furniture workers and upholsterers, cabinet makers, carriage and wagon workers had plenty of employment. Piano workers were active. Printers were not so well employed as in September. Bookbinders, pressmen and stereotypers had steady work. The clothing trades were active. The provision and tobacco trades were normal. Harness and leather workers had a good month. Railway and street railway employés, teamsters and expressmen were actively employed. A large proportion of sailors and others engaged in navigation have been laid off for the season. Hotel and restaurant help, barbers, laundry workers, clerks and salesmen had plenty of work. Unskilled labour was in good demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

North Toronto.—The town is now supplied with light and power by the Hydro-

Electric system, the light being turned on for the first time on October 27.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Hewlett Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

October was a busy month and great activity prevailed among all classes of workers except those who are adversely affected by the change of season, such as electric trainmen, steamboat men and hotel employés. A notable feature of the labour market was the unsatisfied demand for female factory workers. Contractors were rushing work on concrete sidewalks, of which a large area remains to be built before very cold weather sets in. An English firm secured factory accommodation here for the manufacture of aluminum goods. Building trades continued very active. Financial and commercial interests reported satisfactory conditions. Transportation was active. There was a noticeable shifting of traffic from water to rail routes.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Apples, the last fruit crop, were picked. Corn was being husked, and potatoes and root crops taken up. Ploughing was in progress. Agricultural employment will decline from this time till March.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing concerns were busy.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railway employment was good. On electric lines winter schedules, providing less frequent services and requiring fewer cars and men, were in effect. Contractors on the Niagara boulevard were completing their season's work. Very little will remain to be done under the contracts next spring.

Other industries.—The Ontario Power Company was closing its outside construction work for the season, but the Canadian Niagara Power Company and Electrical Development Company, were going ahead with the enlargement of their power

houses, and a considerable number of men will be employed all winter.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

A large addition to a hotel building and many more new dwellings kept the outlook for the building trades bright. Bricklayers and masons were busy. No carpenters were idle and employes of planing mills were very busy. Painters and plumbers were in demand. Builders' labourers were quiet. Foundries, machine shops, and the railway switch works were busy. Cutlery and silver-plating factories were rushed with holiday orders. Electrical workers were busy, and linemen were in demand.

Journeyman tailors and hat makers were busy. Suspender and neckwear makers were very busy, and more hands were wanted in the factories. Canning companies put up very large quantities of apples this autumn, and the pack of pumpkin and late fruits was large. The busy season was closing. Office and salespeople were active as were also laundry workers. Hotel and restaurant hands were quiet. Trainmen, yardmen and freight hands in railroad employment were all busy. Many more steamboat men and longshoremen were laid off. Teamsters and expressmen were busy. Unskilled labour was very well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Colborne.—The capacity of the cement works is being greatly increased. Work on the construction of new plant was commenced, and will occupy several months. A hundred men will be engaged in building operations. When the work is completed the capacity of the plant will be increased from 1,500 to 3,500 barrels per day, and the operatives from 175 to 300. The new Maple Leaf mill commenced to grind wheat.

Welland.—A factory to manufacture automatic weighing and vending machines will be located here, also a large ice-cream factory. An effort will be made to manufacture paper from the moss on the peat beds in this vicinity. Street railway construction was rushed.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

October proved a very busy month of an extremely active season. All trades and branches of industry were active to busy, with very active conditions prevailing in the building trades. The amount of building operations going on have taxed the building trades to their utmost and the mills have experienced extreme difficulty in supplying the demand for building material. Notwithstanding the best efforts of the building trades much work will not be undertaken or finished this season.

The assessment returns show the largest increase in population and assessed value for many years. The population has increased by 761 since and the assessment by \$902,644 over that of last year. Of this amount about \$200,000 is made upon new buildings, dwellings principally. Notwithstanding there have been many houses built this year, there is still a shortage of suitable houses for working men and for even a better class of houses. A realty company has been formed, called the Lincoln Realty Company. They have purchased lots in the east end of the city, and will build fifty-seven houses, five of which are already in course of construction.

The Canadian Yale-Town Lock Company, Limited, are making good progress on their new buildings. A big 120 x 240 foot steel structure building is being rushed ahead for the Steel Radiation Company. Good headway is being made on the construction of the \$180,000 new city water main.

The Crocker Wheeler Company were very busy, as high as five car loads constituted their shipments for one week. Six thousand kilowatts in transformers alone being shipped, and a number of motors up to 120 horse power. Although this factory has been here only a little over a year, the Company have approximately 150 hands on its pay roll, and night shifts are necessary, and by next spring

a new addition to the factory will become a necessity. Business wholesale and retail was good.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The most of the crops were in, and the fruit growers and farmers have had reason to feel that this has been a good season to them; in most cases a fair average crop was marketed at good prices.

Manufacturing.—All mills and factories were running full time.

Railway construction.—The Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company completed their work on the new trestle between this city and Merriton.

Other industries.—The canning factories were winding up their season's work which has proved a good one.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were busy. Metal and engineering trades were active to busy. Woodworking and furnishing trades were well employed. The allied printing trades were busy. Clothing trades, journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers were busy. Food and tobacco preparation trades were well employed. Leather trades were busy. Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, furriers, hotel and restaurant employés and laundry workers were well employed for the month. All lines of transportation were busy. Unskilled labour was fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Thorold.—Labour conditions were good and all classes of labour were well employed. There is a strong probability of Thorold securing a \$1,000,000 paper plant in the near future. A new addition to the Montrose Paper Company's plant is contemplated.

Merriton.—Labour was well employed. A by-law to grant a fixed assessment of \$5,000 for a period of ten years to the Interlake Tissue Paper Company was carried unanimously on October 12.

Port Dalhousie.—Favourable conditions prevailed for the employment of labour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Grimsley.—The Radiant Electric Company will commence work immediately on their new factory building. The initial cost will be \$10,000; a very complete line of electric household and other appliances will be manufactured.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William T. Cooper, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Both skilled and unskilled labour were well employed in most lines during October, and judging from the amount of work now in sight, the building trades will be rushed with work as long as weather conditions will permit. Contractors everywhere are rushing operations, hoping to get things along far enough before winter sets in, to enable them to go on with inside work all through the winter.

The Canadian Knitting Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$300,000 and will start at once with the building of a \$22,000 factory, and it is expected that the building will be completed and the Company ready to commence operations in January. Underwear, &c., will be the product. The Hamilton Gas Mantle Company, incorporated for \$40,000 is another new industry which expects to be running in November, in a three-storey building on Wentworth street. About twenty-five hands will be employed. The Company has orders on hand already that will keep them running to capacity for some time to come. Another new industry, which is to be started here soon, is one which will do all kinds of stereotyping and electrotyping, &c. Chicago capitalists as well as local men are interested in it. The Harris Abattoir Company, of Toronto has taken over the Stroud cattle byre for one year, and if a satisfactory agreement can be arranged with the city, the

Company expects to make improvements to the cost of \$100,000.

Building permits issued during the month of September, were far in excess of those issued during any previous month in the city's history. They amounted to \$771,200, an increase of 188 per cent., over the corresponding month a year ago. The Grasselli Chemical Company have taken out a permit for two of its series of buildings, which will be frame and corrugated iron structures to cost \$21,000. About 150 men are now employed on the work. A permit has been taken out by the Climax Road Machine Company for a brick factory building on Burton street. The J. Cranstons & Son, Company is making an addition to its pottery building on Garth street. A \$2,000 brick addition is being added to the Dominion Belting Company's factory on Sherman avenue. A large storage warehouse, 50x150 feet, six-storays high, which will have a floor space of 52,000 feet will be erected shortly at the corner of Robert and Elgin streets. Street railway earnings for the quarter just closed aggregated: \$130,758.93, an increase of \$22,470.21 over the corresponding month last year. Work on the Hydro Sub-station on Hughson street north will be commenced at once. The building will be a two-storey one, costing about \$13,000. Considerable alterations will be made in the Lister Block, on James street, at an estimated cost of \$12,000.

Custom collections for the port of Hamilton, during the month of September amounted to \$195,844.23, a decrease of \$5,367.53 over the corresponding month last year.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending October 7, 14, 21, 28, as compared with those of the same week of last year were as follows:

1911	1910
3,137,914	2,438,332
2,580,711	2,075,390
2,862,259	2,214,027
2,865,707	2,227,579

The Assessment Commissioner reported an increase in the value of property amounting to \$5,106,893. The total

assessment of the city now amounts to \$52,819,854. The population showed an increase of 8,557 over last year, and brings the population up to 82,095. A by-law to raise \$75,000 for the erection of a new fire station will be submitted to the ratepayers in January.

The retail price of milk advanced, on October 1, from 7 to 8 cents per quart.

Wholesale and retail trade during the month has been very satisfactory and indications point to a continuation of the present conditions.

The Bell Telephone Company has installed new switch-boards in its plant, and has increased its staff by twenty-five per cent. Considerable difficulty is being experienced by the Board of Education in securing teachers. Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo and Michigan Central Railway trainmen, operating on the passenger service between here and Buffalo, applied for a change in their working conditions. The men asked that the number of crews on this run be increased, or that the wages of those doing the work be advanced. The officials of the two roads decided that they could not grant either request.

The Public Library Board has decided to increase the remuneration of the eleven assistants in the library, 50 cents per week.

The police are renewing their efforts to obtain one day a week off duty. Their request was made some time ago, but was never acted upon. For a long time the men were allowed a day off a month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have had a very busy month apple picking, fall ploughing and harvesting the root crops. Many apple and pear trees were blown down, and others stripped bare of their fruit, during a severe wind storm early in the month.

Manufacturing.—Nearly all the manufacturing establishments were busy during the month, and in several instances it was found necessary to work overtime in order to fill their orders. It is understood that the Oliver Chilled Plow Works Company will build a much larger plant

here than present plans call for. Several manufacturers have been notified, that owing to the shortage in the supply of natural gas, they will not be able to get a supply this winter.

Railway construction.—Work on the Hamilton, Guelph Junction road is going along steadily.

The Grand Trunk Railway has purchased considerable property on Ferguson avenue and on Elgin streets, and will begin at once to enlarge its yards.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, carpenters, and joiners and lathers and plasterers had a busy month, plumbers' and gas and steamfitters and cement workers had steady work.

Iron moulders and electrical workers had a fair month; stove mounters were quiet; horseshoers were all steadily employed; jewellers and silversmiths were busy. Woodworkers and carriage and wagon makers were busy; pattern makers were not very busy. Job printers had a dull month; pressmen had steady work. Journeymen tailors were well employed; garment workers had a fair month; boot and shoe workers were not very busy. Bakers and confectioners were busy; cigar makers and tobacco workers found trade good. Leather workers had steady employment. Barbers and broom makers were busy. Railroad conductors had a fair month; engineers and firemen reported trade rather quiet. Teamsters and express men were busy. Unskilled labour was well employed.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour generally was well employed during the month, which compared favourably with September, and the corresponding month of last year. The building trades were especially busy, and all previous records will be broken. Should favourable weather continue, building operations will continue during much of

the winter. There is a strong demand for more houses, particularly of the class that would rent for \$12 or \$15 per month, and it has been estimated that 200 more houses could be rented at once. The iron trades were also busy, and a busy fall and winter season is expected.

The fabric mills and the paper box factories were also busy, and there is a continued demand for operatives at remunerative wages, the work is generally light and clean, and the sanitary conditions all that could be expected.

Merchants, wholesale and retail, had a good month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agriculturists were busy with fall ploughing, and harvesting the apple and root crops.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers were busy during the month, with the exception of one factory which lost part of the month, on account of stock-taking and repairs. Prospects for a busy winter are bright.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All the building trades were very busy. Iron and brass moulders, coremakers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers, linemen, metal polishers, buffers, platers, stove mounters, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were busy. Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers, pattern makers and coopers were busy. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busier than during the previous month. Tailors and tailoresses were busy, and in some cases very busy. Boot and shoe workers, bakers and confectioners were busy. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were from active to busy. Leather workers and saddlers were busy. Barbers and clerks, delivery employes, hotel and restaurant employes were actively employed. Laundry workers were busy. Railroad trackmen and draymen were busy. Freight handlers and teamsters were very busy. Street railway employes had steady employment. Unskilled labour was fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—Labour was well employed during the month. The factories and mills ran steadily.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Drever, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour conditions continued active during the month of October. Those engaged in the building trades were very busy, though outside men engaged in this line of work lost some time on account of wet weather. The addition to the winter fair building is being rushed to completion, so as to have it in readiness for the fair in December. A large staff of men are employed on the new Young Men's Christian Association's building. The exterior work on the Homewood Sanatorium is nearing completion, but much indoor work remains to be done. Civic work on street paving and sewer construction is being rushed; contractors are complaining of a lack of men for this class of work. Wholesale and retail merchants report trade fair. The Ontario Agricultural College has re-opened for the fall term, with a record attendance, 356 boys and 133 girls being enrolled. Every department is crowded and accommodation is being taxed to the utmost.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Fall ploughing and gathering the root crops have kept farmers and helpers actively employed. The turnip crop in this locality is reported good, while potatoes are below the average. The fall fairs were well patronized.

Manufacturing.—Active conditions prevailed in this industry during the month. Many of the larger factories are very busy, and some are working overtime. The Jules Motor Company has a staff of men engaged remodelling their plant, and placing new machinery in

position. Work on the new factory of the Independent Fire Company is progressing rapidly, a large force of men being employed thereon.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers and plasterers had an active month. Also painters and decorators. Plumbers and steam fitters were very active, and a scarcity of men in this line is reported. Iron moulders, coremakers and tube mill workers were active, with additional men engaged in some of the foundries. Machinists, electrical workers and linemen report a good month. Stove mounters, blacksmiths and horseshoers had a fair month. Woodworkers in sash and door factories were very active as were sewing machine makers, and piano and organ workers. Carriage makers and coopers were fairly well employed, also printers and allied trades. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were busy. Railroad trackmen were active, also carters and teamsters. Unskilled labour had a good month, with the supply hardly equal to the demand.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. F. Gofton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The month of October was a busy one in labour circles. All classes being fully employed, with a demand for help in many branches, especially among cabinet makers, machine hands and finishers, and felt and shoe making trades. Good progress was made on the new buildings under way. The large two storey brick building on Foundry street, of the Art Plate Glass Company, was completed towards the close of the month; a number of residences were also completed. There was fourteen building permits, valued at \$822,850, issued during October. This makes the value of building permits issued during the present year exceed those issued during the year of 1910, by over \$30,000, at this date. Shipments

and bank clearings were somewhat better than the previous month. Business, both wholesale and retail, was good. There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers had a busy month harvesting their root crops, which are fairly good, especially the sugar beet crop. Potatoes are a light crop. The apple crop through the district is only a medium one, and the prices for winter apples are from \$2.75 to \$3.50 a barrel, according to kind.

Lumbering.—The industry of lumbering was active.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing establishments were busy, and the J. Kaufman Planing Mill, door and sash factory; the Berlin Interior Hardwood Company; the C. A. Ahrens Shoe Company; the Berlin Felt Boot Company; the Kimmel Felt Company; the Anthies Furniture Company; the Lang Tanning Company and others were working overtime. The Dominion Sugar Company began operations in the early part of the month, and are running day and night with a large staff of men.

Railroad construction.—There was no railroad construction, as the work on the People's road is at a standstill.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trades were very active. Iron moulders and helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers, electrical workers and linemen had a busy month. Metal polishers, buffers, platers, brass workers and stove mounters were active. Blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers, bicycle workers, tool sharpeners and horseshoers were all employed. Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers, car builders, pattern makers, coopers, gilders and shingle weavers were active. Printers, pressmen, bookbinders, steel and copper plate printers were actively employed. Journeymen tailors and garment workers had a busy month, and

many of them were working overtime. Glovemakers were active. Boot and shoe workers were busy, and the greater portion of them were working overtime. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were active. Ice drivers were somewhat quiet, owing to the cool weather. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were active. Tanners and curriers, leather workers, saddlers, trunk and bag makers had a busy month. Barbers, broom makers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, hotel, restaurant and theatre employés, laundry workers, button workers, suspender workers, mattress and bed makers were active. Steam and electric railroad employés, freight handlers, cab drivers, hackmen, carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen and unskilled labour were fully employed.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Markey, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

There is not much change in industrial conditions since last month. Most of the factories were working full time, with full staffs; several were working overtime. Generally speaking, business is good and prospects excellent. There is still a regular demand for skilled help for the factories. Good mechanics for both wood and iron work, bench hands, stove mounters and pipe organ workers. There is practically no demand from the factories for unskilled labour, but outside the factories employment is readily found for all that offers. There is still considerable building going on, and bricklayers are needed on some contracts.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers were busy cutting corn, filling silos and taking up roots. Corn has turned out a fair crop in this district. Turnips are also very good, but potatoes are scarce and dear. It is probable that it will be necessary to ship in a good many potatoes to meet the local demand. There has been some movement of unskilled labour from the

country to the city; but most of the men who went on the farms for the summer season are still there. Inquiries for work in the city have begun to increase, however. This does not mean much of an increase in the supply of the labour immediately available; however, many of the inquiries came from men who are still at work in the country.

Manufacturing.—There is a constant demand for female help, both for domestic service and for the factories. The problem of securing sufficient female help for the knitting factories may become an important one.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

There is considerable work going on still in the building trades. Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners were busy. Lathers and plasterers, painters and paper-hangers, plumbers and stonecutters were regularly employed. There was plenty of work for builders' labourers. Iron moulders, iron workers generally, machinists, stove mounters and blacksmiths were busy, and there was a demand for stove mounters. Woodworkers generally, were busy. Upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, carriage and wagon makers were also busy. There was a demand for cabinet makers, bench hands and pipe organ workers. The printing trade was reported to be fairly good; but there was no demand for men. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were regularly employed. Bakers, butchers, cigar makers, tanners, barbers, clerks, stenographers and delivery employes were steadily employed. All the available unskilled labour found ready employment.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

October was a favourable month to all classes of labour. In the building trades mechanics and builders' labourers (unskilled) had a busy month, finishing the outdoor work on the many buildings

in course of erection, before the cold weather. Men working on civic improvement work had a very busy month. The men were well employed in the Grand Trunk Railway Company's shops, and the local industries reported a steady month, especially the woodworking factories. Wholesale and retail merchants reported business very good. The customs returns for Stratford, for the month of September totalled \$15,789.19. There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and no trouble in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy threshing and fall ploughing. Local markets were well attended.

Manufacturing continued brisk, and prospects were bright for a very busy season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners lathers, plasterers, painters and decorators were busy. Plumbers and gas fitters were very busy. Builders' labourers had a steady month. Iron moulders, workers, helpers, machinists and engineers were active. Electrical workers and linemen were very busy. Blacksmiths and boilermakers were active. Woodworkers, upholsterers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers were very busy. Coopers were active. Printers were very busy. Journeymen tailors and factory workers were active. Shoe repairers were busy. Bakers, confectioners, butchers and cigar makers were steadily employed. Harness makers did a good business. Barkers, clerks, delivery employes, hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were active. Railroad conductors, engineers, firemen and trainmen were kept busy. Switchmen and freight handlers were active. Cab drivers, draymen, teamsters and expressmen were active. Unskilled labour was very well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Clinton.—A by-law to sell a partly equipped plant, to be known as the Clinton Motor Car Company was carried. The

Company starts with a capital of \$100,000. A second by-law was carried, to establish water works commissioners.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The condition of the labour market was of the best, and equally as good as last month, with many of the factories working overtime. On the railroad, business has been good, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is rushing along its improvements, having completed the bridge over the Thames, nearly completed the new round house and coal shutes, and commenced the new station in the east end. Among the factories and foundries business is exceptionally good, and those employing female labour could employ quite a number more hands. Conditions in the building trades were good, and several additions are to be made to factories shortly, notably McClary's Manufacturing Company's addition to their foundry plant; Perrin's addition to biscuit factory, and Darch & Son, addition to harness and leather goods factory. Work has been begun on the new Masonic hall. The brick yards have ceased burning for this year and are laying off their employés, and the corn flake factory, which has been running both night and day forces, has laid off the night gang..

The city has a gang employed laying larger water mains in some sections of the city, and the different coal and wood yards are very busy, and taking on more drivers. There are not nearly as many vacant houses in the city as there was a year ago. The principals of the public schools with twelve rooms and over are asking for an increase from \$1,500 to \$1,700 per year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The potato crop in this locality is lighter than usual, as is also

the winter apple crop. Prices are ranging as follows:—

Hand picked spies, greenings or baldwins, \$2.50 per barrel.

Potatoes, \$1.00 per bag.

Eggs, 30 cents, per dozen.

Turkeys, 19 cents, per lb.

Chickens, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per pair.

Ducks, \$1.75, per pair.

Geese, 14 cents, per lb.

Dressed hogs, \$8.50, per cwt.

Live hogs, \$5.75, per cwt.

Hay, \$14 to \$16.50, per ton.

Butter, 29 cents, per lb.

CONDITION OF PARTICUTAR TRADES.

Business was good in all lines of the building trades. Moulders and machinists were busy. Iron workers were very busy. Electrical workers and linemen were exceptionally busy, and the city has nearly 1,000 contracts for hydro-electric power, yet to connect with residences. Metal polishers, brass workers, stove mounters, &c., were all busy. Woodworkers and coopers were busy. Carriage and wagon workers were very busy. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were very busy. Boot and shoe workers were also very busy and working overtime. Bakers and confectioners were exceptionally busy and working overtime. Cigar makers were busy. Furriers were busy. Railroad train crews reported an extra good month. Teamsters were busy. Unskilled labour had the best month in the year, and continued very busy at the close, plenty of work insight. In a number of the outside lines, where work was getting slack, those laid off secured inside jobs in the factories for the winter.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sarnia.—The Imperial Oil Works have secured land and are to extend their business here to a very large extent, and will employ about 100 extra men. The following building is under way: new plant of the Canadian Woodworkers, Limited; the Bell Telephone Company are laying conduits; and the Laidlaw Lumber Company are extending their plant.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour was well employed in this city and district during the month of October. Favourable weather conditions permitted uninterrupted work in the building trades. Railway shop employ  s reported a good average month. Local industries were busy. Since commencing operation, the Monarch Knitting Company has met with most favourable success. Already the new industry has made itself felt, in a most commendable way. With the new addition to their factory, which is now well under way, the Company will be in a position to handle orders with greater dispatch, through the elimination of some difficulties which have had to be met in the matter of obtaining material with which to carry on the work of the factory.

The St. Thomas Pork Packing Company is another industry which has fully justified public confidence. A staff of thirty-five is now employed, and it is authoritatively stated that about \$500 weekly is paid out in wages, in addition to their large expenditure for stock.

October was a good month on the railroads, although traffic on the Michigan Central Railway was quieter than is usual at this time of the year. During the month ten men employed by one of the city's pavement contractors quit work. The men were receiving \$2 a day, which is considered a high rate for unskilled labour, and because the contractor would not agree to pay them \$2.25 a day, they refused to continue at work. Their places were soon filled, and no great inconvenience was caused the contractor by these men leaving the service.

Because of the introduction of the piece work system in the Michigan Central Railway Company's boiler department in this city, considerable unrest has resulted. Although no strike has been declared, it is reported that few first class boiler makers are now at work. Those who have left the employ of the railway have obtained work elsewhere.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have been busy with the root crops during October. Local markets have been well attended. Local industries report October a good average month.

Traffic has been brisk on the Wabash & Pere Marquette railways, but somewhat quieter than usual on the Michigan Central Railway, however, employ  s with regular runs report the past month very satisfactory.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

There was considerable activity in all branches of the building trades. Iron workers were well employed. Tailors reported the month active. Unskilled labour was well employed.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Gregory, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour during October has been well employed. The building trades in all branches were still very active. Work on the \$20,000 addition to the Ursuline Convent and the Baby block, and the \$25,000 South Chatham School were the principal large contracts started. There is a lack of medium sized tenement houses in Chatham, as a result quite a number in the vicinity of the International Harvester Company's works were living in tents during the summer. Houses that would rent from \$10 to \$12 is what are required most, and the Board of Trade, at the last meeting, took the matter up, and will endeavour to induce capitalists to remedy the want. Manufacturers were running their factories full time, with plenty of orders in advance. Retail trade was exceptionally good. There was no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy, with corn and sugar beets, both of which

crops will be better than was expected in the forepart of the season. Live hogs dropped to \$5.80 in the latter part of the month. Potatoes were selling at \$1.30 per bag of one and one-half bushels; timothy hay, \$16 to \$17.50 per ton, and clover hay at \$12 per ton. Farmers predict higher prices this year for fodder on account of the light hay crop in the district.

Manufacturing.—Everything was satisfactory in all lines of manufacturing.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, carpenters, joiners and pianterers were very active. Plumbers were active, principally on new work. Gas and steamfitters were well employed. Builders' labourers were busy. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, and machinists report work up to the previous month. Electrical workers and linemen, metal polishers, platers and brass workers were very busy. Sheet metal workers and horseshoers reported a very fair trade. All branches of woodworking trades were very active. Especially the carriage and wagon makers. Printers, pressmen and the allied trades were active. Journeymen tailors, garment workers, boot and shoe workers were busy. Bakers and confectioners, butchers, cigar makers and tobacco workers were active. Barbers, clerks, stenographers, hotel and restaurant and theatre employés were fairly active. Laundry workers were very active. Street railway employés, cab drivers, carters, draymen and teamsters were very busy. Unskilled labour was well employed.

WINDSOR. ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

This has been the most prosperous year in the history of Windsor. Month after month Windsor has been showing a remarkable increase in the building figures as the following report of the City Engineer indicates:—

	1910	1911
January.....	5,550	16,225
February.....	5,200	35,150
March.....	27,225	60,250
April.....	18,850	85,750
May.....	21,580	69,790
June.....	31,075	126,330
July.....	37,950	43,640
August.....	63,775	77,235
September.....	38,300	49,425

There are several by-laws to be voted on for factories. In the factory district ground has been broken for a \$15,000 factory for the A. E. White Machine Works, at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and for a \$5,000 building for the National Spring & Wire Company. Plans are also being prepared by the Hupp Motor Company, for a \$25,000 factory. Several contractors have enough work on hand at the present time to last them all winter.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers are about through for the season, with the exception of bringing their produce to market, for which the prices are as follows:—

Butter, 32 cents, per lb.
Eggs, 30 cents, per dozen.
Poultry, 20 cents, per lb.
Apples, \$1.50, per bar.
Potatoes, \$1.00 per bush.

Manufacturing.—Manufactures are all very busy.

Railway construction.—All the railroads have extra men on putting their yards in shape, before the cold weather sets in.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Printers and pressmen were very busy. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were working overtime. Bakers, butchers, cigar and tobacco workers were all fully employed. Leather workers were busy, principally on repair work. Barbers reported business fair. Clerks, delivery employés, hotel and laundry workers were in demand. Transportation trades and unskilled labour were well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Walkerville.—All classes of labour are well employed, as the manufacturers are very busy, and skilled men are hard

to get. The Ford Motor Company are building a \$150,000 addition to their plant, and the E. M. F. Motor Company are building a \$70,000 addition, and several others factories are being erected.

SAULT STE. MARIE, AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. A. Denman, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The supply and demand of labour were well balanced during the month. Building operations were rushed to complete jobs before the advent of cold weather, and the skilled trades were well employed. Our various industries were operating full time on orders well ahead. Business was fair in all lines, and the general outlook was good. Sidewalk construction for the season has ceased, owing to frost. About five miles were laid in the Soo, and a couple of miles in Steelton during the season. Sewer work is still being carried on, and a lot remains to be done.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The busy season for farmers was over.

Fishing.—Normal conditions prevailed in the fishing industry.

Lumbering.—Lumbering will be carried on on a large scale in the district this winter. The Lake Superior Paper Company, especially, are operating on a large scale. This Company's pulp mill is being enlarged and rebuilt at present; they are also building a large paper mill. More men are employed on construction than if the mills were operating.

Railroad construction.—Construction on the Algoma Central Railway was carried on briskly during the month, but the advent of cold weather towards the end caused a slackening of the work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trades were actively employed. Normal conditions prevailed in all the other skilled trades, and unskilled labour was well employed.

PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. Urry, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The month of October in this district was the best month of the year, and every man needing work was fully employed. Owing to the opening of construction work on the Canadian Northern Railway Company's eastern extension, unskilled labour was in great demand, and the demand was not fully met. In addition to the railway construction work, the lumber and the camps have been recruited from these cities, and many men left for the bush. Employment in all local industries was steady, but there has been no exceptional activity; the building trade received an impetus, by the starting of many small residences, and a few business blocks, besides a factory at the wagon works at Port Arthur, and all the building trade operatives were kept fully employed. Commercial and business conditions were steady. There was nothing of exceptional importance, but a steady progress. There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, and no unrest in the labour market. The dispute on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway affected only three machinists in Fort William, and none in Port Arthur. The street railway employes approached the Board of Management with a new agreement, which was received, and the men were asked to defer the request for one month. They acquiesced in the view of the Board.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers of the district have closed up farming operations, and are now supplying the local market with cord wood. The year's record in farming has been distinctly encouraging. Many farmers in the vicinity of the two cities, after a hard fight against natural conditions are now on the winning side, but the cry for good roads is constantly heard, and in October, a conference on

the subject was held in Fort William, with many of the farmers near that city in attendance.

Lumbering.—Active conditions prevailed in the lumbering industry.

Railway construction.—Railway construction work was very actively carried on.

Other industries.—There was great activity at the coal dock, and since the first week in October, a double shift of men has been employed; this is the usual procedure at this season of the year, and the double shift will be in operation as long as the demand calls for it. The coal dock is filled to capacity, and will be kept filled.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were all very active during the month, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, bricklayers, painters, plumbers and labourers all being fully employed. The work of repairing at the dry docks has been steady during the month, and many men were kept fully employed. All other trades in the two cities were busy. The printing and allied trades were actively employed. Journeymen tailors had a steady month, as also had the bakers and confectioners, butchers, and meat cutters, barbers and clerks, delivery employes, hotel and restaurant employes, as well as laundry workers have all been steadily engaged in their several departments. The transport trades in all branches were steadily employed.

WINNIPEG, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The market for labour of all kinds during the present month has been very strong. The greatest difficulty has been experienced in getting men for work in the harvest fields. A like difficulty has also been experienced in getting men for railroad work. It is usual at this season of the year for labour to be somewhat scarce, but the shortage has been

more marked than usual this year. Skilled labour has been fully employed, but there is a demand for men to work at other points. During the month, the shops of the National Transcontinental railway at Transcona have been opened, and in the course of a few weeks will be put into operation. Steps are being taken to construct the new Union Stock Yards at St. Boniface. Each of the railroads entering Winnipeg will have representatives on the Board, and the Government will also be represented. Particular activity is noticeable in the building and allied trades. Contractors are using all the force they can to have all buildings covered in before the severe weather sets in. Grain receipts at Winnipeg, are heavier than they have ever been. At the present time approximately 1,000 cars a day are passing inspection. The heavy grain movement is causing a very marked expansion of the bank clearings, which are now considerably over \$30,000,000 a week. Wholesalers and retailers generally are finding trade excellent. At the beginning of the month, wholesale merchants complained as to the volume of business, but towards the latter end of October, they found that orders improved in numbers as well as bulk. There has been some industrial disturbances during the month. On October 9, fifteen collar makers employed by the Great West Saddlery Company refused to work. They objected to the character of an agreement they had to sign. No settlement of this dispute had been effected at the end of the month. On October 6, officers of the Boilermakers and Helpers' Union and the Machinists' Union ordered that all men belonging to the trades named would remain out on strike until differences with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company were settled. In connection with this trouble, steps had been taken to arrive at an agreement through the application of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. While negotiations were pending, the men at Rivers were given notice that the shops would be closed. This led to a general strike at all points of the Grand Trunk Pacific System from West Fort to Edmonton.

No settlement has yet been arrived at. During October, the municipal power plant at Winnipeg, was put into operation. At the end of the month all the power needed by the City of Winnipeg had been obtained from the municipal plant, and in addition, about 300 private services were being supplied. So far the plant has been built at slightly below the estimated cost which was approximately \$3,100,000. No decision has yet been arrived at by the City Council as to what the rates will be.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Harvesting in Manitoba is nearing completion. In the southern districts reports are to the effect that the threshing is practically over, but in the north, a large quantity of grain is still out in the stock. The yield as a whole is well up to the estimate, and in many cases it has run more to the acre than was expected.

Mining.—On the east shores of Lake Winnipeg several gold discoveries have been reported and numerous claims have been staked. The district in which interest at the present time centres is that around Rice Lake, a little north of Rat Portage Lake. Several parties are prospecting in that region, and on one claim, development work is being done. The district is easily accessible from Winnipeg, being reached by water communication.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. Fulcher, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The condition of the labour market in this district was never better than during the past month. The demand for all trades was good, and in the building trades was never better. Advertisements appeared in the local papers for bricklayers, masons, carpenters and painters. Many additional buildings were commenced, including a cold storage plant for the Brandon Creamery, and a large power house for the new asylum.

Many of the principal streets are now paved with asphalt blocks, and the work is progressing rapidly. On October 11, the Mayor drove the first spike in the street railway. At present it is not decided whether the franchise shall be sold, or whether the city should have municipal cars, meanwhile the city is laying tracks. The Electric Light Company is doubling its present capacity in anticipation of a great increase in the demand for power.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Threshing is still in progress, and will be late this year, owing to wet weather. The crop is not damaged to the extent expected.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters, decorators and builders' labourers were very busy. Plumbers and gas and steam fitters, stonecutters and machinists were busy. The printing trades and cigar makers were active. Those engaged in railroad transportation were very busy, and unskilled labour was actively employed.

REGINA, SASK., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. B. McNeil, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Generally speaking labour has been well employed throughout the past month in all branches of industry; if anything in the way of a change, conditions were to a certain extent, improved over the preceding month, and were more favourable than the corresponding period of last year. At the beginning of the month much difficulty was experienced by the farmers in obtaining sufficient help, but in many districts wages were offered to the extent of \$3.25 per day and board as an inducement, which had the desired effect, with the result that the railroad construction gangs suffered greatly, on account of men leaving their employ to secure higher wages paid by the farmers.

Though unskilled labour is at present somewhat scarce, as time goes on this will be adjusted as the farmers finish threshing operations. Scarcity of unskilled labour is by no means experienced in the city; this has only applied to farmers and railroad contractors. As evidence of the activity prevalent in Regina at this season of the year, no less than fifty-four permits were taken out from October 1, to October 24, inclusive, amounting to \$175,450. There were 101 permits issued in September, amounting to \$425,700. From January 1, to date, 904 permits have been issued, which amount to \$4,443,820; whereas during the whole of 1910, there were 573 permits issued amounting to \$2,351,238. On October 3, the following by-laws were voted upon, and all carried by a large majority:—

For assisting in construction of Municipal Street Railway.....	\$400,000
For construction and extension of trunk, sewer and disposal works.....	150,000
For construction of waterworks.....	150,000
For Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Broad street sub-way (City's portion of construction).....	120,000
For pavements.....	64,400
And sidewalks.....	13,400
For Exhibition Buildings.....	35,000
For Re-distribution of Wards.....	

The drivers employed by the City of Regina in the capacity of garbage collectors recently asked for an increase of wages. They receive \$55 per month; this was considered by the Sanitary Inspector and the Health Committee to be a reasonable wage, and the request for higher wages was not granted.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Threshing operations were in full swing, and judging by reports, in another two or three weeks threshing will be a thing of the past. As regards the yield, district reports vary, as in some places exceptionally heavy crops were obtained, while in others, very little was obtained, as a result of the hail and severe frosts of the past.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All of the building trades experienced a fairly active month, though the labour

market apparently is equal to the demand. Machinists and engineers were busy. Electrical workers were well employed, while bicycle workers were quiet. All branches of the printing trades reported a good month. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were well employed. Bakers, confectioners and butchers were busy, also the cigar workers. Barbers were active, clerks were well employed, also stenographers, delivery employes, hotel and restaurant employes and laundry workers. Railroad employes and street railway employes were active. Cab drivers, hackmen, draymen and expressmen had a busy month. Unskilled labour was well employed.

EDMONTON, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. C. Foley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

All classes of labour were in good demand during the month, and some contractors reported that they would employ more skilled mechanics if it were possible to procure them. This applies more especially to the building trades. In the post-office, the customs house, the banks, and the Board of Trade offices there was a healthy activity during the month. In every case there was a substantial increase over the corresponding month of last year, and over the previous month. Bank clearings for September amounted to \$10,221,782, as compared with \$9,543,494, during the month of August, and \$6,368,052, in September, 1910. In the Customs Department the total receipts during the month of September were \$65,076, as compared with \$30,869 for the corresponding month last year. Following are the figures from the Post-Office Department for September, together with a comparative statement with the same month of 1910.

	1911	1910
Stamps sold.....	\$9,871	\$6,750
Money orders issued.....	60,112	30,877
Money orders paid.....	66,093	30,972
Postal notes sold.....	6,275	4,312
Postal notes paid.....	5,830	3,821

Building permits for the month of September made a record for any single month in the history of the city under normal conditions. The total for the month was \$369,970, as compared with \$169,863 for September, 1910. The total for the nine months ending September 30 is \$3,076,750, at the same date last year, \$1,818,305, slightly over half of the present total. The shop hands in the local shops of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company who went on strike were still out at the end of the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The weather was ideal for threshing, and the work was about completed at the end of the month. According to reports no serious damage was done by frost.

Mining.—Owing to the miners' strike in the Crow's Nest Pass, a large amount of coal was shipped to the east and south of this district, consequently, the price was \$1.50 higher than it was at the same period in previous years.

Railway construction.—Thirty cars of steel arrived for the Canadian Pacific high level bridge, and it is reported that the Company will endeavour to have the greater part of the steel erected while the ice is in the river. The purchasing agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company has taken options on East End property, from Kinistino to McDougall avenue, valued at approximately \$500,000. This property will be used for freight sheds and station house purposes.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. M. Ritchie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour in the first part of the month was fairly employed, owing principally to harvesting operations. Compared with last month there was more employment offered. In some localities labourers were scarce. In the city of Lethbridge the supply was in excess of the demand. The strike of the coal miners had a ten-

dency to stop the course of employment. Dealers in farming implements were busy, and had a good month. The Clearing house returns for the week ending October 5 were \$549,435; for the same week last year the figures were \$368,738. The figures for the month of September, 1911, were \$2,245,618, as compared with \$1,932,975 in 1910. Wholesale and retail may be considered dull. A decrease in the wages of unskilled labour in the city was reported. In some cases the wages were 2½ cents per hour less than two years ago. Outside of the strike of coal miners there was no unrest in labour circles. The returns at the Customs show an increase over September, 1910. Last year they were \$24,682.85, and this year, \$32,895.35, an increase of nearly thirty-five per cent.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There was general activity in agricultural districts. The result of the exhibit at the dry farming convention at Colorado Springs, and the decision to hold the convention at Lethbridge in 1912, has created a great deal of interest in dry farming.

Lumbering.—The lumber trade was very quiet.

Mining.—Nearly all coal mining has stopped.

Railway construction.—Railroad construction was active, although not in the immediate neighbourhood of Lethbridge. The branch line from Lethbridge to Alderside, on the Calgary and Edmonton line is finished, giving a direct route to Calgary. There is no move being made at the Lethbridge end yet, but the work will be continued all winter, and the spring will see work started at this end. The volume of building operations in September was in advance of what it was in September last year. The figures were \$91,094 for September, 1911, and \$77,490, for 1910. For 1909, the figures were \$92,933.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and plumbers were fairly well employed. Carpenters and joiners had a fair month, numbers finding work

outside the city. Painters had a dull month. Builders' labourers were well employed. Electrical workers, linemen, printers and pressmen were busy. Tailors were busy and were increasing in number. Garment workers in the cleaning and pressing line were busy. Bakers, butchers, hotel and restaurant employes, laundry workers and teamsters were all busy. Unskilled labour was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Raymond.—The Knight Sugar Factory expected to have a run of sixty days, and to handle the largest crop yet raised here.

NELSON, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. B. Dockstader, correspondent, reported as follows;—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

During the past month labour has been in good demand all round. Local industries have all been in active operation, whilst the Provincial Government has spent liberally on local roads and buildings. The one dark spot on our industrial horizon has been the unfortunate coal dispute in the East Kootenay and Alberta coal mines. Although no local industry has so far been shut down, the effects of the strike have been distinctly felt all over the Kootenays.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—The lumber industry has had a fairly active season, and the large saw mills of East Kootenay are now being shut down except the planers, whilst logging will be in full swing. A large amount of building has been going on all over this district, and the City of Nelson made a new record the past month, with an aggregate of \$20,620.

Mining.—Is becoming more active as the season advances. Several old dividend payers in the London locality are starting up afresh; notably the Payne, now under bond to Mr. Twickey, of the Rambler-Cariboo mine,

whilst Byron N. White and John M. Harris have consolidated their interests in the Slocan Star and adjoining properties, over which there was such a long and extensive litigation. The Trail Consolidated Smelting and Mining Company is extending operations on its Sullivan Mines, near Fort Steele, and its Molly Gibson mine, at the head of Kokanee creek has been put into such shape that a large increase of shipments may be expected. The same Company has just issued a very favourable report from its Rossland mines. The report of the smelter at Trail was also favourable. In the immediate neighbourhood of Nelson, the Athabasca Mine keeps on steadily doing good work, whilst the Granite Poorman mines are doing better than ever. From Nelson to the Granite-Poorman and westward, considerable excitement, and much staking of palladium and platinum claims have been going on this autumn, and still continue. The new patent time-reduction plant, which Mr. A. G. French built here last winter, to test the practicability of handling Kootenay line, or economically, has been in constant operation all summer on a small scale, and is reported to be giving very satisfactory results.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The fruit season is now over, and may be considered a fairly satisfactory one for the Kootenay fruit growers. Financial returns are also stated to be better so far than last year, and a much larger acreage will be under small fruits. Two jam factories in Nelson have been kept busily employed since the strawberry season started, with a steady demand for all the fruit they can put up.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. B. D. Grant, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour of all classes was extensively employed during the month. There were a few unemployed in nearly all depart-

ments, due chiefly to proximity to the American boundary and Vancouver. Two new schools were begun at a cost of over \$50,000. Several residences, a vaudeville theatre, and the remodelling of the opera house. Street paving and grading, also sewer extensions are being done by the city. Shipping in all lines is active, especially in lumber. Trade is brisk, and retail stores are increasing in number. A new brick block containing apartments and four stores being rented before completion. There were no changes in the wage scale or hours of labour. No trade movements during the month. Wage scales will likely remain stationary until spring.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Crops on the Delta lands have been excellent, including hay, oats, potatoes and roots. A fair quantity of apples has been harvested.

Fishing.—Fish have been scarce during the month but prices good.

Lumbering.—Large quantities of lumber have been cut principally for export, though there is a constantly increasing local market.

Railway construction.—One mile of street railway in the city limits is now under construction.

Other industries.—The building trade is holding on well for so late in the season. Building permits for September totalled nearly \$20,000, and more are being issued daily. Road grading in the city and adjoining municipality of Burnaby is proceeding rapidly and Burnaby is laying about forty miles of water mains.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Employment in all the building trades has been constant, excepting for one week of rainy weather. The supply of labour has always been somewhat in excess of the demand. Other trades are up to the average, and all industries are being steadily carried on.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

The month of October saw no change in the condition of the labour market, the carpenters continued fairly busy, but tinsmiths and sheet metal workers were quiet; the state of the other building trades were normal. The trade unionists of Vancouver will soon have the new \$250,000 Labour Temple ready for occupancy. The Company is capitalized at \$100,000, and the shares in it are being sold at \$1 each, par value. The Great Northern Railway Company started work on an extensive freight yard, on the south side of False Creek, and will lay down four tracks east of Main street. The Board of School Trustees applied for a permit to erect a school-house at Kitsilano costing \$130,000, and will present by-laws, to be voted on in January, for \$1,000,000 for city schools and other purposes. The total building permits October 1 to 21, amounted to \$1,029,000. The percentage of earnings paid to the city by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company for September, amounted to \$7,236.52. In September, 1910, the amount was \$4,978.49. Last month 3,628,967 passengers were carried. For nine months this year the percentages amounted to \$44,800. A coroner's jury added a rider to its verdict, suggesting the appointment of a municipal inspector of all scaffolds, equipment and erections.

The Eastern Townships Bank will erect a one-story branch bank building, 60 by 34 feet, costing \$30,000, on Fourth avenue west. Contracts were let to build Chalmers Presbyterian Church, at Twelfth avenue and Hemlock street, costing \$70,000. The Molsons Bank purchased a building site, 25 feet, Hastings street, near Main street, next Carnegie Library, for \$100,000, or \$4,000 a front foot. A branch bank will be built there. The Provincial Government called for tenders to clear the new University site at Point Grey, and Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education stated that \$1,000,000 would be set aside out of next year's provincial revenue for the erection of the first building of the University. House rents were advancing, and a scarcity of houses prevailed. Rents were high. Activity prevailed on the water front, the wharves being

taxed to their full capacity at times. In some of the wholesale produce houses the imports and the demand were keen, especially in small fruits. Prices increased.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The cigar makers reported trade very quiet. Following is the wage schedule of the Shingles' Union:—

Roofs, plain, per M., \$1.10.
 Roofs over half pitch, \$1.25.
 Re-shingling plain, per square, \$1.75 up.
 Hips, ridges, valleys and freize, 3 cents per lineal foot extra.
 Fancy Hips and Ridges, Flashed Valleys extra.
 Shed Dormers, extra, 50 cents.
 Tight sheeted roofs, 25 cents per M., extra.
 Side shingling to be done by the square, openings to be measured in as solid, \$1.75 per square.
 For using paper on roof or sides 10 cents, extra.
 Openings between columns to be measured as two separate walls.
 Fancy shingling towers and circular work by the hour.
 Returns No. 2 Shingles—Bay windows tops, &c., extra.
 All day work, 75 cents per hour.
 Roofs over 27 feet to eaves, 10 cents per M., extra.
 Nails over 1½ inches, 5 cents extra.
 White nails, 10 cents, extra.
 Galvanized nails, 25 cents, extra.

DISTRICT NOTES.

North Vancouver.—Large street improvements were being carried out. The building trades continued active. G. C. Walker & Company, sold 100 feet of waterfront property for \$130,000.

Abbotsford.—The Carmadah Coal Company of Vancouver, purchased 1,500 acres of coal land for \$200,000. Lumber is being freighted in as fast as the local sources can cope with the demand.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Chow, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Labour was well employed during October, and the number of men working was fully equal to the number in September, and much greater than in October last year. Owing to the fine weather prevailing during the month, building operations and other outdoor works were carried on with unabated vigour. There was, however, in some trades, a considerable number of unemployed, particularly

carpenters and unskilled labourers, owing to the large number of arrivals from outside points, many having come from Great Britain and the United States. Several concrete and steel business blocks are under construction, the aggregate value of which is more than \$1,000,000, among the number being an addition to the Empress Hotel, at a cost of \$350,000, and a new Odd Fellow's Hall at a cost of \$140,000. The bank clearings for the month of September were \$9,652,304, and for the past nine months \$98,787,956, as compared with \$72,246,299, for the corresponding period of last year. The building permits for September amounted to \$406,295, and for the past nine months \$2,604,215. The total customs receipts for September amounted to \$439,674, of which \$263,793 was received from Chinese head tax. The number of passengers carried by the British Columbia Electric Railway during September amounted to 776,943, and for the past nine months 5,929,220, as compared with 3,941,309, for the same period last year, an increase of fifty-four per cent. Wholesale and retail trade continues in a healthy condition the number of retail houses being steadily added to. The musicians employed in the theatres and moving picture houses obtained an increase of wages from \$21 to \$24 per week for sidemen, and from \$28 to \$30 per week for leaders. One theatre refused to grant the increase, when a strike was declared, which remains unsettled.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Whale fishing.—The various whaling stations located on the west coast of Vancouver Island have had a very successful season to date. The following catches are reported up to the end of September: Kyuquot, 401; Sechelt, 450; Naden Harbour, 300; Rose Harbour, 300; making a grand total of 1,451.

Lumbering.—The lumbering industry continues in a healthy condition, all mills being constantly employed, to their full capacity.

Railway construction.—The Alberni extension of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company will be open for traffic

in November. This line runs from Wellington, on the east coast to Alberni, on the west coast of the Island. The same company has recently let a contract for grading forty miles of a new line, running from McBride Junction to Union Bay, on the east coast of the Island. It is expected that ultimately this line will be extended to the north end of the island.

CONDITIONS OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All the various branches of the building trades reported work as brisk for this season of the year. Carpenters reported that there were a number of unemployed, and that the competent mechanic is being injured by a surplus of "saw and hammer" men. Painters also reported a number out of work. Nearly all the branches comprised in the metal trades report work as only fair. In the shipyards work has been slack. For the first time in several months work has been dull in the printing trades, and there were some idle men in both job and newspaper departments. There was a large amount of work in hand, but yet there is a considerable number of idle men among the unskilled.

PRINCE RUPERT, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Norman Mackintosh, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Employment in Prince Rupert at present, as for the past years since the city was incorporated, depended principally upon the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and the development of the various municipal improvements projected. There are no considerable industries yet established. General labour has been and is still extensively employed on street grading operations, there being much heavy rock work to do. This work has been so far undertaken principally by contract, and the labour employed has been non-English speaking to a great extent. During the present year the institution of a Public Works

Department by the Municipality has resulted in the employment of labour, selected as much as possible from resident citizen workers. While the progress made with the construction of streets from ground which but recently was virgin bush, is astonishing, considering that the city, as yet has scarcely 5,000 inhabitants. The building of residences, stores, has not been markedly active during the summer just passed. Buildings have been going up steadily, but there has never been any call for a special rush of labour to meet the demand for new buildings, and the fact that the sash and door factories which had done considerable business in the first burst of building activity here has closed down temporarily, is a sign that building is at present slack. It is not likely to be very active again until spring. The expenditure of about \$500,000 on a water supply and hydro-electric system for the city, which work has now just commenced, will provide considerable employment for some time to come, and extensive railway development within the city limits is promised by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. The construction of a \$2,000,000 drydock and ship repairing yards is part of the scheme. This work is being commenced, but so far it is surveying mainly, and there is no immediate demand for labour in connection with it. At the Khatahda River Falls, about forty-four miles from Prince Rupert, another very extensive hydro-electric scheme is being commenced by the Prince Rupert Hydro-Electric Company, and will occasion a demand for labour next year. A massive concrete-built cold storage plant for fish handling is being equipped, which will employ from 200 to 300 hands, and is the fore-runner of other industries to be established along Prince Rupert's extensive water front.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

General labour in Prince Rupert is paid at the rate of 37½ cents per hour. Some municipal labour is paid 45 cents per hour, but it would be safe for intending incoming labour to calculate on \$3 per eight-hour day (for common labour),

or \$3.75 for a ten-hour day. On municipal work the intention at present is to enforce the eight-hour day, but contract labour is usually expected to work ten hours. There is very little Sunday work, but night shifts have been employed fairly frequently. There is not any active demand for any particular class of skilled labour in Prince Rupert as yet. The wages are as follows: carpenters get 62½ cents per hour for an eight-hour day. Masons are paid 62½ cents an hour or \$5 a day. There is not a great demand for masons, but on city retaining walls, on certain street construction, they are employed at this rate. Sheet metal workers and plumbers earn \$6 per day of eight hours. Blacksmiths make \$4.50 a day, steel sharpeners, \$4.00. Furriers \$4.50 and sometimes \$5. Mechanical work is not very extensive as yet, but machinists in iron shops get 40 cents per hour, lathe-men 45 cents, and shop-foremen, 50 cents per hour. All have an eight-hour day as a rule. Overtime is paid time and a half; Sunday labour, double. Longshoremen earn 50 cents per hour, and have been fairly well employed this summer. They will be slacker this winter probably, but next year will see an increase in waterfront work generally. Printers' wages are as follows: Compositors, \$30 per week for an eight-hour day. Full foremen, \$36 per week. Job foreman, \$33 and machinist operator, \$36. Overtime, time and a half. Sundays, double. Railway workers are paid at work train rate, until the completion of the road. Labourers from 30 cents per hour, with slightly better rates for the best men at discretion of foremen. Bridge building carpenters are paid 40 cents per hour to 50 cents, and machine shop men, 40 cents to 50 cents. The eight-hour day does not necessarily prevail on the railway work, but exists under certain conditions.

Labour in Prince Rupert, generally, is fairly well settled. There have been periods of serious unrest, and these are liable to recur. Cost of living is high in the city, and conditions of labour in wet weather are disagreeable. Regarding general conditions in the city it may be stated that there will not be any very

brisk activity in any direction immediately, but next spring, and each stage nearer to the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will increase enterprise and employment.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. H. Spencer, correspondent,
reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

There was not much change in the condition of employment in this district, compared with the previous month, although there were more men drifting here from interior parts looking for work, outside work not having stopped much yet, owing to the fine weather. There was exceptional activity in the coal mines in this city and district. Transportation, both passenger and freight, keeps on steadily increasing, causing larger boats to be put on the run here. Business men, wholesale and retail, reported business to be good and steady. There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are busy with their fall work.

Fishing.—There was very little activity among the fishermen outside of catching fish for home consumption, although there are a good many making preparations for the herring run which is due at any time from now.

Lumbering.—The saw mills were all working steadily, some of them night and day, and the logging camps are also active.

Mining.—The coal mines of the district were all working full time, and the ones in this city are being pushed to their full capacity.

Railway construction.—The construction of the extension to the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway to Alberni, is about finished, but tenders have been called for and let for clearing the right of way for an extension to the Comox district.

Other industries.—The city is still busy

on sewerage and cement sidewalks and street paving, employing a number of men who, so far, have not lost much time from wet weather.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, lathers, plasterers, painters and paperhangers were active. Carpenters and joiners are very active completing new buildings and starting up a few more. Plumbers were very

active, the new sewerage making lots of work for them. Builders' labourers were well employed for the time of year. Blacksmiths and carriage makers reported work as active. Printers, and cigar makers reported work fair. Teamsters and expressmen were well employed during the month. Those men who have work at unskilled labour have been fairly well employed during the month, but there were quite a lot of men looking for work.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1911.

ON September 11, an application was received in the Department for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation as follows:—

On behalf of certain employés (clerks of all departments, freight shed foremen, checkers and truckers, station baggage-men, sleeping and dining car employés, storemen, accounting department, agents and yardmasters, and car-checkers), members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employés, employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Calgary and Medicine Hat, Alta. The number of employés affected by this dispute is given as 6,500 directly, and an equal number indirectly.

Reports Received.

During the month of October reports were received in the case of three disputes as follows:—

1. In the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its machinists, machinists' helpers and specialists, members of the International Association of Machinists.

2. In the dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its machinists, members of the International Association of Machinists.

3. In the dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its boilermakers, members of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America.

Other Proceedings under the Act.

On August 31, the Department received an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation on behalf of certain employés of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Calgary and Medicine Hat, Alta. The application as received at that time did not conform in all respects with the requirements of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and was accordingly returned for correction, being received in its amended form on September 11. The employés concerned were designated as clerks of all departments, freight shed foremen, checkers and truckers, station baggage-men, sleeping and dining car employés, storemen, agents and yardmasters, and car-checkers; being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employés. It was estimated that 6,500 employés were directly affected by this dispute, and an equal number indirectly. In the application it was stated that the dispute in question related to the dismissal of two employés for the sole reason that they belonged to the Brotherhood; also to alleged intimidation of and discrimination against other employés for the same reason.

A Board was established by the Minister on October 19, Mr. John Anthony McDonald, of Halifax, N.S., being appointed a member thereof on the recommendation of the employés concerned.

In the September issue of the *Labour*

*Gazette*¹ it was stated that proceedings in connection with the application of the machinists, machinists' specialists and helpers employed on the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway Company had been suspended owing to the resumption of negotiations between the Company and the employés concerned. On September 29, the Department received a telegraphic communication from the representatives of the employés stating that no settlement had been arrived at, and requesting the immediate establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. A Board was accordingly established by the Minister on September 30. The Honourable Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, both of Toronto, Ont., were appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the employing Company, and of the employés respectively; and the Honourable Mr. Justice Teetzel, also of Toronto, Ont., was appointed Chairman on the joint recommendation of the foregoing members of the Board. On October 23, the Board presented its report, the text of which is given in following pages of the current number of the *Labour Gazette*.

In the October number of the *Labour Gazette*¹ reference has been made to the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, to inquire into and adjust certain matters in dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its machinists and boilermakers respectively. During the month of October a change was made in the personnel of this Board, the Honourable Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., of Toronto, Ont., member appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company, having resigned, and Rev. J. L. Gordon, of Winnipeg, Man., being appointed in his place. This latter appointment was made by the Minister of Labour, the Company having failed to nominate a successor to Mr. Nesbitt. The Board as finally constituted was as follows:—Rev. J. L. Gordon, of Winnipeg, Man., and Mr. Thomas J. Murray, of Winnipeg, Man., appointed on behalf of the Company and the employés respectively; and Dr. J. W.

Sparling, of Winnipeg, Man., Chairman. The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received by the Minister of Labour on October 23, and is referred to in succeeding pages of the current number of the *Labour Gazette*.

Reference has also been made in the October number of the *Labour Gazette*¹ to the application of the linemen, installers, employed by the British Columbia Telephone Company, operating lines in the Province of British Columbia, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to inquire into and adjust certain differences between that Company and the above mentioned employés. These differences related principally to the employés' demand for increased wages and to the Company's attitude towards union men.

A Board was established by the Minister of Labour on September 29. Messrs. William Henry Barker and Charles Enright, both of Vancouver, B.C., were appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the employing Company and the employés respectively; and on October 6, the Board was completed by the appointment, on the joint recommendation of the foregoing members of the Board, of Mr. John Harold Senkler, K.C., also of Vancouver, B.C., as Chairman. At the close of the month of October the Board had not completed its work of investigation.

The Department was furnished, on November 3, with the terms of an agreement made on October 24, between the Dominion Coal Company, of Glace Bay, N.S., and its employés, members of the Provincial Workmen's Association, providing for a two year's continuance from January 1, 1912, of the contract at present in force. The agreement in question was originally made in March of 1908, as the result of an inquiry by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation constituted under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The agreement of March, 1908, was renewed in November of 1909, for a period of two years. The terms of the agreement of October 24, 1911, above referred to, are published elsewhere in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

¹See *Labour Gazette* for October, 1911, pages 349–350.

¹See *Labour Gazette* for October, 1911, page 350.

DISPUTE BETWEEN THE MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES.

Reference has been made in the August and September numbers of the *Labour Gazette*¹ to the establishment, by the Minister of Labour, on July 19, of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which certain matters in dispute between the Montreal Street Railway Company and certain of its employés, relative to alleged dismissals and discrimination on the part of the Company, against members of the Street Railway Employés' Union, were referred for adjustment. The Board in this matter was constituted as follows:—the Honourable Mr. Justice Fortin, of Montreal, Que., Chairman; Mr. J. L. Perron, K.C., of Montreal, Que., appointed on behalf of the employing Company; and Mr. Charlemagne Rodier, of Montreal, Que., appointed on behalf of the employés. On August 15, the Chairman was served with a petition for a writ of injunction asking that proceedings before the Board should be forbidden by the courts as being *ultra vires*, the petition in question being presented on behalf of the Montreal Street Railway Company. On August 15, judgment was given on this petition directing the maintenance of the *statu quo*. On October 27 the Chairman of the Board was served with a copy of a judgment by the Honourable Mr. Justice Charbonneau, of the Superior Court, Montreal,

authorizing the granting of a writ of prohibition against further procedure by the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, until final judgment had been rendered on the point raised by the Montreal Street Railway Company, relative to the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, under which the Board in this matter had been constituted.

The judgment of Mr. Justice Charbonneau is in the following terms:

"The Court, after hearing the parties on the motion asking that a Writ of Prohibition be issued against the Defendant Board to prevent it from proceeding in above the mentioned matter:—

"Considering that, among other means invoked by the Applicant in support of its request, it is alleged that the Industrial Disputes Act, 1907, is unconstitutional, and not within the power of the Parliament which passed it;—

"Considering that, in spite of the opinion of this Court being against the claim put up by said Applicant on that point, it is in the interest of justice that this matter be further argued;—

"Allows the issuance of the writ asked for, and declares that the *statu quo* order granted on August 15, 1911, by the Honourable Mr. Justice Pagnuelo, and since continued remains in force until final judgment."

¹See *Labour Gazette* for August, 1911, page 138; also for September, 1911, page 248.

I. REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY AND ITS MACHINISTS, MACHINISTS' SPECIALISTS AND HELPERS, MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.

THE Minister of Labour received on October 23 the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its machinists, machinists' specialists and helpers, members of the International Association of Machinists.

In the application it was stated that

the dispute grew out of the employés' demand for a new schedule of agreement with the Company, the number of employés affected by this dispute being given as 2,000 directly and 6,000 indirectly.

The Board was established by the Minister of Labour on September 30, and consisted of the Honourable Mr. Justice Teetzel, of Toronto, Ont., Chair-

man, the Honourable Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., of Toronto, Ont., nominated by the Company, and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, Ont., nominated by the employés. The Board met on October 14, in Montreal, and continued to hold sessions from that date until October 21.

In the report it is stated that the majority (Honourable Mr. Justice Teetzel, Chairman, and Honourable Wallace Nesbitt, the Company's nominee) find that owing to the system of payment prevailing on the Grand Trunk Railway, they do not see how it is possible for the Board to lay down any schedule or minimum rate without dislocating a system having for its basis merit and qualification of the individual workman, based on the foreman's judgement. Owing, however, to the increased cost of living it is felt that the rates of pay have not kept pace in all instances, and the majority recommended that master mechanics take up the matter with the foremen and increase the remuneration according to the qualifications of the individuals. The shop rules which had previously been adopted in May, 1907, are recommended by the Board as being fair and reasonable, with the modification of Rule 11, namely that a man with a grievance shall have a right of appeal to the Master Mechanic, and from him to the Superintendent of Motive Power.

Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, appointed on behalf of the employés, holds that the men are entitled to a grievance committee and that a minimum rate on a par with that of other Canadian roads should be established; also that double time should be paid for overtime from midnight to six a.m., and that apprentices should share in the increases above mentioned.

Report of Board.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

We, Mr. Justice Teetzel, J. G. O'Donoghue and Wallace Nesbitt, members of the Board of Conciliation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and Amendments, in a dispute between the machinists in the

employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, beg to report that we met on the fourteenth day of October, 1911, in the Board room, at the Grand Trunk Offices, in the City of Montreal, and subsequently in the Home Life Building on the nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first days of October, 1911, and heard and conferred with the parties fully.

In May, 1907, a Board of Conciliation, consisting of Professor Adam Shortt and J. G. O'Donoghue and Wallace Nesbitt, investigated a dispute between the same parties. That Board and the parties unanimously agreed upon certain shop rules as being fair and reasonable, and also agreed upon a schedule of pay promulgated by the Grand Trunk at that time, as being under all the circumstances fair and reasonable. We have had the same rules fully discussed before us, and with the modification of Rule No. 11 so as to make the meaning clear, namely, that a man with a grievance shall have a right of appeal to the Master Mechanic, and from him to the Superintendent of Motive Power, we, the majority of the Board, adopt the shop rules of the Grand Trunk which were at that time adopted.

Owing to the system of payment which prevails in the Grand Trunk, and which has been fully explained to us, the majority of the Board do not see how it is possible for the Board to lay down any schedule of minimum rate without dislocating the system which has as its basis the payment according to the merit and qualification of the individual workman based upon the judgement of his foreman. The evidence, however, satisfies us that owing to the increased cost of living since 1907, the increases which have been granted by the Grand Trunk since that time in the rates of pay of the men, have not in a number of instances kept pace with the necessities of the men, while in other instances the rates of pay seem to be fair and reasonable.

The majority of the Board strongly recommend therefore that the Master Mechanics take up with their foreman, at the earliest possible moment, the individual cases in the various shops and

round-houses, where the lower rates of wages obtain, and should make advances in pay according to the merit and qualification of the individual, so that the pressure of the increased cost of living will be relieved by an advance in remuneration.

The majority of the Board are glad to report that the Superintendent of Motive Power expresses himself as anxious to do everything possible to meet the wishes of his men. The system of individual merit, while productive of much good in its result, is open to the criticism that the less efficient do not obtain the advantages which would accrue to them under a general fixed minimum.

The majority of the Board award that the rules as aforesaid remain in force, and that in our opinion the rates of pay should be advanced in a number of individual instances.

Mr. O'Donoghue is of the opinion that the men are entitled to have their grievances presented through a Committee, and that a minimum rate, on a par with that in force on other Canadian roads, should be established. This would give to the men an increase of wages that would, in some measure, compensate for the increased cost of living. He is also of opinion that double time should be paid for overtime from midnight to six a.m., and that apprentices should share in the increase above mentioned.

Dated this twenty-first day of October, 1911.

(Sgd.) J. C. TEETZEL,
Chairman.

WALLACE NESBITT,
Representing the Co'y.

J. G. O'DONOGHUE,
Representing the men.

II. JOINT REPORT OF BOARDS IN DISPUTES BETWEEN THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND ITS MACHINISTS AND BOILERMAKERS RESPECTIVELY.

THE Minister of Labour received, on October 28, the joint report of the Boards of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its machinists and boilermakers respectively.

In the application for the establishment of these Boards, it was stated that the differences in question related to wages, hours, and other conditions of employment, the number of employes affected in each case being 150.

The Boards as originally formed were composed of the Rev. J. W. Sparling, Winnipeg, Man., Chairman; the Honorable Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., of Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company; and Mr. Thomas J. Murray, of Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employes. The Department was subsequently notified that Mr. Nesbitt

was unable to act as the representative of the Company on these Boards; and, the Company failing to nominate a successor to Mr. Nesbitt, the Minister of Labour appointed the Rev. J. L. Gordon, of Winnipeg, Man., in his stead.

Prior to the appointment of the Rev. J. L. Gordon, the Chairman and Mr. Murray held meetings in Winnipeg, on October 2 and 3, and prepared a report of same, dated October 11, which was received by the Department, together with the final report, dated October 25. The final report in effect sustains the demands of the employes, and is signed by each member of the Board.

Interim Report of Board.

The text of the report prepared by the Chairman and Mr. Murray on October 11, prior to the appointment of Rev. J. L. Gordon as a member of the Board, is as follows:—

Winnipeg, Man., October 11, 1911.

F. A. ACLAND, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Department of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of the disputes between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its employés, being members of the International Association of Machinists, and of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, the undersigned, two members of the Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act 1907, to whom the above disputes were referred under the provisions of the said Act, beg to report as follows:—

Two Boards were established, one to deal with the dispute between the Company and its machinists, and the other to deal with the dispute between the Company and its boilermakers, but as the matters in dispute are similar in each case, and as similar proceedings have been taken by the two Boards up to the present time, it is considered that both disputes may be dealt with in one report.

The Boards were composed of the Rev. J. W. Sparling of Winnipeg, Chairman, Thomas J. Murray of Winnipeg, appointed on the recommendation of the employés, and Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., of Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the Company. Immediately upon the formation of the Boards it was found by the two members resident in Winnipeg, that the employés were considerably annoyed on account of the delays which had occurred in the granting and formation of the Boards. It appeared that the Boards had been applied for by the employés about August 1, but had not been granted until August 23. The formation of the Boards was not completed until September 5. The Chairman and Mr. Murray at once endeavoured to get into communication with Mr. Nesbitt, with a view to an early

Session, hoping by prompt action to allay the feelings of disappointment and dissatisfaction entertained by the employés towards the Department of Labour resulting from delays. It was found that Mr. Nesbitt had gone to Northern Ontario and could not be communicated with. It was felt that if the breach between the Company and its employés was not to be widened the Board should take up the matter of investigation without delay, and representations were then made to your Department with a view to having the Company nominate another representative who could act immediately. Word was then received from your Department that Mr. Nesbitt had withdrawn from the Board, and that his resignation had been accepted, and the Company had been requested to nominate a substitute. A week later, no nomination having been received from the Company, it was suggested to your Department that you appoint a third member under the provisions of the Act made for such a case. Then the Company withdrew the resignation of Mr. Nesbitt, and he was re-appointed a member of the Board. These negotiations occupied a period of two weeks and needless to say the further delay was very provoking to the employés. On September 18, the Chairman called a meeting of the Board to be held in Winnipeg, on October 2, feeling that the interval allowed would give the Company's representative every opportunity of being present. Your Department and Mr. Nesbitt were both notified of the meeting.

On October 2, the meeting called as above was held and there were present at this meeting the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Murray, the Committees representing both machinists and boilermakers and Mr. Robb, an official of the Company. Mr. Robb made it plain that he had not appeared in his official capacity, that he had no instructions or authority to represent the Company, that he could not bind the Company by any action of his, but that he was present simply because Mr. Murray had requested Mr. Chamberlin, the Vice-

President of the Company, to have some official of the Company present to meet the members of the Board.

Word had been received in the interval from Mr. Nesbitt to the effect that he could not be present at this meeting, but that he might be able to be present later on.

The representatives of the employés expressed themselves as ready and anxious to proceed with the investigation. After spending two days in going into some of the matters in dispute without being able to make any real progress, because of the fact that the Company was not represented officially, the Board adjourned. Before the adjournment the employés requested that we should make a report to your Department, but the Chairman did not feel inclined to do so without making a further attempt to secure the attendance of the Company's representative.

It was represented to the Board by the Committees of the employés that the latter were asking only for rates of pay and working rules similar to those existing on other Railway lines in the same territory. It was also represented to the Board by the Committees of the employés that Mr. Chamberlain, Vice-President of the Company, had stated that while the Company was willing to grant the same rates of pay as were being given by the other roads, the Company would not grant any set of worknig rules other than those to be granted by the Board of Conciliation, which it was expected would deal with the disputes now existing between the Grand Trunk Railway and its employés in the mechanical department, and that if the Board of Conciliation recommended anything more than the Company was willing to give in this regard, the Company would not accept the findings of this Board. The position taken by the employés was that if this statement of Mr. Chamberlin's correctly represented the attitude of the Company it was useless spending further time investigating the matter.

After the adjournment of the Board the representatives of the employés dispersed to their respective homes,

stating that it was not their intentions to return before the Board until some reasonable assurance was given on behalf of the Company that the requests of the men would be considered by this Board on their merits, without reference to Eatsern Disputes or the finding of the Board of Conciliation that may be appointed to deal with such disputes.

As the situation had begun to take on a serious aspect, and as it looked as though a strike might occur, the Chairman of the Board at once notified by wire both your Department and Mr. Nesbitt fully as to the situation. Since that time no official word has been received from Mr. Nesbitt. Word was however been received from your Department to the effect that Mr. Nesbitt had again resigned from the Board.

In the meantime we understand that pursuant to an ultimatum served on the Company by the men, a strike has been declared. We understand that the men claim that prior to the strike a virtual lockout was declared by the Company.

We believe that had it been possible to investigate the disputes before a full Board, with representatives of both parties to the dispute present, it would have been possible to avert open hostilities, even if not actually to settle the differences. While the investigation made at the Sessions of the Board held on October 2 and 3, possibly did not get to the root of the difficulty, nevertheless, judging from the attitude of the representatives of the employés present, had the Company been represented on the Board, and before the Board by someone in authority, we believe the two parties to the dispute could have been brought much closer together than they then appeared to be. We consider that the employés have shown great patience and forbearance in view of the many delays which occurred prior to and after the formation of the Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) J. W. SPARLING,
Chairman.

THOS. J. MURRAY.

Final Report of Board.

The later report of the Board, under date of October 25, bearing signatures of all three members, is as follows:—

WINNIPEG, MAN., October 25, 1911.

HON. T. W. CROTHERS,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of the disputes between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and the Machinists and Boilermakers in its employ.

The Board of Conciliation to whom the above disputes were referred, beg to report as follows:—

Two Boards were established, one to deal with the dispute between the Company and its Machinists, and the other to deal with the dispute between the Company and its boilermakers, but as the matters in dispute are similar in each case, and as similar proceedings were taken by both Boards, it is considered that both disputes may be dealt with in one report.

The Boards as originally formed, were composed of the Rev. J. W. Sparling, of Winnipeg, Chairman, Thomas J. Murray of Winnipeg, appointed on the recommendation of employés, and Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., of Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the Company. Later, owing to the resignation of Mr. Nesbitt, the Rev. J. L. Gordon of Winnipeg, was appointed third member of the Board.

A very long delay occurred between the time of the application for the appointment of the Board, and the date when the work of investigation actually commenced, two months and a half. The views of the Board as to where the responsibility for delay should be placed, are all fully set out in a report prepared on October 11, immediately prior to the appointment of the Rev. J. L. Gordon, which appointment resulted in postponing the forwarding of such report.

It is now considered advisable, however, to accompany our present report by the earlier one.

Throughout these long delays the employés have shown a conciliatory and forbearing spirit, but apparently convinced that they would not be able to obtain an investigation, they decided, subsequent to the meetings of the Board, on October 2 and 3 (above referred to) to prepare for a strike. On October 4, the employés delivered an ultimatum to the Company asking for an acknowledgement of their right to a Schedule Agreement and a minimum wage, intimating that refusal means a strike, and asking for an answer by noon on the sixth. On the morning of October 6, there occurred what the employés claim was a lockout. The shops at Rivers and Edmonton, the two most important shops of the system were closed. The Company claims that there was no lockout, but that the shops were simply closed for repairs. No answer was given to the employés' ultimatum, and on October 10, a strike commenced.

On October 12, the Rev. J. L. Gordon was appointed the third member, and the real work of the Board at once commenced. The men were asked by the Board to facilitate the work of conciliation by returning to work, pending investigation of dispute, and the men agreed to do this providing that they were restored to their former positions "without discrimination and without prejudice. The Company was then asked by the Board to agree to the return of the men to work under these conditions, but up to this date the Board has received no answer to its request. The Rev. Dr. Gordon personally attended upon officials of the Company, with a view to ensuring their co-operation in the work of investigation and conciliation, but while they acknowledged him as the Company's representative, they failed to give him any assistance.

Pursuant to notice given to all parties, the Board began its sessions on October, 16. The investigation showed that the more important requests of the men are as follows:—

1. A schedule agreement.
2. A minimum rate of wage.
3. Committee representation on grievances.
4. Nine hour day.
5. Definition of trades.

Generally speaking, the men asked for conditions similar to those in existence on other roads in the same territory.

The investigation extended over a period of five days. The inquiry assumed a wide scope, and information was gained from every available source. Employés of the Company engaged in each of the trades involved in the dispute, were called from points extending over most of the road. Witnesses were also summoned from the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Roads, and expert opinions obtained on the various matters under consideration. The investigation was extended so as to include in a general manner the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Canadian Northern Railway Company, as well as the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and in a general way all other Canadian roads and many American roads. The Board took into consideration the fact that the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company are both new roads, that each is still to a large extent a road of extension and construction, that they extend practically over the same territory, and therefore the Board concluded that a careful comparison of the conditions affecting these Companies and their employés, and the relations existing between them would enable the Board to arrive at a reasonably definite conclusion as to the fairness of the demands of the men. The Board had before it in detail, the official answers given by the Company to the requests of the men, and the written arguments advanced by the Company to show why such requests should not be granted. These answers and arguments were most carefully investigated and considered, and independent advice regarding them obtained from experts summoned before the Board.

As a result of its inquiries the findings of the Board are as follows:—

The number of employés involved in the dispute is approximately 300. Their requests are of vital importance; they have been conceded by nearly all the railroads in Canada and the United States, and unless some satisfactory settlement is reached at the present time, it seems almost inevitable that the differences involved in this dispute must recur in the future and become more acute with the increasing number of employés.

Omitting certain minor details which the employés do not insist upon, the requests of the men are, in the opinion of the Board, fair and reasonable. Similar conditions were granted by the Canadian Northern Railway Company and Canadian Pacific Railway Company nearly ten years ago, and have ever since been conceded. They were allowed by the Canadian Northern Railway Company when that road's staff of mechanics was much smaller than is the present staff of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

The conditions asked for are almost identical with those now in operation on other roads in same territory. We are informed that similar conditions prevail on all other important roads in Canada, except the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and on at least eighty-per cent of the American roads.

The Board can see no sufficient reason why the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company should be exempt from the necessity of granting to its employés an agreement and rates of pay such as are recognized as fair and reasonable by so many other roads. A number of the conditions asked for are already in effect on that portion of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway under Government control, and apparently no difficulty or disadvantage to the Company accrues therefrom.

✱ The men asked for a Schedule Agreement such as other roads have. This involves no new principle. It has long been recognized that employés are entitled to have some voice in the decision as to conditions under which their services shall be performed and as to the rate at which they shall be compensated. Up to the present on the Grand Trunk

Pacific Railway the rates and conditions have been arranged by the Company, without any consultation whatever with the men. Co-operation in these matters between the employer and employé has worked out most satisfactorily on other roads, and has apparently tended to reduce friction and encourage harmony and contentment.

The Company, in its official reply to the requests of the men, has used as its chief objection the argument that the conditions asked for are impracticable, and would tend to produce friction. This objection is not sustained by the information laid before the Board. On the contrary, the Board considers, after a most thorough investigation, that the very opposite result would be achieved.

A minimum rate of pay is asked for. This is the system in operation on most railroads, including the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railway Companies. The present sliding scale in operation on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway tends to produce dissatisfaction and results in apparent injustice.

A difference was found in the statements before the Board as to the rate of wages actually being paid on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The Company stated it was prepared to pay and was actually paying as high wages as the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The employés, on the other hand, stated that such was not the case, that, about twenty-five per cent. of their number were in receipt of wages slightly less than the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's minimum wage, and that the remainder were receiving wages decidedly lower. By a careful examination of the pay sheets produced by the Company before the Board, it was found that the statements of the men were fully sustained and corroborated. The minimum wage asked by the employés is as low as the lowest minimum wage now paid west of the Lakes, and lower than some others now paid in same territory.

Committee representation is also asked for. The operation of this principle appears to be essential. It is almost in universal operation in Canada and the

United States. In practice it is found to be a most satisfactory method of adjusting differences important and unimportant which continually arise between employer and employé, especially where, as in the case of a railroad corporation, the employé rarely comes in direct contact with the higher officials. He should have the right to appeal from decisions of foremen and minor officials to higher officers through a regularly constituted grievance committee. The Company claims no grievance existed. Undoubtedly grievances have existed but perhaps they have not been presented through lack of facilities or through fear of results to the individual.

The employés asked for a nine hour day. The present working day on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is ten hours, although on other roads in the same territory it is only nine hours. Also a nine hour day is in operation on that portion of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway under Government control. The Company claim a nine hour day is impracticable. It seems to work out very well on other roads, and we cannot see how conditions are so different as to make it impracticable for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. Through the system of overlapping, such as is in operation on other roads, it is possible to have employés in the shops at all hours even with a shorter working day. The Company also claims that their employés do not desire a shorter working day, but careful investigation has failed to show convincing evidence in favour of this contention. Satisfactory information, however, was received showing that a reasonable shortening of the working day usually results in increased efficiency and improved social, domestic, and intellectual conditions.

A definition of trades is asked for. This is something also acceded to by most railroads. Much of the present friction seems to have resulted from lack of proper definition of the duties of various classes of employés. The complaint of skilled mechanics is that the absence of this provision results in general lowering of wages. In answering this

request, the Company states that if granted, it would be necessary to dismiss many of the less skilled employés. The men hold that such a course would not be necessary, but that with proper definition of the duties of each, and with a reasonable minimum rate of wages, all present employés could be retained in the service without reduction in the wages of any. Your Board sees no good reason to dissent from this position.

The Board is of the opinion that the employés fully complied with the letter and spirit of the Industrial Disputes

Investigation Act, before declaring a strike. Without attempting to make a finding as to whether or not there was actually a lockout in existence prior to the strike, the Board is satisfied that the employés were convinced as to the existence of a lockout for some days before the strike was declared.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) J. W. SPARLING,
Chairman.

" JAMES L. GORDON,
" THOS. J. MURRAY.

ALIEN LABOUR CASE AT VICTORIA, B.C.

THE Department of Labour was furnished on October 23, with the text of a recent conviction under the Alien Labour Act, in Victoria, B.C. The conviction was made under date of September 5, by the Police Magistrate of Victoria, B.C., who imposed a fine of \$100 on the firm of Grant, Smith and Company, contractors of that City, for bringing in from Seattle under contract one John Thompson, labourer, for employment at Victoria.

The magistrate's judgment is in the following terms:

Tuesday, September 5, 1911.

The charge is that on June 12, 1911, the accused did, knowingly, encourage one John Thompson, a citizen of the United States of America, to immigrate from the City of Seattle, in the State of Washington, one of the United States of America into the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, Dominion of Canada, under contract made previous to the importation or immigration of the said John Thompson into Canada, there to work as a labourer for Knowles & Thompson, a firm of sub-contractors on the Vancouver Island portion of the Canadian Northern Railroad, contrary to the "Alien Labour Act."

Section 2 of the "Alien Labour Act," Chapter 97, Revised Statutes of Canada, provides "It shall be unlawful for any person, Company, partnership or Cor-

poration in any manner to prepay the transportation or in any way to assist, encourage or solicit the importation or immigration of any alien or foreigner into Canada, under contract or agreement parole or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or immigration of such alien or foreigner, to perform labour or service of any kind in Canada."

Section 3 of the Statute provides that for every violation of these provisions the person, partnership or Company violating the same by knowingly assisting, encouraging or soliciting such immigration, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding \$1,000, and not less than \$50.

It was proved that Lilyman & Renard are employment agents having an office and carrying on business in Seattle, and further that Grant, Smith & Company are contractors for a section of the Canadian Northern Railway, while Knowles & Thompson are their sub-contractors, carrying on construction work at a camp about twenty-two miles from Victoria. It appeared from the evidence that John Thompson, who is a Norwegian by birth, but a naturalized citizen of the United States, in company with eight others, Norwegians and Swedes, went to the office of Lilyman & Renard June 12, where they were attracted by a notice to the effect that labourers were wanted for British Columbia. They each paid Lilyman \$5 and received from him a ticket. The ticket handed to

Thompson was produced and is as follows:

Deliver this ticket to the Employer.
Lilyman & Renard,
Employment Agents.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, June 12, 1911.

Name—John Thompson.
Hired as—Labourer.
For—Knowles & Thompson, cr. Grant, Smith & Co.
At—via Victoria.
Wages—\$2.50 per day. Board—\$5.25 per week.

LILYMAN & RENARD.

Signature) John Thompson.
Report at Office, 8 a.m., 6-13'11.

Lilyman & Renard—purchased their tickets for Victoria and on the same day put them on the steamer, and upon their arrival they were met by a man and taken to a hotel, and upon the following morning were driven out to Knowles & Thompson's camp, but upon their arrival they were informed by Mr. Thompson that no day-work men had been ordered. He endorsed a note to that effect on the ticket produced, and he told them that they were not required. The men then walked back to Victoria and went to the office of Grant, Smith & Company where they met Mr. A. R. Ringe, who describes himself as the manager and book-keeper of the Company. They then informed Mr. Ringe that they could not get work and showed him the tickets obtained from Lilyman & Renard, and were told by him that the only thing that he could do would be to send them to the other camps, where he offered to give them work and to pay their fares there. This offer was not accepted by the men, who demanded the return of the \$5 paid in Seattle and their return fare to that City, which was refused.

It is contended for the defence that there is no evidence connecting the defendants with Lilyman & Renard or whereby they are answerable for the action of that firm in Seattle, but in view of the close relationship existing between Grant, Smith & Company and their sub-contractors, Knowles & Thompson, and the admission of the defendants' manager that it is part of his work to keep the camps supplied with men, together with the endorsement upon the

ticket produced "No day work men ordered," from which it is apparent that the arrangement as between these firms is for the sub-contractors from time to time to order through Grant, Smith & Company, such men as they require, I can only come to the conclusion that Lilyman & Renard were acting as the authorized agents of Smith, Grant & Company and that the latter are guilty of a violation of the provisions of the "Alien Labour Act" in encouraging knowingly, through their agents, the immigration of the man John Thompson into Canada under a contract previously made to perform labour in Canada.

It is further contended for the defence, that by virtue of an Order-in-Council passed at Ottawa the regulations relating to immigration of railroad labourers had been relaxed until October 1 next, and a copy of a notice from the Superintendent of Immigration at Ottawa was produced by Mr. John W. Speed, a Dominion Immigration Inspector at Victoria.

A copy of the notice follows:

NOTICE.

594511 J. M. M.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF
IMMIGRATION.

OTTAWA, March 1, 1911.

In order to meet the demand for railroad labourers in Canada last year the regulations relating to money qualifications and "continuous journeys" were relaxed for a certain period.

This year railroad labourers going to assured permanent employment at construction will be admitted to Canada from May 1 until September 30, both dates inclusive, irrespective of money qualifications or continuous journey, provided they are natives or citizens of the countries, or some one of the countries, in which immigration effort is made by Canada, *i.e.*, Great Britain, Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, or the United States of America, and provided also that the immigrants are suited to railroad work and are in all other respects desirable,

have sufficient money to carry them to the work for which they have been engaged, and documentary or other sufficient evidence of definite employment to go to.

On October 1, 1911, this relaxation of the regulations will come to an end without further notice.

(Sgd.) W. D. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Immigration.

The Order-in-Council authorizing this notice was not produced, and in so far as the notice seeks to carry out any regulation formulated under the authority of the Immigration Act, it is not material to the present prosecution, which is under the provisions of the Alien Labour Act to which I have already referred.

The latter part of the notice, however, under which "documentary or other sufficient evidence of definite employment to go to" is required, has some bearing upon the case before me as a ground for leniency in the amount of the fine to be imposed.

It is clear that while the Executive-Council at Ottawa, has power under the authority of Section 37 of the Immigration Act by Order-in-Council to relax, within certain restrictions, the provisions governing the admission of immigrants into Canada, no power is reserved by the Alien Labour Act to the Executive, by regulation, to in anyway relax or suspend the operation of this Act, but it is evident that the Dominion Immigration officers at this Port accepted the notice as in effect a suspension of the Alien Labour Act, as appears from the following extract from the evidence of Mr. Creed.

Q. Do you know the firm of Grant, Smith & Company? A. No, I knew nothing about them only what I saw on the papers.

Q. Have you seen these contracts? A. Yes, I have seen one or two.

Q. How did you come to see these? What were the circumstances under which you had a glimpse of these contracts? A. I think, I had occasion to stop someone that I did not like the looks of and he produced one of these documents.

Q. And when he produced that, that was enough to let him in the country?

A. Yes, he went through.

Q. Did you have, from time to time, lists submitted to you by Lilyman, Renard & Company, of Seattle of men that they were going to send to you? A. The lists came on the boat to us.

Q. And would you look over it, and see if they were the same men? A. Yes, as far as possible.

Q. There was a similar order to this one last year? A. There was.

Q. Practically on the same terms? A. Yes.

Q. And you had a copy of that sent to you? A. Yes.

Q. And you acted under it? A. Yes.

Q. And for two years you have been admitting these labourers under instructions of the Superintendent of Immigration, notwithstanding the provisions of the Alien Labour Act. A. Yes.

It would appear from this evidence, that the authorities have accepted as a passport the evidence of documents that under the terms of the Alien Labour Act should have excluded the immigrants producing them from admission to this country.

Evidence of law in force in the United States, similar to this Act and applying to Canada, as required by Section 13 of this Act, was given by production of the United States Statutes at large of the Fifty-seventh Congress 1901 to 1903, Chapter 1012, Section 4.

The written consent of the Acting Attorney General dated July 26, was also produced in compliance with Section 5 of the Act.

Objection is taken by Counsel for the defence, that the consent of the Acting Attorney-General is not a sufficient compliance with the terms of the Statute, but I think that the objection is answered by the recent decision of the Appeal Court in *Rex V. Faulkner*.

The accused are convinced of a violation of the Act and will forfeit the sum of \$100 to be paid on or before the sixth instant, and in default of payment distress is to be levied to recover the said sum.

(Sgd.) GEO. JAY,
Police Magistrate.

FORMATION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

AN official statement was issued by the British Board of Trade on October 10, relative to the establishment of an Industrial Council, representative of employers and workmen throughout the United Kingdom "for the purpose of considering and inquiring into matters referred to them affecting the principal trades of the country, or likely to cause disagreements, involving the ancillary trades, or which the parties before or after the breaking out of a dispute are themselves unable to settle." The statement in question is in the following terms:—

"His Majesty's Government have recently had under consideration the best means of strengthening and improving the existing official machinery for settling and for shortening industrial disputes by which the general public are adversely affected. With this in view, consultations have recently taken place between the Prime Minister and the President of the Board of Trade, and a number of representative employers and workmen specially conversant with the various methods adopted in these industries for the preservation of peaceful relations between employers and employed.

"Following on these consultations, and after consideration of the whole question, the President of the Board of Trade, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, has established an Industrial Council representative of employers and workmen. The Council has been established for the purpose of considering and of inquiring into matters referred to them affecting trade disputes, and especially of taking suitable action in regard to any dispute referred to them affecting the principal trades of the country, or likely to cause disagreement, involving the ancillary trades, or which the parties before or after the breaking out of a dispute are themselves unable to settle. In taking this course the Government does not desire to interfere with but rather to encourage, and to foster such voluntary methods or agreements as are now in force or are likely to be adopted for the preven-

tion of stoppage of work or for the settlement of disputes. But it is thought desirable that the operations of the Board of Trade, in the discharge of their duties under the Conciliation Act, 1896, should be supplemented and strengthened, and that effective means should be available for referring such difficulties as may arise in a trade to investigation, conciliation, or arbitration as the case may be. The Council will not have any compulsory powers.

The following gentlemen in their individual capacity have accepted Mr. Sydney Buxtons' invitation to serve on the Council.

Employers' Representatives.

Mr. Geogre Ainsworth, chairman of the Steel Ingot Makers' Association.

Sir Hugh Bell, president of the Iron Steel, and Allied Trades Federation, and chairman of the Cleveland Mine-owners' Association.

Mr. G. H. Claughton, chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company.

Mr. W. A. Clowes, chairman of the London Master Printers' Association.

Mr. J. H. C. Crockett, president of the Incorporated Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' of Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. F. L. Davis, chairman of the South Wales Coal Conciliation Board.

Mr. T. L. Devitt, chairman of the Shipping Federation, Limited.

Sir T. Ratcliffe Ellis, secretary of the Lancashire and Cheshire Coalowners' Association, and joint secretary of the Board of Conciliation of the Coal Trade of the Federated Districts, &c.

Mr. F. W. Gibbins, chairman of the Welsh Plate and Sheet Manufacturers' Association.

Sir Charles Macara, president of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations.

Mr. Robert Thompson, M.P., past president of the Ulster Flax Spinners' Association.

Mr. Alexander Siemens, chairman of the Executive Board of the Engineering Employers' Federation.

Mr. J. W. White, president of the National Building Trades Employers' Federation.

Workmen's Representatives.

Mr. Thomas Burt, M.P., general secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Association.

Mr. T. Ashton, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and general secretary of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Unions Congress and president of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation.

Mr. F. Chandler, general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., organising secretary of the National Union of Gas Workers and General Labourers.

Mr. H. Gosling, president of the National Transport Workers' Federation and general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Watermen, Lightermen, and Watchmen of the River Thames.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., Friendly Society of Ironfounders.

Mr. John Hodge, M.P., general secretary of the British Steel Smelters' Association.

Mr. W. Mosses, general secretary of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades and of the United Pattern Makers' Association.

Mr. W. Mullin, president of the Textile Factory Workers' Association and general secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives.

Mr. E. L. Poulton, general secretary of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives.

Mr. Alexander Wilkie, M.P., secretary of the Shipyard Standing Committee under the National Agreement of 1909, and general secretary of the Shipwrights' Society.

Mr. J. E. Williams, general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.

Additions may be made to the above list. The members of the Council will in the first instance hold office for one year.

The Chairman.

Sir George Askwith, K.C., the present Controller General of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, has been appointed chairman of the Industrial Council, with the title of Chief Industrial Commissioner, and Mr. H. J. Wilson, of the Board of Trade, to be Registrar of the Council.

Board of Trade, October 10, 1911."

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION—FORTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE Fortieth Annual Convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held at Toronto, Ont., on October 10-12. A large attendance was present, and many matters of importance were discussed.

Presidential Address.

The address of the retiring President, Mr. W. H. Rowley, of Hull, Que., was delivered on the first day of the con-

vention. In reviewing the past year, Mr. Rowley referred to remarkable freedom from strikes among the manufacturing industries in Canada, and stated that the relations between the manufacturers and their employes had seldom of late been more harmonious. The flow of immigration had been well sustained, and in nearly every branch of industry, growth and progress had held sway. In looking forward to the future, he expressed the view that there should

be stability of tariff and "practical" protection. In the latter term he included reforestation, conservation of all natural resources, experimental farms, seed inspection, elevators, cold storage, transportation, biological stations, fish hatcheries, geological surveys, fire ranging, and research of every kind. Pleasure was expressed at the prospect of an early appointment of a permanent tariff commission, and he hoped that the members of the Association would facilitate its work as far as they could, by giving such data as they would be able to supply. The transportation system of Canada was alluded to, and it was pointed out that the canal system which has cost the country over \$97,000,000, has added five or six cents to the value of every bushel of grain from the West, by reducing the cost of carriage. It was estimated that the Hudson's Bay Railway and the Georgian Bay Canal would reduce the through rate to Liverpool by another four cents per bushel. A protest was made against the system of licensing extra-provincial corporations in vogue in several provinces, on the ground that it was an obstacle to the free interchange of products between province and province, and that it placed corporate bodies under a serious handicap, while giving individuals and partnerships an open field. With regard to workmen's compensation, the view was expressed that there should be a ready means of ensuring prompt payment of compensation, as a form of insurance to the injured employé, or to his or her family if an accident should terminate fatally, and that the cost of carrying this insurance should be regarded as a legitimate charge upon production. Liability insurance, to which many of the manufacturers had had recourse was declared to be pernicious in principle.

With respect to immigration, the President said that if the bars were to be kept up to regulate, and where necessary, retard the dumping of foreign

manufactured goods, it was right that they should be kept up to regulate and to retard the dumping of foreign labour. But when it was impossible to secure artisans and workmen, for whom there was a pressing need and steady work, it was fair to ask organized labour either to supply the demand or to withdraw opposition to the admission of a sufficient supply of workpeople to meet the need. It was remarked that there was no general scarcity of skilled help at present, but it had happened that valuable business had been lost to Canada because of the inability of some manufacturers to secure an adequate supply of skilled help, and that in cases of this kind, capital and labour should work together to meet the situation.

Financial Statement.

The Treasurer's report showed receipts from all sources amounting to \$96,748.76, including a surplus of \$14,540.84 carried over from the previous year. The membership fees amounted to \$35,859.05, compared with \$32,131 in the previous year. The balance on hand was \$2,227.09.

Membership.

The membership of the Association for 1911 was 2,725, compared with 2,608 in 1910. During the year ending July 31, there were 152 resignations and 269 new members. Of the resignations, thirty were due to business amalgamations, thirty-nine to a discontinuance of operations, and twenty-one to business failures. An increase in the fees was made for the past year by restricting the \$25 fee to firms with from 100 to 500 employés, and making two new classes, those with from 500 to 1,000 employés paying a fee of \$35, and those with over 1,000 employés a fee of \$50.

The following table affords a comparison of the membership by Provinces on August 1, 1910 and August 1, 1911:

	1910				1911					
	\$10	\$15	\$25	Total	\$10	\$15	\$25	\$35	\$50	Total
Ontario.....	1,180	185	237	1,602	1,177	218	255	2	5	1,657
Quebec.....	446	62	127	635	472	82	129	1	6	690
Nova Scotia.....	70	4	14	88	64	5	14			83
British Columbia.....	80	12	21	113	80	11	21	1		113
New Brunswick.....	35	6	9	50	31	9	7			47
Manitoba.....	89	5	8	102	90	8	12			110
Alberta and Saskatchewan.....	14		2	16	19	2	1	1		23
Prince Edward Island.....	2			2	2					2
	1,916	274	418	2,608	1,935	335	439	5	11	2,746

A similar comparison of the membership on August 1, 1910, and August 1, 1911, by branches instead of by Provinces is presented in the next table:

	1910				1911					
	\$10	\$15	\$25	Total	\$10	\$15	\$25	\$35	\$50	Total
Totonto.....	494	72	95	661	499	88	105		1	693
Montreal.....	361	41	98	500	384	62	100	1	6	553
Quebec City.....	49	5	12	66	47	3	12			62
Nova Scotia.....	70	4	14	88	64	5	14			83
Manitoba.....	89	5	8	102	90	8	12			110
British Columbia.....	80	12	21	113	80	11	21	1		113
Hamilton.....					142	9	30	1	2	184
Niagara District.....	43	5	7	55	46	3	9			58
General.....	730	130	163	1,023	583	146	136	2	2	869
	1,916	274	418	2,608	1,935	335	439	5	11	2,725

No new branches were organized during the year, but a new section, the packers, was formed in February.

Reports of Standing Committees.

The following is a brief summary of the reports of the various standing committees as considered and adopted at the annual meeting.

The "Industrial Canada" Committee.—The circulation of *Industrial Canada* now amounts to 3,600 copies monthly, while 5,000 copies of the Convention number were distributed. The net profit for the year ending in July, was \$5,906.43, compared with a net profit of \$4,690.11 in the preceeding year. The revenue amounted to \$21,710.89, and the cost of publication to \$15,804.46.

The Railway and Transportation Committee.—A large number of subjects were dealt with by the Railway and Transportation Committee. A brief summary is given of the applications with regard to freight rates which were

brought before the Board of Railway Commissioners, as well as of one that came before the Interstate Commerce Commission, which will ultimately affect Canadian rates. No important changes in rates took place in Canada during the year. Upon applications from the cities of Regina and Edmonton, orders were issued by the Board of Railway Commissioners, that the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern railway Companies should publish and file new freight tariffs from Eastern Canada to these places, but the Companies obtained leave to appeal against these orders to the Supreme Court, where the matter was to be heard at the October sittings. An application of the Vancouver Board of Trade for an order directing the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to cease from making discriminating freight and passenger rates, from Vancouver to points in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and from Alberta to the Pacific Coast, compared with rates to and from Eastern Canada,

was still pending before the Board. A proposal was made by the Canadian Freight Association on behalf of the railways, to increase the minimum carload weights, on the grounds that the present cars were larger than those formerly used when the weights were fixed, that under the new minimums there would be a more economical use of cars, and that many commodities were already being loaded up to, and in excess of the proposed minimums. The Committee, however, declined to agree to this proposal, on the ground that it seemed to be a plan to get the consent of the shippers to an increase in freight rates without offering them any compensating advantages in return.

An account is given of the action of the Board of Railway Commissioners, with respect to express companies who were made subject to the jurisdiction of the Board in July, 1906. Reference is made to changes effected in telegraph forms, and to an inquiry which is being made by the Board into the tariffs of tolls, and the forms of the telegraph companies.

Among other matters mentioned by the Committee, are the general inter-switching order of the Board of Railway Commissioners, the steamship service between Eastern Canada and Australia, which was begun last year, and a proposed steamship service between Canada and Argentina.

The Commercial Intelligence Committee.—The Commercial Intelligence Committee reported that their work had been exceedingly light during the past year, as manufacturers were devoting themselves more to the home market, which was rapidly expanding, owing to the growth of the wealth and population of the country. Negotiations are being carried on by the Committee with the Australian Government for a consignment of duty stamps, by which the duty required to be collected on advertising matter, such as catalogues, price lists, &c., may be paid in advance. Upon the recommendation of the Committee, the Council expressed its approval of a proposal originating with the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, to adopt a trade

mark for all goods of British origin. The object of this is to put a stop to the masquerading of foreign goods as British, and to promote more readily the trade within the Empire.

For the convenience of members in need of skilled labour which they cannot secure in Canada, correspondence has been opened up with a number of reputable employment agencies in the United Kingdom, that have indicated their willingness to help in engaging men. A select list of similar agencies at Halifax, Quebec and Montreal, has also been prepared.

The Tariff Committee.—The report of the Tariff Committee dealt largely with trade relations with the United States, and contained the memorial of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in favour of reciprocity presented to the Government on December 16, 1910, and a summary of the statement of the Association with reference to the same matter presented to the Government on January 13, 1911.

The report contains a copy of the commercial treaty with Japan, which came into force on July 13, and in an Appendix are various Orders-in-Council, Board of Customs' declarations, and departmental decisions of interest to manufacturers.

The Parliamentary Committee.—An account is given of the first year's work of the legal department. The work is divided into two branches, the first of which is of a representative character in the interest of the Association as a body, while the other branch consists of services to individual members of the Association, either by way of supplying legal information or performing services usually undertaken by a solicitor. During the year ended June 30, over 1,700 personal letters advising on various branches of law were sent out, and about 400 consultations were held by members with the legal Secretary. In addition to this work, all bills brought before the Dominion Parliament and the various Provincial Legislatures are carefully examined, and members are notified of any provisions which would be inimical to them. Assistance is also given in drafting laws that may be

desired in the interests of the members, and in having them introduced. A pamphlet was prepared for free distribution to members, analyzing the provisions of the extra-provincial corporation laws which exist in nearly all the provinces, and citing cases that have arisen under them.

Among other matters referred to by this Committee, were the new Copyright Act, the Eight-Hour Day Bill, Immigration Regulations, Workmen's Compensation, Bulk Sales' Acts, and Quebec and Ontario Legislation.

The Insurance Committee.—The Insurance Committee reported that there had been an improvement in the matter of fire insurance rates and conditions in the last few years. This is attributable to a large extent, to an improvement in the character of the risks. The work with regard to the installation of automatic sprinklers has been steadily growing. During the year, the engineers of this department of the Association made plans for forty-four equipments, representing an outlay of \$298,200. Of these, twenty-one have been completed, and nine are under way, the total investment in which is about \$169,000 for the year.

With reference to a resolution passed at the Annual Convention of 1910, instructing the Parliamentary and Insurance Committees to investigate the legality of insurance associations as combines, it was reported that in the opinion of these Committees, nothing could be done until the stated cases submitted to the Supreme Court had been passed upon. A circular was sent to each member of the Association, calling attention to the provisions of the Insurance Act with regard to unlicensed insurance companies, and advice was given to over one hundred members to assist them in carrying out these provisions. In order to offset the action of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, in restricting the use of insurance maps to the companies represented in their association, maps were draughted and printed as required, and there have now been issued, 163 complete sets without any charge to the Association.

The Technical Education Committee.—The Report of the Technical Education Committee dealt largely with the Technical Education Commission appointed by the Dominion Government, and it was stated that the Committee was organized in 1904, for the express purpose of securing the appointment of some such body. A copy of the memorial submitted to the Commission on behalf of the Association was given in the Report, and reference was made to the progress of technical education in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

Resolutions Adopted by the Association.

At the closing session of the Convention, the following resolutions were adopted by the Association:

Accident prevention and relief.—Resolved, that the conservation of industrial efficiency by organized and systematic means, for the protection of the life and health of wage workers, and compensation for the results of industrial accidents, is a matter which demands the careful attention of this Association.

That in view of the imminence of legislation upon the subject in some of the provinces, this Association ought to undertake a thorough investigation of the whole subject of accident prevention and relief, with a view to formulating a broad, general policy for future activities.

That recognizing the futility of repeating the experiments of other countries and the possibility of profiting by the failures and success of legislation of other jurisdictions, we urge upon those in authority that, without permitting any undue or unreasonable delay, any future legislation should be undertaken, only after the most thorough investigation of the whole subject from all standpoints.

That a committee be appointed to investigate the subject on behalf of this Association, and that this committee be authorized, under the direction of the Executive Council, to take such steps as may be deemed advisable to present the views of the Association, as occasion may arise during the coming year, to any legislative or other bodies dealing with the question.

Conservation.—In view of the great importance to Canada's continued prosperity of adequate conservation and intelligent utilization of our great natural resources, and in face of the growing temptation to discount our national future by their rapid exploitation;

We, the members of the Manufacturers' Association of Canada, in convention assembled, wish to compliment the Chairman and the members of the Dominion Conservation Commission on the splendid work they have so far accomplished, to express our opinion in favour of frequent publication of information on the subject, for the education of public sentiment, and to assure the Commission that it has our cordial support in the great and important work that remains for it to do.

Extra-provincial legislation.—Resolved, That as an Association representing 2,500 companies engaged in commerce in all parts of the Dominion, we deplore the existence and constant extension of the system of extra-provincial company legislation in the different provinces of Canada. We are willing at all times to bear our fair share of taxation, and it is not to this feature of the system that we object. But we regard it as entirely unreasonable and destructive of sound business conditions, that companies which may have, perhaps inadvertently, omitted to comply with these Acts should thereby be deprived of access to the courts for the enforcement of just business claims. We urge that it is no proper incident of any system of taxation that the non-payment of the tax should be penalized by incapacity to appeal to a court of justice, and we deprecate the policy involved in the passing of these Acts as being subversive to the best interests of our country.

We regret also the delays and hindrances that have thus far prevented the

constitutionality of these Acts being tested in the Supreme Court, and we recommend to the incoming Executive Council, that every effort be made to secure a determination of the legal questions involved in the reference which has been made.

Uniformity of provincial laws.—Whereas, in certain subjects affecting manufacturing and commercial business throughout the Dominion, the laws of the different provinces of Canada contain many needless and irritating diversities;

And whereas suggestions have been made from time to time for harmonizing and placing on a more uniform basis the laws of the different provinces on these and other subjects;

Be it resolved; That this Association strongly support any such movement for uniformity, and announce itself as prepared to co-operate with any other representative bodies to this end.

Notes.

On the evening of Tuesday, October 10, an illustrated lecture was delivered before the Association on the subject of Accident Prevention and Relief, by Mr. F. C. Schwedtmann of St. Louis, who for the past two years has made an exhaustive study of the subject as Commissioner of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States. Between thirty and forty members of the Trades and Labour Council were present on the invitation of the Association.

At the annual banquet of the Association on the closing day, addresses were delivered by Mr. J. A. M. Aikins, K.C., Mr. R. Grigg, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in Canada, Dr. W. J. Robertson, Chairman of the Royal Commission on Technical Education, Sir William Whyte, and others.

WORKMEN'S INSURANCE IN EUROPE.

A REPORT has recently been issued by the United States Bureau of Labour, relating to workmen's insurance and compensation systems in Europe.¹

¹Volumes 1 and 2, Washington, D.C., 1911.

It appears in two volumes, of which the first deals with the countries of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France and Germany, and the second with Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Russia, Spain and Swe-

den. The present article is a brief review of the two volumes.

The various forms of workmen's insurance, for which the term "social insurance" is suggested, are designated as: (1) Accident; (2) Sickness; (3) Maternity; (4) Invalidity and old age; (5) Unemployment; (6) Insurance for widows and orphans.

Accident Insurance.

The principle of systematic compensation for industrial accidents was first adopted over a century ago in the mining industries of Europe, especially in Germany and Austria. Provision for compensation was next made in the industry of navigation, and later in railway transportation. A comprehensive system of accident compensation on a national scale was first adopted by Germany in 1884. Previous to the modern development of production on a large scale, a comparatively simple system of compensation for industrial accidents prevailed, in continental Europe under the Civil Code, and in Great Britain under the common law, but in each case the person liable was supposed to have committed some fault, which had to be proved by the plaintiff.

At present, three systems of compensation prevail: (1) Systems of pure compensation, in which the employer must provide a compensation according to a specified scale, without any obligation to insure; (2) Systems in which the law established the individual responsibility of the employer, and in addition, requires him to take out insurance either in recognized private companies, or in a state institution, or to furnish a guarantee sufficient to cover his responsibility; (3) Systems in which the law requires the employer to insure in a specified manner or in a specified institution.

Sickness Insurance.

The evolution of sickness insurance may be said to be by the following four stages: (1) Free and voluntary associations entirely unregulated by law; (2) Regulation by law, either compul-

sory for all, or optional with classification of societies into recognized and unrecognized; (3) Regulation combined with government assistance; (4) Compulsory insurance.

In no country are mutual benefit societies entirely unregulated, but in Spain they are only subject to the general association law of 1887, and in Russia, the principle of regulation has been applied only to isolated sections of industry. Government regulation of mutual benefit societies is found in Great Britain, Finland, the Netherlands, Italy, and Sweden. The countries which give assistance to these societies, in addition to regulating them are Belgium, Denmark, and France. In France and Belgium government subsidies only go to registered societies, but in Denmark, while the distinction is made between registered and unregistered societies, subsidies are given to both. Compulsory sickness insurance, which is the only method of benefiting the entire class of wage-earners, was first introduced in Germany in 1883 on a national scale. Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg and Norway, later adopted this system, and France, Italy, Russia and Switzerland have seriously considered its adoption.

Maternity Insurance.

Maternity Insurance is usually combined with the general system of sickness insurance, as is the case in Austria and Germany. In Russia, the legislation requiring employers to furnish medical help to their employés, is extended to cases of maternity, and regulations provide that in the larger establishments, special midwives be permanently employed in the hospitals. In Italy, a bill for the introduction of a comprehensive national maternity insurance system was brought in by the Government, and it has some prospect of becoming law. The plan proposed is the organization of one central fund for the insurance of all wage-earning women of child-bearing age employed in industrial establishments. The cost of the insurance is to be met by means of equal contributions from employers and employés concerned, and the benefits are to consist of three-

fourths of the pay during the period of twenty-eight days after confinement, during which period, work is prohibited to the mothers by the act of 1902.

Old Age Insurance.

The forms of old-age insurance now in operation are classified as voluntary insurance not subsidized by the Government, voluntary insurance receiving Government subsidies, compulsory insurance, and non-contributory insurance. Voluntary old-age insurance was first established in the mining districts of Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Poland. In most cases, the income of these insurance funds was derived from contributions of both the workmen and the employers. Similar funds gradually sprang up in other industries where large groups of workmen were employed. When trade unions were organized, attempts were made by them to provide for their aged members. Mutual aid and friendly societies in various countries also instituted systems of old-age relief. The importance of encouraging persons of small means to provide for their old age has led the governments of a number of countries to grant subsidies to these societies. In Italy, Portugal and Spain, a grant is made to the insured persons engaged in manual or similar occupations. In Belgium and France, a special grant is made to workmen over sixty-five years of age, conditioned, however, in France, upon twenty-five years of membership.

The countries of Austria, France, and Germany have a nation-system of compulsory old-age insurance. In Austria it is limited to salaried persons only, but in France and Germany, the laws cover nearly all of the population receiving wages or salaries, as well as many independent persons of small means. The expense of the pensions in each of the countries is met by payments from the insured persons and the employers. In France and Germany the state grants an additional amount to the pension obtained, while in Austria, the State grants a subsidy towards the cost of administration. The payments of the insured persons are obligatory, and are deducted

from their earnings by their employer. In these countries persons not subject to the compulsory law are permitted to insure themselves under certain restrictions, thus receiving the benefit of the government grants.

In order to meet the difficulties arising from a national system of contributory old-age pensions due to the heavy cost of administration and the necessity for large accumulations of capital, several countries have introduced the system of non-contributory old-age pensions paid out of the general revenues of the state. This plan is followed in Denmark, France, Great Britain and certain Australasian states. In Belgium, France, Great Britain and Italy, the government has instituted the sale of old-age annuities to individuals in terms merely sufficient to defray the cost of the insurance, offering the advantages of a low cost of administration and the security of a government institution.

Invalidity Insurance.

The forms of invalidity insurance may be classified like old-age insurance as voluntary systems, compulsory systems, and non-contributory invalidity pensions. Comparatively few voluntary organizations provide special invalidity insurance, as it is usually included with old-age insurance or in some cases with sick benefits. Such insurance is provided in Great Britain by the friendly societies, in Germany by trade unions, and in Belgium, France and Italy by mutual benefit societies. In the three latter countries where government grants are made to institutions providing old-age insurance, similar grants or even higher ones are made to these institutions for invalidity pensions. Invalidity insurance is combined with old-age insurance under the compulsory laws in force in Austria, France and Germany. In Germany invalidity insurance is the dominant feature of the system, and at the present time there are in force about 100,000 old-age pensions compared with about 800,000 invalidity pensions. In Austria, the statistics of the operation of the law were not available at the time of writing the report, as it had been in

force for only a short time, and in France, the law had not yet come into force. Invalidity insurance, however, was compulsory in France for miners in the miners' relief funds and for railroad employés in the railway funds. In Belgium this form of insurance was also compulsory for railroad employés and seamen. Non-contributory systems of invalidity insurance are found in France, where by the law of 1905, persons over sixteen years of age are practically insured against invalidity without any previous action on the part of the workman, in Denmark and New South Wales, where invalids above a certain age are entitled to pensions, and in the Australian Commonwealth and the State of Victoria, where benefits similar to those in France are provided.

Unemployment Insurance.

The most successful systems of unemployment relief, are those in use by voluntary organizations of the workmen themselves, such as trade unions, &c. The only attempt to institute a system of compulsory unemployment insurance was made by the Swiss canton of St. Gall, but it had to be abandoned in a short time. The institutions providing insurance against unemployment are classified as voluntary organizations not receiving government subsidies, voluntary organizations receiving government subsidies, and other forms of insurance against unemployment. The first voluntary organizations to undertake this work were British trade unions, which recognized the importance of this form of provision against unemployment in preventing the lowering of wages. As early as 1831 a system of out-of-work benefits was instituted by one trade union, and this provision was later adopted in other countries. Some trade unions, notably in Belgium and France, have established workshops for unemployed members. The system of granting subsidies to trade-union and other funds providing unemployed benefits was first adopted by the municipalities of Belgium, where it has reached a considerable development and is known as the Ghent system. Municipalities in other countries gradual-

ly copied this method. In France, Norway and Denmark, national subsidies are granted annually, but in Norway the major part of this expenditure is paid back to the state by the local governments. A number of other methods to provide against unemployment are in vogue in various places. Some British and Belgian friendly societies remit the dues of their members when involuntarily unemployed. In Italy, a privately endowed organization known as the "Unanitaria" of Milan grant subsidies on the Ghent system to labour unions and other organizations providing unemployed benefits. A number of associations of employers in Belgium, France and Germany have collected assessments based on the number of their employés or on wages paid in order to establish a fund for the relief of unemployed workmen. One German establishment provides that when an employé is dismissed owing to lack of work, he becomes entitled to full wages or salary for a period of time based on his length of service in the establishment. In Germany and France a few private companies have undertaken to provide unemployment insurance as a business undertaking, but it is stated that they have not met with any great success.

Insurance of Widows and Orphans.

In order to provide for the widows and orphans of workmen who have died from illness, widow and orphan benefits were established by the miners' relief funds in various countries, especially in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany and Great Britain. Similar provision, usually amounting to half the pension to which the deceased was entitled or was receiving, is found in the case of some of the railway funds and seamen's funds. The German Government has now under consideration the creation of a national compulsory system of insurance for widows and orphans. Under the invalidity and old-age law of France, in case of death a small sum is paid to the children under sixteen years of age and to the widow. In Austria, the widow receives half the pension to which the husband was entitled at the time of death, and each

child under eighteen years of age receives a variable pension. In Germany, under the invalidity and old-age law, if a member dies before reaching a pension, the survivors become entitled to the dues paid in by the insured person up to the time of his death.

International Agreements.

The disabilities under which alien workmen suffer when they meet with industrial accidents with regard to compensation or insurance have led in recent years to a number of international agreements in order to remove them. The first agreement of this nature was made by France and Italy in 1904. It contained provisions as to national and private savings funds, and included declarations as to the reciprocal rights of workmen of the two nationalities in the

matter of benefits and pensions. The advantages of funds and organizations to provide for old age and invalidity were made reciprocally available for the citizens of the two countries. In the same year similar agreements were made between Italy and Switzerland, and Italy and Germany, and in the following year between Germany and Austria-Hungary, Germany and Luxemburg, and Belgium and Luxemburg. In 1906, agreements were made between Germany and Belgium, France and Belgium, and France and Luxemburg. Germany and the Netherlands formed an agreement in 1907, and in 1909 agreements were made between Italy and Hungary, Great Britain and France, and Great Britain and Sweden. The general effect of these agreements is to secure the reciprocal enjoyment of citizens' rights by workmen employed out of their own country.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent immigrant arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada.

Homestead Entries.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT SHOWS THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1911, AS COMPARED WITH SEPTEMBER, 1910:

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910
Battleford.....			168	172				
Brandon.....	7	2						
Calgary.....					315	353		
Dauphin.....	50	65						
Edmonton.....					521	413		
Estevan.....			61	64				
Grand Prairie.....								
Humboldt.....			148	110				
Kamloops.....							35	16
Lethbridge.....					42	57		
Medicine Hat.....			115	50	160	112		
Moose Jaw.....			323	319				
New Westminster.....							20	
Peace River.....					9	15		
Prince Albert.....			129	125				
Regina.....			26	37				
Red Deer.....					187	127		
Saskatoon.....			246	265				
Swift Current.....			304	296				
Winnipeg.....	157	191						
Yorkton.....			159	92				
Total.....	214	258	1,679	1,530	1,234	1,077	55	16

Total number of entries for September, 1910.....2,881.

Total number of entries for September, 1911.....3,182

Net increase..... 301.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1911, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCES IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITIES.	PROVINCES.				
	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total.
Canadians from Ontario.....	9	147	131	3	290
" Quebec.....	2	47	78		127
" Nova Scotia.....	3	12	5	1	21
" New Brunswick.....		4	9		13
" Prince Edward Island.....	2	6	6		14
" Manitoba.....	28	33	5		66
" Saskatchewan.....	1	200	16		217
" Alberta.....	1	4	69		74
" British Columbia.....		2	6	5	13
Persons who had previous entry.....	36	101	66	4	207
Newfoundlanders.....					
Canadians returned from the United States.....		19	11	2	32
Americans.....	12	479	387	10	888
English.....	33	233	148	16	430
Scotch.....	9	17	46	3	75
Irish.....	1	7	22	1	31
French.....	2	14	8	3	27
Belgians.....		12	3		15
Swiss.....	1	1	1		3
Italians.....	1		1	1	3
Roumanians.....		4	2		6
Syrians.....	1	9	1		11
Germans.....	5	33	30	1	69
Austro-Hungarians.....	42	68	55		165
Hollanders.....	3	3	8		14
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	1		6		14
Icelanders.....	2	2			4
Swedes.....	9	36	40		85
Norwegians.....	2	56	30	4	92
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors).....	8	122	42	1	173
Mennonites.....					
Doukhobors.....					
Chinese.....					
Japanese.....					
Persians.....					
Australians.....					
New Zealanders.....					
Arabian.....		1			1
Hindoo.....			1		1
Turk.....			1		1
Total.....	214	1,679	1,234	55	3,182

Number of souls represented by above entries 7,726.

Of the 920 homesteaders who came from the United States during September, 268 were from North Dakota, 151 from Michigan, 76 from South Dakota, 59 from Iowa and 56 from Wisconsin.

The total immigration to Canada during the six months from April to September, 1911, inclusive, was 241,930, compared with 204,382 in the corresponding months of the previous year, the increase amounting to eighteen per cent. Of the total arrivals during the six months, 158,614 were at ocean ports, compared with 128,937 in the corresponding months of last year, an increase of about twenty-three per cent. There was an increase in the arrivals from the United States from 75,445 during the months of April to September, 1910, to 83,316 during the same months of the present year.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER, 1911—SIX MONTHS, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1911.

	1910-11.						1911-12.						INCREASE.				DECREASE.				Percentage.	
	1910-11.			1911-12.			1910-11.			1911-12.			INCREASE.		DECREASE.		Percentage.					
	Male	Female	Children	Totals	Male	Female	Children	Totals	Male	Female	Children	Totals	Male	Female	Children	Totals	In-crease	De-crease				
APRIL:																						
Via ocean ports.....	19,420	4,811	3,588	27,819	24,880	6,324	4,079	35,283	5,460	1,513	491	7,464							27	.....	
From United States...	11,924	3,951	4,488	20,363	10,621	3,015	2,761	16,397					1,303	936	1,727	3,966			19	.....	
Totals.....	31,344	8,762	8,076	48,182	35,501	9,339	6,840	51,680	4,157	577		3,498			1,236				7	.....	
MAY:																						
Via ocean ports.....	20,856	7,329	5,210	33,395	27,427	11,223	7,410	46,060	6,571	3,894	2,200	12,665							38	.....	
From United States...	8,508	2,938	2,748	14,194	10,103	2,733	2,534	15,370	1,595			1,176		205	214				8	.....	
Totals.....	29,364	10,267	7,958	47,589	37,530	13,956	9,944	61,430	8,166	3,689		1,986	13,841						29	.....	
JUNE:																						
Via ocean ports.....	13,437	6,020	4,182	23,639	14,005	8,266	5,702	27,973	568	2,246	1,520	4,334							18	.....	
From United States...	6,275	2,486	2,182	10,943	7,736	2,367	1,932	12,035	1,461			1,092		119	250				10	.....	
Totals.....	19,712	8,506	6,364	34,582	21,741	10,633	7,634	40,008	2,029	2,127	1,270	5,426							16	.....	
JULY:																						
Via ocean ports.....	8,630	4,363	3,026	16,019	8,973	5,478	4,158	18,609	343	1,115	1,132	2,500							16	.....	
From United States...	5,464	2,046	1,689	9,199	7,442	2,106	1,464	11,012	1,978	60		1,813			225				20	.....	
Totals.....	14,094	6,409	4,715	25,218	16,415	7,584	5,622	29,621	2,321	1,175	907	4,403							17	.....	
AUGUST:																						
Via ocean ports.....	7,258	4,201	2,828	14,287	5,885	4,220	2,991	13,096		19	163			1,373		1,191			8	.....	
From United States...	6,974	1,886	1,630	10,490	12,807	2,317	1,895	17,019	5,833	431	265	6,529							62	.....	
Totals.....	14,232	6,087	4,458	24,777	18,692	6,537	4,886	30,115	4,460	450	428	5,338							22	.....	
SEPTEMBER:																						
Via ocean ports.....	6,540	4,373	2,865	13,778	6,968	6,289	4,336	17,593	428	1,916	1,471	3,815							28	.....	
From United States...	6,880	1,780	1,596	10,256	7,882	1,982	1,619	11,483	1,002	202	23	1,227							12	.....	
Totals.....	13,420	6,153	4,461	24,034	14,850	8,271	5,955	29,076	1,430	2,118	1,494	5,042							21	.....	
Grand Totals.....	122,166	46,184	36,032	204,382	144,729	56,320	40,881	241,930	22,563	10,136	4,849	37,548							18	.....	

British Emigration.

During the month of September, 1911, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

	NATIONALITY															
	English.		Welsh.		Scottish.		Irish.		British Colonial.		Total British Subjects.		Foreign		Total	
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910		1911
September.....	13,210	11,586	253	227	4,386	3,732	645	736	1,486	23,86	19,962	18,667	3,354	4,352	23,316	23,019
Nine months ending September 30....	113,672	92,358	1,943	1,901	37,672	30,925	5,975	5,642	6,717	6,000	165,979	136,826	23,744	33,120	189,723	169,948

Recapitulation.

Month.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910
January.....	144	152	642	976	568	1,558	6	12
February.....	121	161	830	1,069	677	1,007	9	17
March.....	200	202	1,610	2,688	1,172	1,901	14	28
April.....	503	324	2,483	4,240	1,785	2,620	37	25
May.....	333	281	2,328	3,745	1,612	2,328	35	20
June.....	356	354	2,516	3,440	1,771	1,985	37	23
July.....	289	307	2,446	2,576	1,481	1,356	33	21
August.....	295	261	2,194	1,958	1,477	1,258	37	25
September.....	214	258	1,697	1,530	1,234	1,077	55	16
October.....								
November.....								
December.....								
Total.....	2,257	2,300	16,728	22,222	11,784	15,090	253	185
From January 1, 1911.....	39,797							
Net decrease for nine months.....	31,022							
	8,775							

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE YUKON TERRITORY ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1911, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1910.

NATURE OF GRANT.	September, 1911.		September, 1910.	
	No. of Patenis.	No. of Acres.	No. of Patenis.	No. of Acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's sales.....	2	1,141'00	6	4,801'00
British Columbia homesteads.....	6	836'00	10	1,481'80
British Columbia sales.....	7	798'44	1	346'00
Coal lands sales.....			7	1,615'00
Commutation grants.....	1	32'30		
Homesteads.....	1,299	206,104'308	1,629	257,713'199
Manitoba Act grants.....	1	45'65	1	34'80
Military bounty grants.....	3	481'00		
Mining lands sales.....			1	27'10
Mineral rights.....			16	
Northwest half-breed grants.....	8	1,185'80	21	3,713'59
Quit claim, special grants.....			1	
<i>Railways—</i>				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway.....	6	1,914'00	1	160'00
Canadian Northern Railway.....	5	2,275'50	7	3,471'08
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	7	1,093'29	1	6'48
Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds.....			5	175'89
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.....			8	368'27
Manitoba and Southeastern Railway.....			1	160'00
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat Company.....	3	961'00		
Sales.....	29	3,398'15	30	3,509'88
School lands sales.....	23	1,591'14	26	2,611'232
Special grants.....	13	357'33	27	460'88
Yukon Territory sales.....	2	130'46		
Totals.....	1,415	222,343'36	1,799	280,656'20

Notes.

In the month of September, steps were taken by the Vancouver Board of Trade to form an association under its auspices, to be called "The Imperial Re-union Association of Vancouver, B.C.," and during the month of October, active progress was made in its organization. The object of the Association is to enable married British workmen to bring over their families as soon as they have steady employment, by advancing the passage money out of a guarantee fund subscribed for the purpose. The work is to be carried on along the lines of a similar organization which was formed in Winnipeg, Man., about a year ago, an account of which has already appeared in the *Labour Gazette*.¹ The chief difference between the two is that in Winnipeg there are eighty members, who contribute \$250

each to the guarantee fund, while in Vancouver there are 100 members contributing \$200 each.

The sales of farm lands by the Hudson's Bay Company for the quarter ended September 30, amounted approximately to 14,600 acres for \$274,000, as compared with 15,800 acres for \$240,000, and the sales of town lots to \$188,500, as compared with \$16,000 for the corresponding period of 1910. The receipts are \$343,500, as against \$249,000 in 1910. The sales for the six months ending September 30, are 24,100 acres for \$444,500, and town lots were sold for \$353,500, as compared with sales of farm lands, 72,200 acres for \$1,092,000, and town lots for \$107,000 for the corresponding period of 1910.

The total receipts for the six months ended September 30, amount to \$890,000, as compared with \$682,500 for the corresponding half of 1910.

¹See the *Labour Gazette*, December, 1910, page 655.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1911.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

THE Department of Labour Index Number of wholesale prices stood at 130.3 for October, as compared with 128.5 in the preceding month, and 127.4 in the corresponding month last year. The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Over 200 articles, carefully selected so as to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

It will be seen that wholesale prices are slightly higher than in the preceding month, and considerably higher than at the same period of 1910, in which the index number reached its highest point during the year. The chief increases during the past year, contributing to

this result, occurred in grains and fodders, dairy products, miscellaneous foods and metals, there being a decrease in animals and meats, the other groups being for the most part steady.

The chief features of the price movement during September, as compared with the preceding month were as follows:

Grains and fodder.—The general rise in the price of grains continued, but there was a decline in western wheat during the latter part of the month, and flaxseed dropped 16 cents during the last week. The prices of hay, bran and shorts increased, the export demand being reported excellent.

The following is a table of the Department's Index Numbers arranged by the various groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, showing the average price level, for October, 1911, compared with that of the preceding month and with the same month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR OCTOBER, 1911, SEPTEMBER, 1911, AND OCTOBER, 1910.

(AVERAGE PRICES 1890-1899-100.)

	Number of Commodities.	Oct., 1911.	Sept., 1911.	Oct., 1910.
I. Grains and fodders.....	13	160'6	153'6	131'1
II. Animals and meats.....	14	148'1	151'4	167'4
III. Dairy products.....	6	142'8	129'5	134'9
IV. Fish.....	9	156'0	147'1	152'5
V. Miscellaneous foods.....	39	119'7	122'7	109'5
VI. Textiles.....	16	113'1	113'5	114'7
VII. Hides, leather, &c.....	11	140'5	141'3	135'5
VIII. (a) Metals.....	18	115'5	109'1	104'7
(b) Implements.....	10	101'7	101'7	105'1
IX. Fuel and lighting.....	5	99'1	99'1	101'6
X. (a) Lumber.....	11	165'2	165'2	160'2
(b) Miscellaneous materials.....	11	96'3	96'3	106'2
(c) Paints, oils and glass.....	14	152'3	151'9	157'1
XI. House furnishings.....	16	111'1	110'8	107'4
XII. Drugs and chemicals.....	9	107'0	107'0	108'6
XIII. (a) Furs.....	4	285'2	285'2	285'9
(b) Liquors and tobacco.....	4	122'0	120'3	117'1
(c) Sundries.....	4	151'4	151'6	116'0
Average of all commodities.....	214	130'3	128'5	127'4

Animals and meats.—In this group, the chief feature was a steady decline in the price of hogs, continuing from the middle of September, some authorities attributing it to the early marketing of hogs on account of the scarcity of feed in Ontario. Another interesting feature has been the decline in the price of cattle at Toronto; at Winnipeg the price rose in the early part of the month and declined during the latter part leaving the average on the same level. The prospect of a large quantity of feed wheat in Western Canada is said to be a strong factor in the live stock market. The price of sheep went up, probably on account of the better quality offered, but the price of mutton continued to decline. There were no changes in the price of beef or pork.

Dairy products.—A steady rise in the price of eggs, cheese and creamery butter has occurred during the last few weeks; about the middle of the month a sudden rise in the price of dairy butter took place. Stocks in all these commodities are reported light, while the demand for export has been good. At Montreal, the annual agreement with the producers put the price of milk up on October 1, for the winter months, and the same schedule of prices as last year prevailed. In Toronto, the price is raised on Nov-

ember 1, but since June, prices have ruled somewhat higher than last year, on account of dry weather and scarcity of feed.

Fish.—In Eastern Canada the price of dried cod, haddock and fresh halibut have risen on account of light catches and unfavourable weather for drying; the demand for export has not been encouraging. The price of British Columbia sockeye canned salmon has risen again on account of a short catch and good demand in all markets. The prices of other fish remained fairly steady.

Miscellaneous foods.—The feature of this group was a steady decline in the price of potatoes, due to the marketing of the fall crops; prices, however, remained relatively very high on account of crop failure in some districts, being \$1.20 at Toronto, whereas last year 75-80 cents was quoted. Sugar advanced again about the first of the month, on account of crop failure in Europe, but a slight decline in the last week of the month may indicate good prospects from the United States beet crop and the West Indian cane crop. An increase in the price of coffee followed rumors of a corner in Brazil. Poor crops in the East have caused a rise in the price of rice, and pepper also has gone up. Among fruits, apples and grapes have advanced in price, but evaporated apples

declined when the new crop was put on the market, stocks having been very low. The new crop of beans came on the market at a higher price, and although the late pack of corn and tomatoes was put on the market at a lower price, it rapidly advanced to nearly the previous level; the price of canned peas also advanced.

Hides, leather, boots, &c.—A slight decline in the price of calfskins and harness leather; and an advance in sole leather were the features in this group.

Textiles.—The price of wool advanced, but raw cotton declined, and there were reports of a possible reduction in the prices of cotton goods. There were no other changes in this group except in the price of jute which has advanced.

Metals and implements.—Another increase in the price of lead occurred, one account attributed it to the late troubles in Mexico, which curtailed the output there. Aluminium, quicksilver, and steel billets declined in price.

Fuel and lighting.—No changes were noted.

Paints, oils and glass.—Linseed oil advanced in price on account of the small supply of flaxseed from last year's crop. White lead also advanced again on account of the increase in the price of lead and oil. Shellac declined.

Lumber and miscellaneous building materials were steady throughout the month.

House furnishings.—The feature of the month was another increase in the price of brooms, due to the small supply of broom corn from last year's scant crop, and to the high prices secured by the producers for this year's crop.

Drugs and chemicals.—No changes were recorded.

Miscellaneous.—A decrease in the price of rubber was the main feature in this group. Prices of hops and wood pulp rose on account of small supplies on the market, in the case of pulp due to dry weather and low water. The price of malt rose in sympathy with the high level of barley.

II. RETAIL PRICES

A general advance in the price of eggs and butter was the chief feature of retail prices during October; this was reported by many correspondents to be usual at this season of the year, being accentuated in some localities by a shortage of feed. On the other hand, potatoes declined throughout the Dominion on account of the marketing of the fall crop, though in some parts of Ontario where the crop has been poor, the decrease was attributed to the shipment of large quantities from the Eastern Provinces. The rise in sugar noted last month was continued throughout Canada. Numerous changes in the price of mutton, pork, bacon and lard, both in the way of increases and decreases, were reported as due to local conditions of supply. A rise in the price of coal and milk, usual at this season, was recorded in many of the cities.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—The price of sirloin steak increased at Amherst, N.S., Belleville, Toronto and St. Catharines, Ont.; also at Edmonton, Alta., where fewer cattle than usual were brought in during the harvesting and threshing season. A decrease in shoulder roasts occurred at St. Thomas and Toronto, Ont., but the price advanced at Port Arthur, Ont., Brandon, Man., and Lethbridge, Alta.

Veal increased in price at St. Thomas, Ont., and at Edmonton and Lethbridge, Alta., decreasing at London and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Mutton declined at Sydney and Westville, N.S.; St. John, N.B.; St. Catharines, Guelph and St. Thomas, Ont.; and increased at Ottawa and Toronto, Ont.; Lethbridge, Alta., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Fresh roasting *pork* advanced in price at Amherst and Westville, N.S., Port Arthur, Ont., Edmonton and Lethbridge, Alta., and at Vancouver, B.C. The price declined at Ottawa, St. Catharines, Woodstock, London, and St. Thomas, Ont. Salt pork rose at Amherst, N.S.,

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the month prevailing in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a statement usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every care may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is representative of

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in the the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Nova Scotia— Sydney.....	18	14	12	15	16	16	23	30	17	....	28	8	27	34	20	....	1	5	3½	4
Westville....	15	12	8	14	16	18	23	6	16	30	25	7	25	30	18	....	3	4½	4	4
Amherst.....	18— 20	14— 16	15	16	15— 18	12	24	18	16	25	22	6	....	30	16	16	1½	5½	4½	4
Halifax.....	22	12— 15	8—10	14— 18	15	14	20— 22	5—15	18	40	30	8	30	35	18	17	1½	4½	3½	3½
Prince E. Isd.— Charlottetown	14— 16	10— 14	....	....	12— 15	8—12	20— 23	8—25	16— 18	18— 20	17	5	21— 22	25— 27	18	17	2	3½	3—3½	4
New Brunswick Moncton.....	20	12	....	12	16	16	25	6	18	25	....	7	25	30	....	20	2	4	3½	4
St. John.....	22	12	10	15	15	15	20	5	18	35	25	7	22— 26	30	20	20	1½	5½	3	4
Newcastle....	20	14	....	15	18	15	23	7	16	30	25	7	28	35	16	18	1½	4½	3	5
Quebec— Quebec.....	14— 15	12— 13	10— 12	13	14	16	18— 20	8	20	35	26	8	26½	28— 30	16— 18	15	6	3½	3	5
Three Rivers	20	12	12	15	12	12	20	8—15	15	30	24	7	28	30	18	17	6	3	3	4
Sherbrooke...	20	12½	10	15	13— 14	16	20	10— 12	18	30	25	7	28— 30	32— 34	....	18	1	5	3½	4
Sorel.....	18	15	12— 15	18	15	15	18	10— 12	18	30	25	8	25	27	16	16	6	3	3½	4
St. Hyacinthe	14	10	10	17	12	11	20	6—10 12	15	30	....	6	29	29	16	16	6	2½	3	5
St. Johns....	18— 20	15— 18	12— 15	18— 20	14— 15	12	20— 22	6—10 18	15— 20	25	....	7	25	29— 30	18	15	6	3	3	5
Maisonneuve.	17	14	10	12	12½	14	....	....	20	20	27	7	25	28	....	18	3	4½	4	4
Montreal.....	16	10— 14	7— 12½	13	14	14	16	8—14	20	32	26	8	28	32	18	20	4	3½	3½	4
Hull.....	15	12½	12½	12½	15	13	20	8—12	13½	35	26	6	29	30	16	16	6	3½	4	4

CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING OCTOBER, 1911.

ceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering into the cost of
 is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the quarter of each locality,
 has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics
 every Province in the Dominion.
 respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be quoted, etc., from

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
 RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 22.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1911.

Wheat, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in workman's quarter).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences	Without sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	5	...	...	7	7	25-30	...	40	1.20	10	10	6.50	3.50	4.50	3.50	20	12.00	9.00
5	5	15	13	7	6½	30	25	35	1.05	9	10	...	3.20	3.50-4.00	...	17-18	...	5-15
5	5	10-12	10-12	7½	5½	30-40	40	40	90	10	10	6.50	4.70	5.00	4.00	22	8-10	14.00
5	4	15	10	7	6	30	50-60	40	90	10	10	7.20	5-5.25	5.50	3.50	20	15.00	...
5	5	12	8-14	5½	4-5	25	50	40	1.00	12	10-12	6.50	4.00	...	1.25	25	...	6-8
5	5	...	...	6½	5½	35	40	40	.75	10	10	6.75	5.25	5.00	3.50	21	14.00	...
5	5	...	14	7	6½	35	50	40	1.50	10	12	7-7.75	5.10	8-9	4.00	20	9	...
5	5	18	12	7	6	30	...	40	.75	10	10	7.50	5.50	4.00	2.50	25	...	8.00
5	5	13	12	6½	5½	35-40	35-40	40	1.00	20	10	7.50	4.75-5.75	6-7	4.50-5.50	18	16-18	...
4	5	12	12	6	5	30-50	25-50	30-40	1.00	15	8	6.75	5.00	6.50	4.00	18	8.00	5.00
5	4	18	15-18	15	18	40	40	40	1.35	10	8	7.30	6.00	5.00	4.50	20	11-14	...
4	5½	15	10	6	5	30-40-50	30-40-50	40	1.15	10	8	6.75	4.75	6.25-6.50	4.50	18	10-13	...
4-5	5	12	13	6	5	30-60	30-60	40	1.05	5-7	8	6.75	5.00	6.50-7	4.50-5.00	18	8-9	...
5-6	5	12	12	7	6	35	40	40	1.25	10	10	6.50	5.00	8.00	6.00	20	9	...
4	5½	12	10	5½	5	30	25	30	1.20	20	10	7.50	4.50	8.00	6.50	18	12-13	9-10
5-6	5	8-10	10	7	6½	25-40	25-40	25-40	1.25	15	8	7.50	7.00	8.00	6.00	18-25	10-15	...
4	4	15	7	6½	6	40	40	40	1.25	10	8	7.75	5.50	5.50	3.50	18	15	10

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread		Rolled Oats, per lb.	
	Sirloin steak best, per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.
Ontario—																				
Ottawa.....	20—22	12½	12½	16	15—16	15	19—22	15	15	35	28	8	28	30—32	22	18	3	3½	3½	4
Kingston.....	20	15	10	15	15	18	23	12½	18	35	....	6	24	29	15	13	3	3½	3	5
Belleville.....	17	12½	12½	15	15	12½	22	12½	15	28	....	6	27	32	20	18	3	3½	3	4
Peterborough.	18	12½	12½	15	18	16	24	15	20	28	26	6	26	30	20	17	2	2½	2½	3
Toronto.....	18—20	6—10	6—9	12½	18—20	12—13	18—22	8—10	13—15	32—35	27—28	9	23—25	30—35	20—22	18	2½	4	2½—2½	2½
Niagara Falls	20	12½	15	18	18	16	22—25	15	20	30	25	7	28	30	17	16	2	3	2½	5
St. Catharines	18	11—12½	12½	15	15	13	20—22	13—15	12½—14	32—35	28—30	7	25—30	28—30	18	16	3	4	3	3½
Hamilton....	18—20	10—12	15	18—20	17—16	15—16	20—22	15—16	15—17	35—30	28—27	8	25—27	30—32	20—20	18—18	1½	3½	3	4
Brantford....	20	12	....	15	16	15	22	13	17	30	28	6	....	32	25	18	1½	3½	3½	5
Guelph.....	20	12½	13	16	15—17	18	22	15	16	30	....	7	27	30	20	17	3	4	3	4
Berlin.....	18	13	15	....	18	....	23	10	15	30	27	7	25	30	20	18	1½	4	2½	4
Woodstock....	20	13—14	12½—15	18	18	18	22	8—13	15	30	....	6	28	30	20	17	2	3	2½	3½
Stratford.....	18	15	13	16—18	22	20	25	12½	16	25	25	7	25	28	17	17	1½	3½	3	4
London.....	18	12	12	15	15	20	20	15	15	29	....	6	26	30	21	18	1½	3½	3	5
St. Thomas..	20	14	13	15	18	14	23	15	15	28	26	6	25	30	20	18	1½	4	2½	4
Chatham.....	18	15	15	20	18	16	20	10—15	15	25	....	7	25	28	16	16	2	3	2½	4
Windsor.....	18	10—12	12½	15	18	16	22	15	20	30	....	7	28	35	24	20	2	3	3	5
Sault Ste. Marie	20	14	15	18	18	17	20	12½—14	16	40	29	9	26	30	20	20	1½	4	3½	4½
Port Arthur..	22—25	15—20	15—17	25	18—25	18	25	10—12½	15	45	35	10	30	35	....	20	1½	5	3½	....
Manitoba—																				
Winnipeg ...	22	14	14	20	20	21	27½	12½	16	35	28	9	28	32½	20	20	1	5	2	4
Brandon.....	25	13—18	12½—15	20	18—20	14	28—35	15—18	20	30	....	10	33	35	18	....	1½	4	3½	5
Saskatchewan—																				
Regina.....	25	18	22	22—25	22	15	35	15—18	20	35	....	10	30	35	25	20	1½	4½	4½	5
Alberta—																				
Edmonton ...	20	12½	15	20	20	20	25	10	18	35	30	10	25	35	20	20	1½	5	3½	4
Lethbridge...	20—22	15—16	12½—25	22—25	22—24	20—28	25—28	15—18	20	50	40	10	30	35	20	20	1½	5½	3½	5
British Columbia																				
Nelson.....	20—22	15	15	20—22	20	20	25—30	12½—15	20—22	60	30	12½	30	40	....	20	1	6½	3½	4½
New Westminster	22	15—18	18	20	20	....	22	13—15	18	55	35—45	8	35	40	25	20	1	10	4	4
Vancouver ..	25	15	20	25	25	20	35	10	20	55	35	11	35	40	20	20	1½	5	3½	3½
Victoria.....	22	15	20	22	20	20	35	10—12½	20	60	35	11	35	50	25	25	1	6½	4	5
Nanaimo.....	20	15	16	23	20	22	26	10	18	55	35	10	35	40	22	....	2	6½	3½	5

¹—and quoted 10 cents per quart at Sorel, Que., and Chatham, Ont. ²At Port Arthur, Ont., evaporated apples for \$1.0. The price of soft coal at Nanaimo, B.C., does not include delivery. ³Potatoes at Vancouver, B.C.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 22

COMMODITIES, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1911.

Rice, good medium per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (8 roomed dwelling in workingman's quarter).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences	With sanitary conveniences
5	5 15	15	6½	6	30	30	40	1.30- 1.40	10	8	7.50	5.50	6.50	3.25	20	14	.....	.....
5	5 20	13	6½	5	35	35	30-40	1.25	10	8	7.00	6.25	7.00	4.50	15	10-12	6-10	.....
5	5 12½	10	6½	5½	40	30	40	1.75	10	10	7.00	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	12.00	8.00	.....
5	5 17	15	7	6½	40	40	40	1.25	10	10	7.50- 7.75	5.50	6.00	3.50	20	12.00	.....	.....
4½	5	.....	6½	5½	25	25-40	25-40	1.30- 1.35	10	7	7-7.25	5.00	7.50	5.00	18	18-20	.....	.....
5	5 12½	10	6½	5½	30	30-50	40	1.50	10	8	6.25	4.50	7.00	5.00	20	10-15	8-10	.....
5	5	.....	6½	6½	50	50	30	1.20	10	8	6.75	.....	8.00	6.00	17	14.00	.....	.....
5	5 12	10-12	6½	7	25	25-40	30-40	1.35	10	8	7.00	5.25- 5.75	8.00	6.00	18	15.00	12.00	.....
7	5	.....	7½	6½	25	25-40	35	1.25	10	9	7.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	16	11.50	.....	.....
5	5	.....	7	6	25	25-40	25-40	1.25	10	8	7.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	18	13.00	10.00	.....
5	5	.....	6½	5½	35	35	40	1.25	10	8	7.50	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	12.00	10.00	.....
4½	5	.....	7½	6½	25	25	25	1.35	10	10	7.00	4.50	8.00	6.00	16	12.00	8.00	.....
5	5 8	10	6½	5½	30	30	30	1.25- 1.50	10	10	6.50	6.50	8.50	7.00	18	.....	8-12	.....
5	5	.....	6½	5½	30	30	40	1.00	10	8	7.25- 7.50	6.00	8.00	6.00	15	.....	9-12	.....
5-8	5 12	15	6½	5	30	30-40	25-40	1.25	10	10	7.25	6.00	6.00	3.50	16	12-16	.....	.....
5	5½	.....	6½	5½	35	30	30-40	1.50	10	8	7.25	5.00	.....	.....	.....	12-15	8-10	.....
5	7 12½	12½	8	7	30	30	30	1.50	10	10	7.75	5.00	8.00	4.50	20	12-15	.....	.....
5	5 15	12½- 15	7½	6½	30	30	30	1.35	10	10	8.00	5.50	6.00	5.00	22½	20-25	15	.....
5	5 20½	15	7½	6½	25- 60	30-40	30-40	1.25	10	10	8.00	6.00	5-6.50	3.25- 4.50	25	18-25	12-15	.....
5	5	.....	7	6½	35	35	35	1.12½	12	8½	10.50	9.00	7.00	6.00	25	20-25	.....	.....
7	5	.....	7½	7½	35	35	40	97½	10	10	11.75	.....	6.75	4.75	30	25-30	15-18	.....
5	5 15	15	7½	7½	35	40	35-40	1.25	15	10	12.50	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	35.00	.....	.....
5	5 13	10	7½	7	40	40	40	75	20	12	5.00	.....	3.50	.....	30	30.00	20.00	.....
8	6 20	20	8	7	40	40	40	1.50	20	12½	.....	6.50	.....	.....	35	14.00	18.00	.....
8½	8 15	15	7	6	50	50	40	1.75	20	12½	8-12	9.50- 10.00	.....	6.00	50	15-20	.....	.....
9	5 7	12	7½	6½	35- 60	35-60	40	2.25	13	6	.....	8.00	.....	6.50	40	25.00	.....	.....
5	6 14	10	7	6	35	40	30	1.40½	15	10	.....	7.50	.....	5.50	35	35.00	.....	.....
6	6	.....	8	6	40	50	40	1.75	15-25	8	11.50	6.50- 7.50	.....	6.00	35	22-24	.....	.....
7	6 18	12½	7	6½	40	40	40	1.75	20	12½	.....	4.50½	.....	.....	40	.....	10-15	.....

are sold at 20 cents per lb., 2 lbs. for 35 cents. ½At Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., coal oil is sold 22 cents per gallon, 5 gallons are quoted per 100 lbs. ¾At Montreal, Que., brown bread is quoted.

Belleville and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and also at Vancouver and Nanaimo, B.C., declining at St. John, and Newcastle, N.B.; St. Catharines, London, and St. Thomas, Ont.

Bacon increased in price at Toronto, Guelph, and St. Thomas, Ont.; at Regina, Sask., and Lethbridge, Alta., but a decrease occurred at St. Catharines, Hamilton, Woodstock, and London, Ont.

Fish.—Salmon Trout advanced from 16 cents to 18 cents at Lethbridge, Alta., and Halibut from three pounds for 25 cents to 10 cents per pound, at Vancouver, B.C.

Lard.—An advance in the price of lard occurred at Sydney, N.S., Moncton, N.B., at Toronto, Brantford, Guelph and Stratford, Ont.; and at Lethbridge, Alta. The price was lowered at Newcastle, N.B., St. Catharines and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Winnipeg. The increases were attributed to the scarcity of butter and also to the smaller number of fat hogs being marketed.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs advanced in price at all cities reporting except Sydney and Amherst, N.S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Three Rivers and St. Johns, Que.; Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; and Winnipeg. Packed eggs advanced in twenty-two of the cities.

Milk rose in price at Westville, N.S., St. Hyacinthe, Que., Ottawa, Toronto, and Hamilton, Ont., Brandon, Man. and Vancouver, B.C. Decreases were reported at Belleville, and Windsor, Ont.

Butter.—Dairy butter increased in price at twenty-two of the cities, decreasing at Edmonton, Alta. Creamery butter advanced in twenty-six of the cities.

Cheese.—Old cheese rose in price at Sydney, N.S. and Nanaimo, B.C. New cheese advanced at Moncton, N.B., St. John, N.B., and at Victoria, B.C. Both old and new cheese increased in price at Toronto, Brantford, London and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Bread.—At St. Hyacinthe, Que., the price of bread decreased from 18 cents to 17 cents for a six pound loaf. The weight of a 5 cent loaf at London, Ont. was increased from $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

Flour.—The price of flour increased at Sydney, N.S.; and at Ottawa and Toronto, Ontario. At Winnipeg the price of a 98 pound bag of flour fell from \$2.85 to \$2.80.

Rolled Oats.—An increase in the price of rolled oats at Woodstock is attributed to the poor oat crop, and an increase is also reported at Nanaimo, B.C. At Vancouver, B.C. the price changed from 7 pounds for 35 cents to 10 pounds for 35 cents.

Rice.—At Ottawa an advance in the price of rice took place.

Beans also increased in price at Ottawa.

Evaporated *apples* increased in price at Westville, N.S., and decreased at Vancouver and Nanaimo, B.C.

Prunes.—An advance in the price of prunes took place at Westville, N.S., and Chatham, Ont., there being a decline at Newcastle, N.B.; at Ottawa, and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; and at Nanaimo, B.C.

Sugar.—The price of both granulated and yellow sugar increased at Sydney, N.S.; Westville, N.S.; Sorel, Maisonneuve, Montreal, and Hull, Que.; Windsor, and Port Arthur, Ont.; Brandon, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; and Nanaimo, B.C. The price of yellow sugar alone increased at St. John, N.B., and St. Hyacinthe, Que., and the price of granulated sugar alone increased at Victoria, B.C. Both granulated and yellow sugar are reported to have declined at Lethbridge, Alta. At Newcastle, N.B. and Belleville, Ont., yellow sugar declined.

Tea.—No changes in price were reported.

Coffee increased in price at Port Arthur, Ont., and at Brandon, Man.

Potatoes.—The price of potatoes decreased in twenty-seven of the cities, and increased at Sorel, Que., Hull, Que., Ottawa and Kingston, Ont., and at Victoria, B.C. Expectations of an increase next month were reported from several of the cities.

Vinegar.—At Vancouver, B.C., vinegar rose from 10 cents per quart to 15 cents per quart. In August it was sold at 15 cents per quart, or 50 cents per gallon.

Starch.—At Lethbridge, Alta., the price of starch was reported to have in-

creased from 10 cents to 12½ cents per pound.

Coal.—The price of anthracite coal increased at Halifax, N.S.; Moncton and St. John, N.B.; Sherbrooke and Maisonneuve, Que.; Belleville, Peterborough, Guelph, Windsor, and Port Arthur, Ont. An increase at Edmonton also was due to the heavy shipments of coal to the east, south and west, on account of the coal strike at Crow's Nest Pass. A decrease in price at Regina, Sask., took place for which no reason could be ascertained. Soft coal increased in price at Sorel, Que., Belleville, Sault Ste. Marie, and Port Arthur, Ont.; Regina, Sask.; and at Lethbridge, Alta.

Wood.—Hard wood increased in price at Edmonton, Alta. Soft wood advanced at Sorel, Que., and declined at Belleville, Ont.

Coal oil.—Decrease in the price of coal oil occurred at Belleville, and Port Arthur, Ont.; and at Brandon, Man., and increased at Hull, Que.

Rentals were reported upward in Kingston, Brantford, and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; and in Vancouver, B.C.

CONFERENCE ON LABOUR BUREAU.

On Tuesday, October 24, the City Council of Port Arthur met in conference with a deputation from the Port Arthur Trades and Labour Council, to discuss the desirability of establishing a city Labour Bureau. The Trades and Labour

Council was represented by a deputation consisting of a representative of every organized trade in the city, and of the Ministerial Association of Thunder Bay district, which is affiliated with the Council. The conference resulted in an improved understanding by the city, the following resolution being carried.

"That the representations contained in the Report of the Special Committee appointed by the Trades and Labour Council on the subject of the establishment of an exclusive Employment Bureau under the supervision and control of the Corporation of the City of Port Arthur having been duly considered, this Council is of opinion that it would be wise in the interests of the labouring classes, to give the proposed exclusive Employment Bureau a fair trial.

"It is further resolved that the City Solicitor be and is hereby instructed to prepare such By-law as may be necessary suspending all Employment Agency Licenses on and after the first day of May next, and otherwise giving effect to the desire of the Council to establish under due authority an Employment Bureau as recommended in the report of the Committee above mentioned. The salaries suggested by said Committee are hereby duly authorized as well as the charges for registration. The appointment of all officers engaged in such Bureau to be upon recommendation of the Trades and Labour Council and to be subject to the approval of the said City Council."

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1911.

THE only serious disturbances to industry through trade disputes during October, were caused by the continuance of the strike of coal miners in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, and the commencement of a strike of machinists and boilermakers of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company extending from the Province of Ontario to Alberta. Elsewhere harmonious conditions prevailed throughout the Dominion, with only a few unimportant exceptions.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during October was ten, one less than in September, and one more than in October, 1910. About thirty-five firms and 7,790 employés were involved in these disputes, three firms and about 325 employés being involved in new disputes.

Loss of time in working days.—The

loss of time to employes through trade disputes during October was approximately 191,200 working days, compared with a loss of about 189,750 days in September, and 42,400 days in October, 1910.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes of the month, and the number of employes affected in each group of trades.

Trade.	No. of Disputes	No. of Employes
Leather trades.....	1	15
Railway service.....	1	300
Unskilled labour.....	1	10
Total.....	3	325

Localities affected by new disputes.—Of the new disputes of the month one occurred in each of the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, and one took place in the four provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Causes of disputes.—One of the disputes arose from a demand for higher wages, and immediate payment of wages due, one was caused through failure to reach an agreement as to hours, wages and conditions of employment, a third dispute was due to the refusal of the employes to sign an agreement presented to them by their employers.

Methods of settlement.—Of the ten disputes in existence during October, five were terminated, leaving five still in existence at the close of the month. One dispute was settled through negotiations between the parties concerned with respect to the majority of employers involved, and the remainder were terminated without negotiations, work being resumed in two cases, the places of strikers being filled in one, while in two cases industrial conditions ceased to be affected. In another dispute it was reported that normal conditions had been resumed at the factory early in September.

Results of disputes.—The employers were successful in two of the disputes that were terminated, and the employes, with few exceptions were successful in one. In the remaining disputes, the results were indefinite, conditions gradually ceasing to be affected by them.

Disputes which commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The trade disputes which had not been reported to have terminated in previous months comprised strikes of coal miners in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, freight handlers at Montreal, Que., pulp mill hands at St. George, N.B., Carpenters at Calgary, Alta., painters at Port Arthur, Ont., electrical workers at Toronto, Ont., and iron moulders at London, Ont.

Strike of Coal Miners in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia.

The strike of coal miners in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, which began on April 1, on account of failure to reach a new agreement, was in progress throughout October. Towards the end of the month, however, the Department was informed that a basis of settlement had been reached through the friendly mediation of the Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of the Interior, and it was hoped that the mines would resume operations early in November. In this dispute there were involved sixteen firms and about 7,000 employes, and the effects of the prolonged cessation of mining operations were felt over a wide area of Western Canada.

Strike of Pulp Mill Hands at St. George, N. B.

No settlement was reported in a strike of fifty-two employes of a pulp mill at St. George, N.B., who went out on April 26, on account of the refusal of the employer to grant a demand for an eight hour day in place of days of thirteen and eleven hours, with an increase in the minimum wages.

Strike of Iron Moulders at London, Ont.

A strike of iron moulders at London, Ont., which began on June 5, continued throughout October. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of three firms to grant a demand for a nine-hours day instead of a day of ten hours with no reduction in minimum wages. About

sixty men were originally involved in this dispute, but at the end of October it was reported that only eight men were still on strike, the others having procured work elsewhere.

Other Disputes.

No definite settlements were reported with regard to a strike of eighty-eight carpenters at Calgary, Alta., which began on June 20, on account of their objection to the employment of a particular person, a strike of ninety painters at Port Arthur, Ont., who stopped work on April 17, on account of the refusal of the employers to grant an increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents an hour and recognition of their union, and a strike of thirty-five garment workers at Toronto, Ont., which began on June 28, on account of their desire for a change in the conditions of their employment. Industrial conditions, however, ceased to be affected by these disputes.

NEW DISPUTES.

Strike of Machinists and Boilermakers of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

On October 10, a strike of machinists and boilermakers took place in Western Canada. For some months negotiations had been going on between the machinists and boilermakers' unions and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company with reference to hours of labour, wages and working conditions, and the matter was being dealt with latterly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. While the investigation was still pending, the employés at Rivers, Man., where about 180 men of these two trades were employed, were notified that the shops would be closed. The officers of the Unions then ordered a strike, and about 120 more men went out from

Westfort, Ont., to Edson, Alta. No settlement of the dispute was reached during the month.¹

Dispute of Horse Collar Makers at Winnipeg, Man.

The Department was informed that a lockout of horse collar makers of the Great West Saddlery Company, took place at Winnipeg, Man., on October 9. It was alleged by the men that ten of their number were locked out on that date on account of their refusal to sign an agreement to abstain from joining any labour union or to be in any way connected with one. It was further alleged that fourteen other employés were subsequently dismissed for attending a protest meeting. It was stated by the Company that they had just laid off twelve men as their services were not wanted any longer. At the close of the month it was reported that none of the employés had been taken back.

Strike of Labourers at St. Thomas, Ont.

On October 10, ten labourers employed on street paving at St. Thomas, Ont., stopped work on account of the refusal of the contractor to grant their demand for an increase in wages, and for the immediate payment of the wages due them. Ten other labourers continued at work, and the places of the strikers were all filled by October 13. The men who went out found employment elsewhere.

The table which is published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of October, and which have been reported to the Department.

¹Further reference to this dispute is given in the article on Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, on another page.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C, No. 133.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employes affected.			Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
			Di-rectly.	Indi-rectly.	Directly.	Indirectly.				
						Males.	Fe-males.				Males.	Fe-males.
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.										
Mining— Coal mines.....	Alberta and Eastern British Columbia	Failure to reach new agreement	16	.....	7,000	.....	.....	April 1	.....	No settlement reported, but steps were taken to end the strike through conciliation.
Building trades— Carpenters.....	Calgary, Alta.....	Against employment of a particular person.....	1	.....	88	.....	.....	June 20	.....	No settlement reported, but conditions had ceased to be affected.
Painters.....	Port Arthur, Ont...	For increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour, and recognition of union.....	1	.....	20	.....	.....	April 14	.....	No settlement reported, but conditions had ceased to be effected.
Metal trades— Electrical workers	Toronto, Ont.....	For increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	June 21	.....	No settlement reported, but conditions had ceased to be effected.
Iron Moulders	London, Ont.....	Men demanded that a minimum wage for ten-hour day be paid for a day of nine hours.....	3	.....	8	.....	.....	June 5	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.

<i>General transport—</i> Freight handlers ..	Montreal, Que.	For increase in wages.....	3	200 .....	.....	Sept. 28 Oct.	Work resumed.
<i>Miscellaneous trades</i> Pulpmill hands....	St. George, N.B.	For day of eight hours instead of thirteen and eleven with increase in minimum wages....	1	52 .....	.....	April 26.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.							
<i>Leather trades—</i> Horse collar makers	Winnipeg, Man.	Refusal of men to sign an agreement.....	1	15 .....	.....	Oct. 9	No settlement reported. Company claimed men were discharged.
<i>Railway service—</i> Machinists and boiler-makers....	Westfort, Ont. to Edson, Alta.....	Failure to reach an agreement as to hours, wages, and conditions of employment.....	1	300 .....	.....	Oct. 10	No settlement reported at end of month.
<i>Unskilled labour—</i> Labourers.....	St. Thomas, Ont. ...	For higher wages and immediate payment of wages due	1	10 .....	.....	Oct. 10 Oct.	13 Places of strikers were filled.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENT.

The following agreement was made and signed on October 24, between the members of the Provincial Workmen's Association and the Dominion Coal Company:—

† It is mutually agreed between the parties who accepted the within award¹ of the Board of Conciliation that the same agreement be continued in force for a further period of two (2) years from December 31, 1911, to December 31, 1913.

It is further mutually agreed that the supplementary agreements arrived at between the said parties to the within Award of the Board of Conciliation respecting the getting rates for the Emery Seam at Reserve, the rate of wages for day-labour, the wages of the shippers and trimmers at International and Louisburg Piers, and the rates for hand-pick and machine-mined coal at No. 12 and No. 14 Collieries are hereby confirmed and continued in force until December 31, 1913.

The said supplementary agreements are contained in letters written by the General Manager of the Dominion Coal

Company, Limited, addressed to the Grand Secretary of the Provincial Workmen's Association, bearing dates of November 4 and 5, 1909, and letters written by the Assistant General Manager of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, addressed to the Grand Secretary of the Provincial Workmen's Association, bearing dates of March 25, May 17 and June 29, 1910, copies of which said letters and their acknowledgements by the Grand Secretary of the Provincial Workmen's Association are hereto attached.

Signed on behalf of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, by D. H. MacDougall, Assistant General Manager.

(Sgd.) D. H. McDougall.

Signed on behalf of the Provincial Workmen's Association by Stephen B. McNeil, Grand Master

(Sgd.) S. B. McNEIL.

John Moffatt, Grand Secretary,

(Sgd.) JOHN MOFFATT, who were duly authorized to do so by Resolution of the Grand Council a copy of which is attached.

Dated at Glace Bay, October 24, 1911.

¹The award referred to is that given by a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, on March 16, 1908. See the *Labour Gazette*, Volume VIII, page 1222.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1911.

ALL the changes in wages that were reported to the Department to have taken place in Canada during the third quarter of the present year were increases, and all the changes in hours of labour were reductions. These changes affected upwards of 13,387 employés, and involved an aggregate increase of over \$1,872.55 in weekly earnings, and an aggregate reduction of 2,518 working hours. The number of changes reported was twenty-seven, of which twenty-four

involved changes in wages, and three, changes in hours.

In the following table an analysis is presented showing the approximate aggregate results according to industries and groups of trades of the several changes of the quarter, in so far as detailed information was obtained by the Department. The table, however, is only an approximation, as exact particulars were not in every case available.

TABLE SHOWING BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES, THE RESULTS OF CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA, DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1911.

Industry or Group of Trades.	Approximate Number of Employés Affected.	Total Increase in Weekly Earnings.	Total Decrease in Weekly Earnings.	Total Increase in Hours of Employment Per Week.	Total Decrease in Hours of Employment Per Week.
Building.....	1,615	\$3,503.75			2,520
Metal.....	348	186.25			198
Printing.....	120	480.80			
Food and tobacco preparation....	34	34.00			
Railway service.....	10,715				
General transport.....	160				
Public employés.....	310	393.75			
Miscellaneous trades.....	85	254.00			
Total.....	13,387	4,852.55			2,718

Changes by Industries and Groups of Trades.

Building trades.—On July 20-24, about 200 carpenters in Montreal, Que., received an advance in wages from 30 to 35 cents an hour, and on August 18, about 110 more carpenters of Montreal received a similar advance. In the month of July, about 300 structural iron workers in Winnipeg, received an advance from 40 to 50 cents an hour, with a nine-hour day within a radius of ten miles from the City Hall, and a rate of 40 cents an hour and a ten-hour day on all road work. About 750 bricklayers and masons at Winnipeg also had their wages increased from 62½ to 67½ cents per hour. On August 22, six plasterers at Victoria, B.C., received an advance from \$5.50 to \$6 per day, and in the same month fifty plasterers' labourers in Ottawa, Ont., were granted an advance in wages from 25 to 30 cents per hour. In August, fourteen plumbers and steamfitters in Berlin, Ont., were granted a reduction in hours of five per week. On September 4, about seventy plumbers and steamfitters at Edmonton, Alta., received an advance from 57½ to 60 cents per hour.

Metal and shipbuilding trades.—During July, fifty iron moulders at Moncton, N.B., received an advance of twenty per cent on piece work prices, iron moulders at Guelph, Ont., received an advance from \$2.75 to \$3 per day for day workers, and from an average of \$3.50 to \$7.50 per day for day workers. On various dates in the months from June to September, thirty-three iron moulders at London, Ont., who had been

engaged in a strike for a shorter working day found work in other establishments where they were granted a day of nine hours instead of ten. During July, sixty-five sheet metal workers at Calgary, Alta., received an advance in wages from 42½ to 45 cents per hour. On July 11, about 115 shipbuilders and repairers at Levis, Que., were granted an increase in wages of twenty-five per cent. for permanent repairs and twenty-five cents per day for temporary repairs. The schedule of daily wages which they had been receiving was as follows:—

STEEL WORKERS.

Chief foreman.....	\$6.00
Foremen.....	2.75
Softsman.....	4.00
Fitters.....	2.75
Punchman.....	2.25
Planerman.....	2.00
Emery-stone man.....	1.75
Roller.....	\$2.25 to 2.27
Riveters.....	2.25
Holders up.....	1.80
Rivet heaters.....	\$1.00 to 1.20
Drillers (air machines).....	1.65
Drillers' helpers.....	1.50
Caulkers (air machines).....	2.25
Platers and cutters.....	2.00
Labourers.....	1.50

WOODWORKERS, MACHINISTS, AND OTHER CLASSES.

Chief foreman.....	\$3.50
Firemen.....	2.50
Modelers.....	2.50
Blacksmiths.....	3.00
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.50
Carpenters.....	2.00
Labourers.....	1.50
Engineer foreman.....	3.00
Engineer.....	2.25
Fireman.....	2.00
Coal trimmer.....	1.50
Machinists.....	2.00
Carters.....	1.50
Watchmen.....	1.50
Wood caulkers.....	2.00
Foreman painter.....	2.50
Painters.....	\$1.50 to 2.00

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE AFFECTED.	LOCALITY.	Approximate Number of Work- people affected.	Date from which change took effect.	PARTICULARS OF CHANGE.
<i>Building—</i>				
Bricklayers and masons..	Winnipeg, Man ..	750	.....	Wages advanced from 62½ to 67½ cents per hour...
Carpenters.....	Montreal, Que....	200	July 20–24	Wages advanced from 30 to 35 cents an hour....
"	Montreal, Que....	110	Aug. 18	Wages advanced from 30 to 35 cents an hour....
"	Vancouver, B.C.	116	July 25	Wages advanced from \$4 to \$4.25 per day.....
Plasterers.....	Victoria, B.C....	60	Aug. 22	Wages advanced from \$5.50 to \$6 per day.....
" labourers.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	50	" 1	Wages advanced from 25 to 30 cents per hour....
Plumbers and steam-fitters.	Calgary, Alta....	25	July	Wages advanced from 55 to 57½ cents per hour....
Plumbers and steam-fitters.	Berlin, Ont.....	14	Aug.	Hours reduced.....
Plumbers and steam-fitters.	Edmonton, Alta..	70	Sept. 4	Wages advanced from 57½ to 60 cents per hour....
Structural iron workers..	Winnipeg, Man ..	300	July	Wages advanced from 40 to 50 cents per hour....
<i>Metal and shipbuilding trades—</i>				
Iron moulders.....	London, Ont.....	33	June Sept.	Hours reduced from 10 to 9 per day
"	Moncton, N.B. ..	50	July	Wages advanced twenty per cent., piece-work prices
"	Guelph, Ont.	85	July 17	Wages advanced from \$2.25 to \$3.00 per day for day workers, and from \$3.50 to \$3.70 per day average for piece workers.
Sheet metal workers....	Calgary, Alta....	65	July	Wages increased from 42½ to 45 cents per hour....
Shipbuilders and repairers.	Levis, Que.....	115	" 11	Wages increased twenty-five per cent. for permanent repairs and 25 cents per day on temporary work.
<i>Printing trades—</i>				
Linotype operators.....	Vancouver, B.C.	120	July 1	Wages advanced, day work.....
and newspaper printers				Wages advanced, night-work.....
<i>Food and tobacco preparation—</i>				
Brewery workers.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	34	July 1	Average wages increased from \$12 to \$13 per week
<i>Railway service—</i>				
Coach and locomotive carpenters.				Wages advanced from 33 to 36 cents per hour....
Freight carpenters.....				Wages advanced from 27 to 31 cents per hour....
Car inspectors.....				Wages advanced from 24 to 28 cents per hour....
Car repairers.....	Westfort, Ont. to			Wages advanced from 23½ to 26 cents per hour....
Car repairers' helpers....	Melville, Sask.,			Wages advanced from 20½ to 23½ cents per hour..
Car cleaners and washers	Grand Trunk			Wages advanced from 20 to 23 cents per hour....
Air brake cleaners.....	Pacific line.....			Wages advanced from 23 to 26 cents per hour....
Pipe fitters.....		215	Sept. 1	Wages advanced from 34 to 38 cents per hour....
Pipefitters' helpers.....				Wages advanced from 22 to 25 cents per hour....
Coach and locomotive painters.				Wages advanced from 32 to 35 cents per hour....

¹Including employes from Melville, Sask., to Edson, Alta.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES E., No. 30.

DURING JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1911, INCLUSIVE.

ESTIMATED RATE OF WAGES PER WEEK.		ESTIMATED HOURS OF LABOUR PER WEEK.		CHANGE IN WAGES PER HEAD PER WEEK.		CHANGE IN WORKING HOURS PER HEAD PER WEEK.		MANNER IN WHICH CHANGE WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.
Before change.	After change.	Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase	Decrease	
\$ 33.75	\$ 34.42½	54	51	\$.67½			3	Negotiations between contractors and men.
16.20	18.90	54	54	2.70				Increase granted following a strike.
16.20	18.90	54	54	2.70				
24.00	25.50	48	48	1.50				Increase granted following a strike.
33.00	36.00	48	48	3.00				At request of workmen.
13.50	15.00	54	50	1.50			4	Negotiations between contractors and unions.
24.20	25.30	44	44	1.10				Negotiations between employers and men.
15.00	15.00	60	55				5	Negotiations between employers and men.
27.60	28.80	48	48	1.20				At request of workmen.
21.60	27.00	54	54	5.40				Negotiations between employers and union.
		60	54				6	Change granted strikers from other shops.
16.50	18.00			1.50				On request of men.
21.00	22.20			1.20				
18.70	19.80	44	44	1.10				
								After a strike settled through friendly mediation of Department of Labour.
35.00	29.00	44	44	4.00				Negotiations between employers and union.
27.00	31.00	44	44	4.00				
12.00	13.00	60	60	1.00				Negotiations after formation of union.
19.80	\$ 21.60	60	60	\$ 1.80				
16.20	18.60	60	60	2.40				
14.40	16.80	60	60	2.40				
14.10	15.60	60	60	1.50				
12.30	14.10	60	60	1.80				
12.00	13.80	60	60	1.80				
13.80	15.60	60	60	1.80				
20.40	22.80	60	60	2.40				
13.20	15.00	60	60	1.80				
19.20	21.00	60	60	1.80				Carmen presented a schedule and after several interviews Company voluntarily granted increase.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE AFFECTED.	LOCALITY.	Approximate Number of Work- people affected.	Date from which change took effect.	PARTICULARS OF CHANGE.
Painters, brush hands...	Melville, Sask. to Edson, Alta., Grand Trunk Pacific line.		Sept. 1	Wages advanced from 22 to 25 cents per hour....
Freight painters.....				Wages advanced from 25 to 28 cents per hour....
Painters' helpers.....				Wages advanced from 20 to 23 cents per hour....
Truck and tender repair- ers				Wages advanced from 25 to 28 cents per hour....
Operator paint gun.....				Wages advanced from 22 to 25 cents per hour....
Car heating hand and lamp man.....				Wages advanced from 20 to 23 cents per hour....
Coach and locomotive carpenters.				Wages advanced from 33 to 38 cents per hour....
Freight carpenters.....				Wages advanced from 27 to 33 cents per hour....
Car inspectors.....				Wages advanced from 25 to 29 cents per hour....
Car repairers.....				Wages advanced from 23½ to 28 cents per hour....
Car repairers' helpers.....	Canadian Pacific Railway line.	over 8,000	Aug.	Wages advanced from 20½ to 25½ cents per hour....
Car cleaners and washers				Wages advanced from 20 to 24 cents per hour....
Air brake cleaners.....				Wages advanced from 23 to 28 cents per hour....
Pipe fitters.....				Wages advanced from 34 to 39 cents per hour....
Pipe fitters' helpers.....				Wages advanced from 22 to 27 cents per hour....
Coach and locomotive painters.				Wages advanced from 32 to 37 cents per hour....
Painters, brush hands...				Wages advanced from 22 to 27 cents per hour....
Freight painters.....				Wages advanced from 25 to 30 cents per hour....
Painters' helpers.....				Wages advanced from 20 to 25 cents per hour....
Truck & tender repairers				Wages advanced from 25 to 30 cents per hour....
Operator, paint gun.....	Intercolonial Railway line.	.....	July	Wages advanced from 22 to 27 cents per hour....
Car heating hand and lamp man.				Wages advanced from 20 to 25½ cents per hour....
Carmen.....	Montreal, Que....	2,500	July	Wages increased from eight to ten per cent
Machinists, boilermakers				Wages advanced \$5 per month.....
Moulders.	Montreal, Que....	2,500	July	Wages advanced one cent per hour.....
Checkers and freight fore- men.				Wages advanced one cent per hour.....
Street railway employés	Edmonton, Alta..	160	Aug.	Wages advanced to 60 cents per hour, and hours reduced.
<i>General transport—</i> Teamsters.....	Victoria, B.C....	75	July	Wages increased from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per day.....
<i>Civic employés—</i> Cement workers.....	Edmonton, Alta..	35	July	Wages advanced to different classes of employés.
Electrical Workers.....	Quebec, Que....	200	Aug.	Wages advanced from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day.....
Pavers, street repairers and drain diggers.	Toronto, Ont....	75 to 80	Sept.	Wages advanced 25 per cent.....
<i>Miscellaneous trades—</i> Stage carpenters and scene shifters.	Victoria, B.C....		9 Sept.	Wages increased from \$21 to \$24 per week for sick- men, and from \$28 to \$30 per week for leader.
Musicians.....			25	

¹Fifty-four hours, March to November; forty-eight hours, December to February.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES E., No. 30.

DURING JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1911, INCLUSIVE.

ESTIMATED RATE OF WAGES PER WEEK.		ESTIMATED HOURS OF LABOUR PER WEEK.		CHANGE IN WAGES PER HEAD PER WEEK.		CHANGE IN WORKING HOURS PER HEAD PER WEEK.		MANNER IN WHICH CHANGE WAS BROUGHT ABOUT
Before change.	After change.	Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase	Decrease	
13.20	15.00	60	60	1.80				
15.00	16.80	60	60	1.80				
12.00	13.80	60	60	1.80				
15.00	16.80	60	60	1.80				
13.20	15.00	60	60	1.80				
12.00	13.80	60	60	1.80				
19.80	22.80	60	60	3.00				
16.20	19.80	60	60	3.60				
15.00	17.40	60	60	2.40				
14.10	16.80	60	60	2.70				
12.30	15.30	60	60	3.00				
12.00	14.40	60	60	2.40				
13.80	16.80	60	60	3.00				Carmen presented a schedule and after several inter- views Company voluntarily granted increase.
20.40	23.40	60	60	3.00				
13.20	16.20	60	60	3.00				
19.20	22.20	60	60	3.00				
13.20	16.20	60	60	3.00				
15.00	18.00	60	60	3.00				
12.00	15.00	60	60	3.00				
15.00	18.00	60	60	3.00				
13.20	16.20	60	60	3.00				
12.00	15.30	60	60	3.30				
								Negotiations between Com- pany and men.
13.30, 14.14, 14.70, 14.70 15.40		70	70	.70				Voluntary concession.
								On request of men.
13.42	14.67	44 54-48	44 54-48	1.25				On request of men. Settled by Beard under the I.D.I. Act.
10.50	12.00	54	54	1.50				On request of men.
14-18	16-22	54	54	2. 4.				On request of men
21	24	36	36	3.00				Request of union.
28	30	36	36	2.00				

Sundays, holidays and night work, after six p.m., were paid at the rate of double time.

The increases in wages granted did not apply to foremen and blacksmiths.

Printing trades.—On July 1, about 120 linotype operators and newspaper printers were granted an advance in wages amounting to from \$25 to \$29 for day work and from \$27 to \$31 for night work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The only change reported in the trades of food and tobacco preparation was an advance in the average wages of brewery workers at Ottawa, Ont., from \$12 to \$13 per week.

Railway service.—On September 1, the wages of 215 carmen of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company employed in the shops from Westfort, Ont., to Edson, Alta., were granted an advance in wages ranging from \$1.80 to \$3.60 per day for the different classes of employés¹. In the month of August, over 8,000 carmen, boilermakers and moulders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company received an advance in wages amounting to from eight to ten per cent. In July, the checkers and freight foremen of the Intercolonial Railway were reported to have received an advance of \$5 per month. On July 1, the

wages of 2,500 employés of the Montreal Street Railway Company were voluntarily increased by one cent per hour from a scale of \$13.30, \$14. and \$14.70 per week to one of \$14, \$14.70 and \$15.

General transport.—During the month of August, 160 teamsters at Edmonton, Alta., were granted an increase in wages and a reduction in hours.

Civic employés.—In July, seventy-five cement workers at Victoria, B.C., received an advance in wages from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per day. On August 1, about 200 pavers, street repairers and drain diggers at Quebec, Que., were granted an advance from \$1.75 to \$2. per day.

On July 1, about thirty-five electrical workers employed by the Municipality of Edmonton, Alta., received an advance in wages under an agreement reached through the friendly offices of the Board appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.¹

Miscellaneous trades.—On September 5, from seventy-five to eighty stage carpenters and sceneshifters at Toronto, Ont., were granted an advance in wages from a scale of \$14-\$18 to a scale of \$16-\$22 per week. On September 25, nine musicians were granted an increase from \$21 to \$24 per week for sidemen, and from \$28 to \$30 per week for the leader.

¹For details as to the changes made see accompanying table.

¹See the *Labour Gazette* for August, page 142.

RESOLUTIONS BY LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Miners, Glace Bay.

THE Department received on November 3, from Mr. J. B. McLachlan, Glace Bay, N.S., Secretary Treasurer of District No. 26 United Mine Workers of America, a communication forwarding copy of a resolution which was stated to have been passed "at mass meeting of miners, employés of the Dominion Steel and Coal Company, held in the Dreamland Theatre, Glace Bay" on October 30. The terms of the resolution in question were as follows, viz.:

Whereas, according to press reports, but not yet officially stated, an alleged

wage agreement, covering two years is said to be entered into by John Moffatt, Stephen B. McNeil and the Dominion Coal Company, and

Whereas the great body of workmen have had no proposition made to them by the Dominion Coal Company, looking to any Agreement on wages and conditions. They have not, nor will they authorize any one to make any wage Agreement on their behalf for any period of time that does not carry with it a substantial increase in present rates, and submitted to all the employés for approval; and

Whereas the Association whose name

they use was voted out of existence on June 24, 1908, by its members; and

Whereas certain individuals failed to stand honourably by the decision of the majority and have since co-operated with the Company in efforts to deprive the workmen of their rights, and have violated every principle of labour unionism, which have caused progressive organized labour in Canada to go on record, condemning those men and repudiating them as Labour Unionists in any sense of the term, sentiments which this meeting heartily endorse; and

Whereas this meeting of the employés of the Dominion Coal Company believe that the Company and John Moffatt and Stephen B. McNeil have mutual interests to serve and pecuniary advantages to gain by binding the men over to wages which are greatly less than those paid to other mine workers in Canada, and altogether inadequate to meet the increasingly high cost of living.

Therefore, be it resolved that this meeting of the employés of the Dominion Coal Company place ourselves on record as absolutely refusing to be bound by any such proposed agreement, and pledge ourselves to co-operate with each other at the earliest convenient time to secure an increase of wages with better conditions of employment.

Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to the Minister of Labour, to the press, and the Dominion Coal Company.

Miner, Dominion No. 6.

The Department also received on November 7, from Mr. J. B. McLachlan, Glace Bay, N.S., Secretary Treasurer of District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America, copy of a resolution stated to have been passed "at a public meeting of miners, employés working the Dominion Coal Company No. 6 Colliery, held in the Orange Hall, Dominion No. 6, November 3." The terms of the resolution in question were as follows:—

Resolved that we, the employés working in the Dominion Coal Company's No. 6 mine, refuse to be bound by any

wage agreement for any period of time which does not carry with it a substantial increase on the present rates paid, and we pledge ourselves to co-operate with other employés of the Company to enforce an increase at the earliest possible opportunity.

We also endorse the resolution passed at the miners' meeting held in Glace Bay, October 30.

Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to the Dominion Coal Company, the Minister of Labour, and the press.

Miners, Sydney Mines.

The Department received from the Secretary of District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America, Glace Bay, N.S., copy of the following resolution passed at a mass meeting of miners held on the evening of November 9, in Sydney Mines, the miners attending this meeting being said to be employés of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company:

Whereas the abounding prosperity of the coal market, both in respect to the volume of trade done and price obtained, warrants the mine workers of Nova Scotia uniting their forces for the purpose of securing a share of that prosperity, and

Whereas the Dominion Coal Company and its paid henchmen, masquerading as trade unionists, are reported through the press to have signed an arrangement, binding the employés of that Company for two years to a rate of wages greatly lower than that paid other mine workers of the country;

Therefore, be it resolved, that this meeting of the miners of Sydney Mines recognize such an arrangement as nothing more than the work of paid betrayers of the working class and endorse the resolution passed by the miners of Glace Bay, October 30; and pledge them our active co-operation and support in enforcing a substantial increase to all mine workers of Nova Scotia at the earliest convenient time.

Be it further resolved that copies of this be sent to the Minister of Labour, the press, and Dominion Coal Company.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1911.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories' inspector of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 344 individual work people in Canada during the month of October, 1911, were reported to the Department of Labour. Of these, 101 were fatal and 243 resulted in serious injuries. In addition seven fatal accidents were reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the Department before October, 1911.

In the preceding month there were fifty-eight fatal and 122 non-fatal accidents reported, a total of 180, and in October, 1910, there were 115 fatal and 295 non-fatal accidents, a total of 390. The number of fatal accidents reported in October, 1911, was, therefore, forty-three more than in the preceding month, and fourteen less than in October, 1910. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in October, 1911, was 121 more than in the preceding month, and thirty-two less than in October, 1910. Altogether there were 164 industrial accidents reported in October, 1911, more than in the preceding month, and forty-six less than in the same month of the preceding year.

Of 275 returns received during the month giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, forty referred to persons under twenty-one years of age, 100 to persons between twenty-one and forty-five, and thirty-three to persons over forty-five; 102 persons were over twenty-one years of age, but their exact ages were not specified.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING OCTOBER 1911, BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	21	25	46
Fishing and hunting.....	1	.....	1
Lumbering.....	6	10	16
Mining.....	4	5	9
Building trades.....	10	39	49
Metal trades.....	5	38	43
Woodworking trades.....	.....	13	13
Printing trades.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing trades.....	.....	1	1
Textile trades.....	.....	1	1
Food and tobacco preparation.....	1	5	6
Leather trades.....	.....	1	1
Railway service.....	18	38	56
Railway construction.....	6	11	17
Navigation.....	2	3	5
General transport.....	9	23	32
Civic employes.....	1	6	7
Miscellaneous.....	11	10	21
Unskilled labour.....	6	14	20
Total.....	101	243	344

NATURE OF FATALITIES AND ACCIDENTS.

Four Men Killed in Explosives Factory.

The chief disaster of the month, causing the death of more than one workman, occurred on October 19, in the high explosives factory operated by Messrs. Curtis and Harvey, situated four miles from the village of Rigaud, Que., In this disaster four young men, employés of the above concern, were blown to atoms. The exact cause of the accident has not been ascertained.

Two Construction Hands Killed at Colwood, B.C.

In a premature blast which occurred on October 9, at Colwood, B.C., on the line of the Canadian Northern Railway, two railway construction hands were killed and five others badly injured. It was thought that the accident was due to a charge having been accidentally struck by a pick or shovel.

Two Construction Hands Killed at Kitsilas, B.C.

On October 24, two construction hands employed on the line of the Grand Trunk

Pacific Railway near Kitsilas, B.C., were buried alive in a mud slide which occurred in a mountain tunnel.

Two Men Buried in Cave-in at East Sherbrooke, Que.

On October 14, two men who were engaged in digging a trench for the purpose of laying water pipes were crushed to death beneath tons of earth and rock due to the sides of the trench they were excavating caving in.

Record by Industries and Groups of Trades.

A detailed record of the industrial accidents of the month, by industries and groups of trades, is as follows:—

Agriculture.—There were two fatal and twenty-five non-fatal accidents recorded during the month of October, 1911, as compared with seven fatal and five non-fatal accidents in September, and nineteen fatal and thirty-seven non-fatal accidents in October, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, five were caused by falls; five by kicks from horses; three to machinery; two each, to being gored by bulls, and struck by trains; and one each to a runaway, exposure, falling material, and a bursting emery wheel.

Fishing and hunting.—There was one fatality recorded during the month of October, compared with one non-fatal accident in the preceding month, and four fatal accidents in October, 1910. The fatality was due to the accidental discharge of a rifle.

Lumbering.—There were six fatal and ten non-fatal accidents recorded during the month of October, compared with five fatal and five non-fatal accidents in the preceding month and eight fatal and nine non-fatal accidents in October 1910. Of the fatal accidents, four were caused by falling trees, one to being crushed between cars and one by falling logs.

Mining.—There were four fatal and five non-fatal accidents recorded during October, compared with three fatal and six non-fatal in September, and ten fatal and nineteen non-fatal accidents in October, 1910. Of the fatal accidents,

one was due to a premature explosion one to a fall, one to a runaway load of mine timber and one to a runaway ore car.

Building trades.—There were ten fatal and thirty-nine non-fatal accidents recorded during October, as compared with six fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents in September, and six fatal and thirty-one non-fatal accidents in October, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, four were caused by falls, four to falling material, one each to the collapse of a scaffold, and electrocution.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—There were five fatal and thirty-eight non-fatal accidents recorded during October, as compared with three fatal and twenty-three non-fatal accidents in the preceding month, and six fatal and fifty-four non-fatal accidents in October, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, two were caused by electrocution, and one each to asphyxiation, falling material and a fall.

Woodworking trades.—There were thirteen non-fatal accidents recorded during October, compared with one fatal and eight non-fatal accidents in September, and twenty-five non-fatal accidents in October, 1910.

Printing and allied trades.—There were no accidents recorded during October, as compared with two non-fatal accidents in September, and one non-fatal accident in October, 1910.

Clothing.—There was one non-fatal accident reported during October, compared with one non-fatal accident in the preceding month, and none in October, 1910.

Textile.—There was one non-fatal accident recorded during October, compared with none in September, and four non-fatal during October, 1910.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There were one fatal and five non-fatal accidents recorded during October, as compared with one fatal and four non-fatal accidents during September, and two fatal and five non-fatal accidents during October, 1910. The fatality was caused by victim getting caught in belt of machinery.

Leather.—There was one non-fatal acci-

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES F., No. 97.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1911.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture—				
Farmer.....	Stirling, Ont.....	Oct. 1	1	Bursting emery wheel.
".....	Thamesford, Ont.....	" 10	1	Fell from ladder, picking apples.
".....	Rockwood, Ont.....	" 10	1	Kicked by a horse.
".....	Elphinstone, Man.....	" 27	1	Trampled and gored by a bull.
".....	La Prairie, Que.....	" 13	1	Gored by a bull.
".....	Erbsville, Ont.....	" 18	1	Kicked by a horse.
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 19	1	Struck by a train.
".....	Pembroke, Ont.....	" 11	2	Fell from load of lumber.
Farmer's son.....	Loggieville, N.B.....	" 3	1	Kicked by a horse.
".....	Goderich, Ont.....	" 31	1	In runaway, thrown from buggy.
".....	Streetsville, Ont.....	" 30	1	Struck by a train.
Farm hand.....	Virden, Man.....	" 17	1	By belt on gasoline engine.
".....	Pilot Mound, Ont.....	" 21	1	Crushed by separator.
".....	Casselman, Ont.....	" 10	1	Fell from wagon
".....	Sedley, Sask.....	" 27	1	Kicked by a horse.
Farmer.....	Strassburg, Sask.....	" 30	1	Thrown from buggy.
".....	North Dunwich, Ont.....	" 19	1	Crushed between separator and engine.
".....	Near Souris, Man.....	" 24	1	Exposure, frozen to death on prairie, horse ran away.
".....	Upton, Que.....	" 31	1	Kicked by a horse.
".....	Lindsay, Ont.....	" 25	1	Load of lumber fell.
Fishing and hunting—				
Hunter (Indian).....	Saanick, B.C.....	" 1	1	Accidental discharge of rifle.
Lumbering—				
Lumberman.....	East Kootenay, B.C.....	Oct. 3	1	Head crushed between logs on train.
".....	Otter Lake, Ont.....	" 6	1	Struck by pile of logs.
".....	North Bay, Ont.....	" 16	1	Tree fell
".....	Fort Caulonge, Que.....	" 4	1	Falling tree.
".....	Joliette, Que.....	" 23	1	Falling tree.
".....	St. Paulin, Que.....	" 20	1	Falling tree.
Mining—				
Prospector.....	Hope Summit.....	" 9	1	Killed by dynamite.
Miner.....	Rossland, B.C.....	" 9	1	Fell down shaft.
".....	Westville, N.S.....	" 14	1	Struck by load of timber.
".....	Glacé Bay, N.S.....	" 19	1	Crushed under a runaway car.
Building trades—				
Painter.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 19	1	Scaffold collapsed; fell 40 feet.
Structural iron worker.....	Niagara Canyon, B.C.....	" 21	1	Struck by girder.
".....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 16	1	Fell from a roof (50 feet).
Roofer.....	Arthabasca, Que.....	" 19	1	Fell from roof.
Hoist operator.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 4	1	Electrocuted; derrick came into con- tact with live wires.
Builders' labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 23	1	Struck by falling stone.
".....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 16	1	Fell 80 feet down elevator shaft
".....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 31	1	Crushed by falling stone.
".....	St. Thimothee, Que.....	" 14	1	Struck by falling derrick.
".....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 25	1	Fell from scaffold.
Metal, Engineering, and shipbuilding trades—				
Electrician.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 19	1	Electrocuted.
Lineman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 20	1	Electrocuted.
Ship carpenter.....	Levis, Que.....	" 25	1	Fell from a scaffold.
Labourer (steel plant).....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 10	1	Struck on head by a falling brick.
".....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 14	1	Asphyxiated in a man hole

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES F., No. 7

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1911.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Food and tobacco preparation—</i>				
Dairy employé.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 22	1	Caught in belting of machinery.
<i>Railway service—</i>				
Bridge and building				
Master.....	Chambord Junction, Que.....	" 11	1	Struck by train while riding on motor car.
Engineer.....	Portage La Prairie, Man.....	" 15	1	Train struck herd of cattle, and was derailed.
Fireman.....	Gypsumville, Man.....	" 14	1	Collision of switch engine and van.
".....	London, Ont.....	" 24	1	Struck by switch engine.
".....	Wessex, Alta.....	" 31	1	In collision.
".....	Sackville, N.B.....	" 30	1	In collision.
Brakeman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 1	1	Run over by train.
".....	Guelph, Ont.....	" 13	1	Crushed between cars
".....	Dunmore, Sask.....	" 20	1	Foot caught in switch, and run over.
".....	Verdun, Que.....	" 19	1	Run over by train.
".....	London, Ont.....	" 24	1	Run over by yard engine.
".....	Chatham Junction, N.B.....	" 26	1	Crushed between cars.
Switchman.....	Moosejaw, Sask.....	" 19	1	Run over and died of injuries.
".....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 24	1	Thrown from top of cars, run over.
Baggageman (station)	Lacombe, Alta.....	" 14	1	Explosion of chemicals in a trunk.
Signalman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 3	1	Struck by light engine.
Sectionman.....	Bedford, N.S.....	" 3	1	Struck by train.
Labourer (shops)....	West Toronto, Ont.....	" 24	1	Struck by front plate of locomotive.
<i>Railway construction—</i>				
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 10	1	Struck by train.
".....	Colwood, B.C.....	" 9	2	By a premature blast.
".....	Salvador, Sask.....	" 25	1	Fell under train.
".....	Kitsilas, B.C.....	" 24	2	Buried in mud slide in tunnel.
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Deckhand.....	Midland, Ont.....	" 22	1	Drowned, tripped on tow line.
Pilot.....	Frankford, Ont.....	" 24	1	Fall from embankment of Trent canal.
<i>General transport—</i>				
Teamster.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 14	1	Thrown from wagon, and neck broken.
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 24	1	Fell from wagon, and run over.
".....	Richmond, Que.....	" 19	1	Struck by a train.
".....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 14	1	Thrown against iron fountain.
Longshoreman.....	Warton, Ont.....	" 16	1	Drowned.
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 26	1	Drowned, fell off gangway.
".....	Quebec, Que.....	" 5	1	Drowned, knocked into water.
".....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	" 31	1	Drowned, fell overboard.
Teamster.....	Stettler, Alta.....	" 24	1	Fell off wagon, and run over.
<i>Civic employes—</i>				
Fireman.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 3	1	Pinned under debris of burned fire station.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Steam driller.....	Port McNicoll, Ont.....	" 4	1	Dynamite exploded in the hand of victim.
Quarry hand.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 13	1	Died of injuries received at quarry.
Well diggers.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	" 16	2	Trench caved-in
Elevator employé.....	Goderich, Ont.....	" 14	1	Struck by iron bar.
Employés (powder				
factory).....	Rigaud, Que.....	" 19	4	Explosion in mixing building of plant.
Well digger.....	Kerroberh, Sask.....	" 16	1	Overcome by gas and fell to bottom of well.
Mechanic in papermill	St. Catharines, Ont.....	" 25	1	Body crushed in machinery.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES F., No. 97.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1911.

Trade or Industry.	Locality	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Unskilled labour—</i>				
Labourer.....	Campbellford, Ont.....	" 3	1	Asphyxiated, in a cave-in.
"	Aylmer, Que.....	" 19	1	Collapse of green house roof.
"	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 19	1	Drowned, while unloading sand from a barge.
Caisson worker.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 23	1	Fell 70 feet.
Labourer.....	West Toronto, Ont.....	" 27	1	Crushed between cars taking a short cut to work.
"	Mimico, Ont.....	" 28	1	Run over by train.

FATAL ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN THE PREVIOUS MONTH, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN OCTOBER, 1911.

Brakeman.....	Joliette, Que.....	Sept. 30	1	Run over by train.
Boat pilot.....	Valleyfield, Que.....	" 30	1	Fell overboard and drowned.
Electrician.....	St. Henry, Que.....	" 30	1	Electrocuted in steel works.
Employé powder factory	Belocil.....	" 23	1	Died October 7, from injuries received in explosion of powder factory.
Farmers.....	Thetis Island, B.C.....	" 25	3	Drowned, boat capsized.

[—¹See October issue of the *Labour Gazette* in which, through a typographical error the number of fatalities was reported as twenty-one, instead of two, which with the above brings the death list to three.

dent recorded during October, compared with one non-fatal accident in September, and one non-fatal accident in October, 1910.

Railway service.—There were eighteen fatal and thirty-eight non-fatal accidents recorded during October, as compared with eleven fatal and fourteen non-fatal accidents during September, and twenty fatal and twenty-six non-fatal accidents during October, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, six were caused by victims being run over, four to collisions, three to getting struck by trains, two to crushing between cars, and one each to derailment, explosion and falling material.

Railway construction.—There were six fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents recorded during October, as compared with three fatal and four non-fatal accidents in September, and none in October, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, two were caused by premature explosions, two to suffocation in a cave-in, and one each to run over by train and struck by train.

Navigation.—There were two fatal and

three non-fatal accidents recorded during October, as compared with four fatal and two non-fatal accidents in September, and nine fatal and six non-fatal in October, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, two were caused by drowning, and one to a fall and one to falling material.

General transport.—There were nine fatal and twenty-three non-fatal accidents recorded during October, as compared with two fatal and nine non-fatal during September, and ten fatal and eighteen non-fatal accidents in October, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, four were caused by drowning, three to falls from vehicles, and one each to run over, struck by a train and falling material.

Civic employés.—There were one fatal and six non-fatal accidents recorded during October, as compared with one non-fatal accident in September, and one fatal and twelve non-fatal during October, 1910. The fatality was caused by the collapse of a burning building.

Miscellaneous.—There were eleven fatal and ten non-fatal accidents recorded

during the month of October, as compared with nine fatal and nine non-fatal accidents in September, and thirteen fatal and nine non-fatal accidents during October, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, six were caused by explosions, two to suffocation in a cave-in, and one each to asphyxiation and machinery.

Unskilled labour.—There were six fatal

and fourteen non-fatal accidents recorded during the month of October, as compared with three fatal and ten non-fatal accidents in September, and seven fatal and eighteen non-fatal accidents during October, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, one each was due to asphyxiation, fall of roof, drowning, fall, crushed between cars, and run over by a train.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1911.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Railways and Canals, and the Department of Marine and Fisheries which has received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

PUBLIC WHARF, NORWAY BAY, QUE.

Public wharf, Norway, Bay, Que.
Name of contractors, John and Thomas Moran, of Arnprior, Ont. Date of contract, October 7, 1911. Amount of contract, \$10,040.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.80
Masons.....	3.50
Carpenters.....	2.00
Boat runner.....	2.00
Fireman.....	1.75
Millers.....	1.75
Powderman.....	2.00
Blacksmiths.....	2.25
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.75
Quarrymen.....	1.75
Ordinary labourers.....	1.60
Driver, one horse and cart..	2.50
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	4.00

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 8 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.25
" mixing concrete.....	2.50
" laying concrete.....	2.50
" stone crusher.....	2.50
Carpenters.....	2.50
Blacksmiths.....	2.50
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	2.00
Engineman for pile-driver..	2.50
Powderman.....	2.25
Quarrymen.....	2.00
Ordinary labourers.....	2.00
Driver, one horse and cart..	2.50
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	4.00

CLOAK ROOM, RIDEAU HALL, OTTAWA, ONT.

Cloak room, Rideau Hall, Ottawa, Ont.
Name of contractor, A. G. Marshall, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 17, 1911. Amount of contract, \$26,484.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Stonecutters.....	\$.44 per hr., 8 hrs. p. day
Bricklayers.....	.52 " 8 "
Masons.....	.52 " 8 "
Carpenters.....	.30 " 9 "
Plasterers.....	.42 " 9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	.30 " 9 "
Plumbers.....	.39 " 9 "
Steamfitters.....	.39 " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	.35 " 9 "
Structural iron workers.....	.35 " 9 "
Electrical workers.....	.27 " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	.28 " 8 "
Ordinary labourers.....	.20 " 9 "
Driver, one horse and cart..	.35 " 9 "
Driver, team and wagon....	.45 " 9 "
Lathers.....	1.75 per M.

RENEWAL AND RECONSTRUCTION OF WHARVES, KINGSTON, ONT.

Renewal and reconstruction of superstructure of wharves, &c., Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. Names of contractors, Gowan and Whitney, Brockville, Ont. Date of contract, October 10, 1911. Amount of contract, \$15,909.70.

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department, and which received the signatures of

both parties to them during the month of October, 1911, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the "Fair Wages Schedule" inserted in the contract.

BUILDING OF THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY'S LINE.

From Michipicoten Harbour, Lake Superior, towards the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, not exceeding 25 miles. Date of subsidy agreement, October 21, 1911. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile. Railway Company, The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Stonecutters.....	\$3.50
Masons.....	3.50
Carpenters.....	2.25
Quarrymen.....	1.75
Rock drillers (hand).....	2.00
Rock drillers (steam).....	2.25
Blasters.....	2.00
Tracklayers.....	1.50
Labourers.....	1.50
Blacksmiths.....	2.25
" helpers.....	1.75
Steam shovel engineer.....	3.50
" craneman.....	3.00
" fireman.....	1.75
Locomotive engineer.....	3.00
Locomotive brakeman.....	1.75
Locomotive fireman.....	1.75
Steam derrick engineer.....	2.50
Steam derrick fireman.....	1.75
Driver, one horse and cart.....	3.00
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	4.00

BUILDING OF THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY'S LINE.

From Sault Ste. Marie to a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway between White River and Dalton stations in the district of Algoma, not exceeding 200 miles. Date of subsidy agreement, October 21, 1911. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile. Railway Company, The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Stonecutters.....	\$3.50
Masons.....	3.50
Carpenters.....	2.25
Quarrymen.....	1.75
Rock drillers (hand).....	2.00
Rock drillers (steam).....	2.25
Blasters.....	2900
Tracklayers.....	1.50
Labourers.....	1.50
Blacksmiths.....	2.25
" helpers.....	1.75
Steam shovel engineer.....	3.50
" craneman.....	3.00
" fireman.....	1.75
Locomotive engineer.....	3.00
" brakeman ½.....	1.75
" fireman.....	1.75
Steam derrick engineer.....	2.50
" fireman.....	1.75
Driver, one horse and cart.....	3.00
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	4.00

CONSTRUCTION OF SUPERSTRUCTURE OF LIFT BRIDGE OVER LACHINE CANAL AT ST. PIERRE-AUX-LIENS (ROCKFIELD).

Construction of substructure of Lift Bridge over Lachine Canal at St. Pierre-aux-Liens (Rockfield). Date of contract, October 5, 1911. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, Haney, Quinlan & Robertson, of Montreal.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Steam drillers.....	\$.25 per hr., 10 hrs. p. day
Carpenters.....	.35 " 9 " "
Labourers.....	.20 " 10 " "
Timekeeper.....	.20 " 10 " "
Hoisting engine fireman.....	.22½ " 10 " "
Hand drillers.....	.22½ " 10 " "
Carpenters' helpers.....	.25 " 9 " "
Blacksmiths.....	.30 " 9 " "
Hoisting engine driver.....	.30 " 10 " "
Watchman.....	.17½ " 10 " "
Carpenter foreman.....	.40 " 9 " "
Concrete foreman.....	.25 " 10 " "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	.22 " 9 " "
Driver, one horse and cart.....	.30 " 10 " "
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	.50 " 10 " "

ERECTION OF ADDITION TO ENGINE HOUSE AND ENLARGING POWER HOUSE AT STELLARTON, NOVA SCOTIA, INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY.

Erection of addition to Engine house and enlarging power house at Stellarton, Nova Scotia, Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, October 26, 1911.

Amount of contract, \$23,500. Contractors, Falconer & McDonald, of Halifax, N.S.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
General foreman.....	No special rate.
Foreman mason.....	\$4.00
Foreman carpenter.....	3.00
Stonecutters.....	3.50
Masons.....	3.50
Concrete mixers.....	1.50
Bricklayers.....	4.00
Carpenters.....	2.25
Builders' labourers.....	1.75
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Blacksmiths.....	2.25
Structural steel workers.....	3.30
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	2.50
Boilermakers.....	2.50
Roofers (pitch and gravel).....	2.00
Electric wiremen.....	2.00
Painters and glaziers.....	2.00
Steam derrick engineer.....	2.50
Steam derrick fireman.....	1.75
Driver, one horse and cart.....	2.75
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	4.00
Timekeeper.....	2.00
Watchman.....	1.50
Water boy.....	.75

ERECTION OF FREIGHT SHED AND EXTENSION TO WHARF AT SUMMERSIDE, P.E.-I., PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

Erection of freight shed and extension to wharf at Summerside, P.E.I., Prince Edward Island Railway. Date of contract, October 26, 1911. Amount of contract, \$8,997. Contractors, M. F. Schurman Company, Limited, of Summerside, P.E.-I.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.25
Carpenters.....	1.75
Wharf builders.....	1.75
Painters and glaziers.....	1.75
Builders' labourers.....	1.50
Common labourers.....	1.25
Driver, one horse and cart.....	2.50
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	3.50
Engineer of pile driver.....	1.75
Fireman of pile driver.....	1.50

²CONSTRUCTION OF REINFORCED CEMENT CONCRETE PIER AND SHED AT DEEP WATER TERMINUS OF THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY AT HALIFAX, N.S.

Construction of reinforced cement concrete pier and shed at Deep Water

Terminus of the Intercolonial Railway at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, September 25, 1911. Amount of contract, \$914,662. Contractors, The Nova Scotia Construction Company, Limited.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Ordinary labourers.....	\$ 1.53 per day, 9 hours.
Builders' labourers.....	1.75 " 9 "
Structural iron workers.....	3.15 " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	2.25 " 9 "
Riveters.....	3.15 " 9 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 9 "
Machinists.....	2.50 " 9 "
Carpenters.....	2.70 " 9 "
Painters.....	2.25 " 9 "
Plasterers.....	3.25 " 9 "
Cement finishers.....	2.50 " 9 "
Teamsters (not including teams).....	1.53 " 9 "
Teams (not including teamsters).....	No information.
Teamsters and teams.....	No information.
Carters (not including carts).....	No information.
Carts (not including carters).....	No information.
Carters and carts.....	No information.
Driver, one horse and cart.....	2.50 per day, 9 hours.
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	4.50 " 9 "
Engineman for steam winches.....	2.25 " 9 "
Pile drivers.....	1.75 " 9 "
Concrete mixers.....	1.75 " 9 "
Tug captain.....	70.00 per mo. and board.
Tug engineer.....	60.00 " " "
Tug deckhands.....	35.00 " " "
Tug cooks.....	30.00 " " "
Dredge captain.....	125.00 " " "
Dredge runners.....	100.00 " " "
Dredge craneman.....	85.00 " " "
Dredge deckhands.....	35.00 " " "
Derrick engineer.....	2.50 per day, 9 hours.
Foreman.....	No special rate.
Timekeeper.....	2.00 per day, 9 hours.

²Not included in last month's report.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which received the signature of both parties during the month of October, 1911, together with the Fair Wages schedules attached thereto.

REINFORCED CONCRETE TOWER, DOUBLE DWELLING AND OUTBUILDINGS, OILSHED, BOATHOUSE AND WHARF AT ILE PARISIENNE, LAKE SUPERIOR, ONT.

The construction of a reinforced concrete tower, double dwelling and outbuild-

ings, oilshed, boathouse and wharf at Ile Parisienne, Lake Superior, Ont. Name of Contractor, Wm. Fryer, architect and builder, of Collingwood. Amount of contract, \$14,650. Date of contract, August 29, 1911.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters.....	\$2.00
Painters.....	2.00
Bricklayers.....	4.00
Masons.....	3.50

WOODEN BUNGALOW AT RICHIBUCTO LIFE SAVING STATION, N.B.

The construction of a wooden bungalow at Richibucto Life Saving Station, N.B. Name of contractor, James Legooof, of Richibucto, N.S. Amount of contract, \$1,190. Date of contract, September 29, 1911.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters.....	\$1.75
Painters.....	1.75
Labourers.....	1.25

WOODEN LIGHTHOUSE TOWER AT KIDSTON ISLAND, BRAS D'OR LAKES, CAPE BRETON COUNTY, N.S.

The construction of a wooden lighthouse tower at Kidston Island, Bras d'Or Lakes, Cape Breton County, N.S. Name of contractor, Lawrence Mury, of West Arichat, N.S. Amount of contract, \$997. Date of contract September 13, 1911.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters.....	\$2.00
Painters.....	2.00
Bricklayers.....	4.00
Masons.....	3.50
Labourers.....	1.50

WOODEN LIGHTHOUSE TOWER AT MAN OF WAR POINT, BRAS D'OR LAKES, COUNTY OF CAPE BRETON, N.S.

The construction of a wooden lighthouse tower at Man of War Point, Bras d'Or Lakes, County of Cape Breton, N.S. Name of Contractor, P. L. McFarlane, of Baddeck, N.S. Amount of contract, \$974. Date of contract, September 22, 1911.

Post Office Department.

During the month of October orders were given by the Port Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the regulations for the suppression of the Sweating System, and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type, and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 438.18
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps.....	59.00
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads.....	644.87
Supplying mail bags.....	8,605.70
Repairing mail bags.....	1,997.21
Making and repairing Post Office Scales....	251.00
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	9,628.05
Repairing portable letter boxes, parcel receptacles, railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes and street letter boxes.....	225.40
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	168.80
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	485.30

MINING CONDITIONS IN ONTARIO.

THE report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines which has recently been issued shows an increase of over nineteen per cent. in mineral production during the year 1910, as compared with the previous year, the mineral value of mineral production having amounted to \$32,981,375 in 1909, and \$39,313,895 in 1910. The following table contains a summary

of the mineral production for 1910, giving the quantity and value of the various products, as well as the number of employes, and the total amount of wages paid. There figures have reference only to the mines and plants actually engaged in the work of production, and do not include labour and wages in casual or preliminary work.

TABLE I.—MINERAL PRODUCTION OF ONTARIO, 1910.

Product.	Quantity.	Value.	Employés.	Wages.
Metallic:				
Gold.....ounces	3,619	\$68,498	319	\$257,411
Silver....."	30,651,417	15,481,322	3,317	2,973,772
Cobalt.....tons	1,098	54,699	2,210	1,723,365
Nickel....."	19,140	4,005,961		
Copper....."	9,630	1,374,103		
Iron ore....."	230,656	513,721	561	315,537
Pig iron....."	447,351	6,975,418	2,120	1,484,233
Zinc ore....."	576	5,760	23	7,400
.....		28,479,482	8,550	6,761,718
Less Ontario iron ore (143,284 tons) smelted into pig iron.....		317,804		
Net metallic production.....		28,161,678		
Non-metallic:				
Actinolite.....	32	320		
Arsenic, refined.....tons	1,524	70,709		
" crude....."	3,373			
Brick, common.....No.	304,988,000	2,374,287	3,262	1,234,855
Tile, drain....."	21,028,000	318,456	297	188,896
Brick, unpressed....."	44,204,295	458,596		
" paving....."	3,799,05	70,648		
Building and crushed stone.....		761,126	876	364,914
Calcium carbide.....tons	3,072	184,323	56	37,630
Cement, Portland.....bbl.	2,471,837	3,144,343	1,233	713,550
Corundum.....tons	1,870	171,994	201	100,945
Feldspar....."	16,374	47,518	107	3,901
Fluorspar....."	2	15	5	327
Graphite....."	992	55,637	70	40,687
Gypsum....."	10,043	17,825	52	5,062
Iron pyrites....."	33,812	98,353	227	117,191
Lime.....bush.	2,889,235	474,531	400	177,975
Mica.....tons	513	85,294	128	47,162
Natural gas.....		1,491,239	186	118,785
Peat.....tons	851	1,284	29	3,500
Petroleum.....Imp. gal.	11,004,357	368,153	428	280,485
Pottery.....		51,485	40	16,878
Quartz.....tons	90,685	87,424	92	49,382
Salt....."	84,071	414,978	202	114,056
Sewer pipe.....		357,087	210	110,016
Talc.....tons	5,824	46,592	37	15,252
.....		11,152,217	8,138	3,770,539
Add metallic production.....		28,161,678	8,550	6,761,718
Total production.....		39,313,895	16,688	10,532,257

The mineral production of the whole Dominion is given by the Department of Mines in its preliminary report for 1910, at \$105,040,958, and the output for Ontario is, therefore, nearly forty-one per cent. of the whole. Compared with 1909, the chief features were the increases in the production of silver, which amounted to \$3,016,600, and of nickel, which amounted to \$1,215,163, and pig iron amounting to \$673,890.

An interesting section of the report deals with the mining accidents which occurred in Ontario during 1910. The total number of serious accidents in the mines of Ontario reported to the Bureau of Mines was 107, resulting in forty-eight men killed and sixty-seven injured. Of these accidents sixty-nine occurred below ground, and thirty-eight above ground. The fatal accidents took place at mines operated by thirty-four different companies. Of the forty-eight fatalities, 14.6 resulted from falls of ground; 16.6 from shaft accidents; 20.8 per cent. from explosives; 8.4 per cent. from miscellaneous causes underground, and 39.6 per cent. from accidents on the surface. In discussing the causes of the accidents, it is stated that the mining companies in the initial stage of development work on their properties are often more negligent than after the mines have begun

production. The matters in which negligence is most often shown and which have resulted in many serious and fatal accidents are as follows:—

1. The erection and maintenance of approved thawing houses.
2. Guards for shaft openings.
3. Guards for dangerous machinery.
4. Leaving loose powder in underground workings.
5. Maintaining auxiliary ladders in the shaft while sinking.
6. Reporting of careless practices by the workmen.
7. Drilling and picking into old bottoms of holes that have been blasted.
8. Guarding and proper insulation of electric wires and apparatus.

For the prevention of accidents, the need of appointing technically trained men in charge of mines is pointed out, for by such means a greater efficiency from all workmen will be obtained through a better organization of work, and increased efficiency means a more intelligent class of workmen, and a lower accident rate.

Among the other subjects discussed in the annual report are, silver in the Thunder Bay district; the Sturgeon Lake goldfield; gold fields of Lake of the Woods, Manitou and Dryden; Vermillion lake pyrite deposits; iron and lignite in the Mattagami basin; the salt industry of Ontario, the mining law of Ontario, and the Laurentian system. A number of maps and plans accompanied the report.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during March, 1911.

DOMINION REPORTS.

Public Accounts.

Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1911; Pages 210. Price 15 cents.

THE report on the Public Accounts of Canada for the last fiscal year shows that the receipts on account of consolidated fund amounted to \$117,780,409.78, and expenditure to \$87,774,198.32, leaving a surplus of \$30,006,211.46. The capital expenditure amounted to

\$35,022,430.29, and there was an increase in the National Debt of \$3,773,505.70, which at the close of the fiscal year was \$340,042,052.03. The principal expenditures were: \$23,487,986.19 on the National Transcontinental Railway; \$7,364,977.19 on other railways, canals and public works, of which amount \$2,349,474.49 were spent on canals. Railway subsidies were paid to the amount of \$1,284,892.04, and the sum of \$1,597,663.48 on account of bounties. At the close of the fiscal year, the balance to the credit of depositors in the Government savings banks amounted to \$58,094,331.03, a decrease of \$169,898.87 compared with the balance held on March 31, 1910.

The Dairying Industry.

Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1911. Pages 141.

The report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911 is divided into four parts: Part I. Dairying; Part II. Extension of Markets; Part III. Fruit; and Part IV. Cold Storage.

With respect to the dairying industry it is stated that the season of 1910 did not show any marked features. Notwithstanding a continued increase in the home consumption of dairy products, and the somewhat lower price for cheese, there was an increase in the total value of exports for the fiscal year, as compared with the preceding year, the value of exports being \$23,159,336 in 1909-10 and \$23,709,014 in 1910-11. There was a very large increase in the export of cream to the United States and the total value of dairy products exported to that country increased from \$445,295 in 1909-10 to \$1,893,615 in 1910-11. There was an increased demand for casein, and the price has risen sufficiently to make it a profitable by-product of the separator creamery.

The apple crop in 1910, except in British Columbia, was the smallest in several years, and high prices prevailed. There were sixty convictions for illegal marking and packing of fruit in 1910, compared with 216 in 1909. Trial shipments of peaches were made to Great Britain and they arrived in excellent condition, and netted the growers about three times as much as they could obtain in the local markets, after deducting all expenses incurred by the Department. The quantity of tender fruit exported in 1910 greatly exceeded that of any previous year.

QUEBEC REPORT.

Mining Operations in Quebec.

Report on Mining Operations in the Province of Quebec during 1910. King's Printer: Quebec, 1911. Pages 104.

The report on Mining Operations in the Province of Quebec gives the total value

of mineral production for 1910 as \$7,323,281, compared with \$5,552,062 in the previous year. The shipments of asbestos increased from 63,965 tons in 1909 to 80,605 tons in 1910. The production, however, showed a still greater increase as the stock on hand on December 31, 1910, amounted to 41,159 tons. There was great activity in asbestos mining during the first seven months of the year, but the demand did not keep pace with the output, and towards the end of the year several mines discontinued operations temporarily. There was a marked increase in the shipments of mica, the value in 1910 amounting to \$58,668, against \$27,034 in the preceding year. The statistics of mica production since 1899 show very great fluctuations, the greatest quantity having been produced in 1907 when the value of that year's production amounted to \$223,878, while, in 1909 the value was the lowest in the last twelve years. Large increases were shown in the production of building materials and clay products, compared with 1909, brick showing an increase of fifty-five per cent., lime over 200 per cent., garnite ninety per cent., marble sixteen per cent., limestone ten per cent., and cement forty-eight per cent. These large increases, however, are said to be in a measure due to the fact that more complete returns were received at the Mine's Branch than in the previous year, when such returns were received for the first time from producers.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Workmen's Compensation.

Statistics of Compensation and of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during the year 1910. London: Wyman and Sons, Limited, 1911. Pages 67. Price 6½ d.

In the statistics of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Employers' Liability Act during 1910, particulars are given with reference to seven groups of industries: mines; quarries; railways; factories; harbours and docks, constructional works; and shipping. In these industries the number of employers included in the returns

was 134,820, and the number of employes coming within the provisions of the Compensation Act of 1906, was over seven millions, of whom nearly five millions came under the heading of factories. The total amount of compensation paid under the Act in these industries during the year, was £2,700,325, as compared with £2,274,238 during the previous year, but it was estimated that, adding the costs of management, commission, legal and medical expenses, the total charge borne by these industries probably amounted to £4,000,000.

The average charge for compensation, taking all the industries together, was 7s. 8d. per person employed. It was lowest in the case of persons employed in factories, being only 4s. 3d., per head, and it was highest in docks where it amounted to 20s. 6d., per head and in mines where it was 20s., 2d. In the coal mining industry the charge was about 9d. per ton of coal raised. During 1910, compensation was paid in 3,510 cases of death, and 378,340 cases of disablement. The average payment in case of death was £153, and in each case of disablement £4. These figures included, in addition to accidents, twenty-four cases of the various industrial diseases that come under the Act. Compensation was paid in thirty-six cases of death from disease, and 4,438 cases of disablement. Of these cases, 85.2 per cent. occurred in the mining industry, and of the remainder, 519 were cases of lead poisoning. Only a very small proportion of the claims under the Act became a subject for litigation. The total number of original claims for compensation, finally settled by the courts in England and Wales was only 3,862. In Scotland the number was 486, and in Ireland 868. Of these 5,006 cases settled judicially under the Act in the United Kingdom, the decision was in favour of the applicant: that is, the workman, in 3,938 cases or 78.6 per cent. Only 217 cases were brought into court under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, being a reduction from 604 in 1907, 406 in 1908, 298 in 1909. These figures show a tendency of the remedy provided by the older Act

to fall into disuse since the Act of 1906 came into full operation.

Strikes and Lockouts in Great Britain.

Report on Strikes and Lockouts and on Conciliation and Arbitration Boards in the United Kingdom in 1910, with Comparative Statistics for 1901-1909. London: Darling and Son, 1911, pages 136. Price 6½ d.

In a report of the British Board of Trade on Strikes and Lockouts, it is stated there were 515,165 workpeople involved in disputes which commenced during 1910, the highest number since 1893, while the aggregate duration of the disputes in progress during the year amounted to 9,894,831 working days and has been exceeded on only four occasions during the last eighteen years. The high figures in 1910 were caused by great disputes in the coal trade of Northumberland, Durham and South Wales; in the shipbuilding industry in the north of England and in Scotland, and in the cotton-spinning industry of Lancashire and Cheshire. These five disputes alone, affected 265,100 workpeople, and caused a loss of over six and one half million working days. Thirty per cent. of the workpeople directly affected in 1910, were involved in disputes as to the employment of particular classes or persons, and twenty-four per cent. as to hours of labour, these percentages being exceptionally high. Questions of wages involved only twenty per cent. of the workpeople directly affected. With regard to the results of the disputes, compromises were arranged for about two-thirds of the total number of workpeople, and of the remainder that were settled about half of the workpeople were successful and half unsuccessful.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Employment of Women in the Metal Trades.

Report on Condition of Woman and Child Wage-earners in the United States in nineteen volumes. Vol. XI: Employment of Women in the Metal Trades. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1911. Pages 107.

The eleventh volume of the report on Women and Child Wage-earners in the

United States deals with the employment of women in the Metal Trades. For the purpose of the report, information was secured from 246 establishments in the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. The investigation also included paper-box factories, since similar machines are used in them as are used in the metal industries, and also many of the metal manufacturers make their own boxes. In the 246 establishments investigated, there were 23,542 female employes under sixteen years of age. The female employes included 287 per cent. of the total number of the more important metal working industries. The largest proportion of women was found in jewellery establishments.

The report contains a summary of the laws affecting the conditions of employment of women and children. This includes divisions as to the age limit, hours of labour, operation of elevators and machines, the provision of seats for females, exhausts and fans on buffing and grinding wheels, and for dusty occupations, and provisions as to ventilation, light, and sanitation. An account is given of the general factory conditions, with a description of the individual industries, and the dangers of industrial employment, with statistics of accidents in the metal trades. The following conclusions with regard to accidents in the metal trades are drawn:

1. The hazard to women in these industries is distinct and considerable.
2. When men and women work at the same task, its dangers menace the women much more seriously.
3. The employments of children have in general only those dangers common to all factory work. Their employment at dangerous tasks is scarce and seems to be decreasing.
4. Negligence of the worker, as a cause of accident, has been greatly over emphasized.
5. The accidents of most frequent occurrence are largely preventable.

Railway Wages in the United States.

Bureau of Railway Economics. Railway Wage Increases for the Year ending June 30, 1911. Retrenchment in the Railway Labour Force in 1911. Bulletin Number 17, Washington, D.C., 1911.

The Bureau of Railway Economics of the United States has issued in Bulletin Number 17, a summary of the estimates made by ten railway systems of the United States as to the increase in their wage bill for the fiscal year of 1911, as compared with 1910. The railways furnishing statistics represented an operated railway mileage of 47,500 miles. The estimates included only such increases as were due to increased rates of pay, excluding those due to enlargement in labour force. The records of the Bureau, however, showed that on five miles in every six of operated railway mileage of the United States, a smaller force was employed in 1911 than in 1910. The returns covering sixty per cent. of the total operated mileage showed a decrease in the total employes from 1,069,570 on June 30, 1910, to 987,790 in 1911. Wages paid out in 1910, by the ten railway systems furnishing returns, amounted to \$300,527,000, while the estimated wage bill for 1911 computed for the same force of employes as in 1910, is \$315,163,000, an increase of \$14,636,000 or 4.87 per cent. The increase in wages represented an advance of 6.4 per cent. for trainmen; 3.16 per cent. for stationmen; 5.58 per cent. for shopmen; 2.18 per cent. for trackmen, and 4.88 per cent., for telegraph operators and dispatchers.

OTHER REPORT RECEIVED.

Canada.—Report of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization. Third Session. Eleventh Parliament, 1910-11. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1911.

Reports of the Veterinary Director-General and Live Stock Commissioner, J. G. Rutherford, for the years ending March 31, 1909, 1910: Ottawa: King's Printer, 1911. Price 10 cents.

Ontario.—Eleventh annual report of

the Agricultural Societies of Ontario, and of the Convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions for the years, 1911. Toronto: King's Printer, 1911.

Great Britain.—Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending December 31, 1910. Part A. Appendix (0). London. King's Printer, 1911. (Pages 73.) Price, 7½d.

Summary of returns of persons employed in 1907 in workshops (including statistics of marriage-state of women

over eighteen). London: Darling & Son, 1911. Pages 13. Price 2d.

National Insurance Bill.—Further Replies to Letters addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a statement of the principal amendments which it is proposed to embody in the Bill. London: King's Printer, 1911. Pages 27. Price 3d.

National Insurance Bill.—Reports of deputations to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. London: King's Printer, 1911. Price 6d.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Building By-law—Dangerous Constructions—Order to Repair.

APPEAL to the Supreme Court of Canada from the judgement of the Court of King's Bench, appeal side, affirming the judgement of the Superior Court, District of Montreal, by which the plaintiff's action was dismissed, except as to the amount of \$394 awarded to him, with costs.

The action was for damages for trespass to land. It was admitted that the servants of the corporation of the city of Montreal, entered upon the plaintiff's property against his will, and there, demolished a building in the course of erection. The forcible entry was justified, on the ground that the building was defectively constructed with improper materials, and by incompetent workmen; that the corporation had legal authority for what it did; and that it acted throughout in conformity with the directions or allowance of the legislature. Certain sections of the municipal charter of the city—were invoked to justify the proceedings of the municipal employés.

It appeared that, in virtue of authority conferred by the legislature, the municipi-

pal council enacted "The Montreal Building By-Law", making regulations in respect of dangerous structures, and providing that if, after notice by the inspector of buildings, the owner of any such structure should fail, as speedily as the nature of the case might require, to comply with the requisitions in such notice, the inspector might order its demolition, and, upon default of demolition within the time specified in the order, he might cause the structure to be demolished. The inspector gave notices to the plaintiff with respect to his buildings, alleged to be dangerous, but failed to give him definite orders with regard to the nature of the demolition required, and subsequently entered upon the plaintiff's property and demolished the buildings on his default to comply with the requisitions contained in the notices.

The Court held, Mr. Justice Davies dissenting, that the conditions prescribed as necessary before the exercise of the right of forcible entry and demolition of the structure, had not been fully observed, and that, in consequence of omission strictly to comply with the conditions, the municipal corporation was responsible for the damages sustained by the plaintiff through the unauthorized destruction of his property.

In the exercise of extraordinary powers conferred by legislation authorizing interference with private rights, all conditions precedent to the exercise of such powers must be strictly complied with,

prior to the performance of acts which if done without special authority so conferred, would be wrongful

(Riopelle vs. City of Montreal, 44 Sup. Ct., Repts., 579.)

Justifying a Blow—Right to Enforce Discipline.

The law says that, "a superintendent of works is entitled to enforce discipline amongst the men under his control, and is further justified in making use of all reasonable means to have his orders obeyed." This was cited by Mr. Justice Greenshields when giving judgement in the case of I. Macpherson, who sued Charles H. Allan, of the Peter Lyall Company, for \$200 damages caused by a blow.

It seems that when the Yorkshire Insurance building was in course of erection on St. James street, Montreal, Macpherson, who was employed as a carter, by Peter Lyall, entered the building and was ordered to get out. On refusing, he was struck on the right temple by Allan, with the iron part of a hoe.

Defendant admitted striking the blow, but stated that the language of the plaintiff was so obnoxious to both the defendant and the foreman, that the blow was justified. On the above principle Mr. Justice Greenshields dismissed the case without costs.

His Own Negligence.

Louis L'Archeveque was engaged by Gaspard Thouin, who keeps a hotel in Montreal, to look after the furnace, for which he was to receive his rent free. The room which L'Archeveque occupied was heated by the furnace which he tended, and formed part of Thouin's hotel. On a recent date, however, something went wrong with the furnace, and L'Archeveque was nearly asphyxiated. He sued Thouin in the civil court for \$200 damages to his constitution, caused by the escaping gas. Mr. Justice Greenshields, who heard the case, found that L'Archeveque was himself to blame

for the escaping gas, and dismissed the case.

Ship Firemen Claim Damages.

The prosecution at Quebec, arising out of the arrest of six firemen of the steamer *Melville*, on a charge of having deserted their ship, entered into a new phase when the accused presented alleged claims against the owners of the steamer, and applied to the Exchequer Court in Quebec (Admiralty Division), for the issue of a warrant to place the vessel under arrest, pending a settlement of the dispute. Accordingly the Court Registrar signed the warrant and gave it to the sheriff, with the result that the ship was placed under bonds. The claimants transferred all their claims to one of their number, who applied for the warrant. The aggregate amount claimed by the men was \$337. The trouble arose over a misunderstanding as to the nature of the contract signed by the men, when they became part of the crew.

Pilot and Captain Blamed for Collision.

In a judgement delivered by Captain L. A. Demers, Dominion Commissioner of Wrecks, regarding the sinking of the lake steamer, *Chieftain* III, above Quebec, by the steamer *Hero*, on the night of August 20 last, self styled pilot, Onesime Hamelin, who was in charge of the ill-fated vessel, was held to be responsible both for the collision and the resultant loss of four lives.

Captain Phelix, the master of the *Chieftain* was, on account of having seven other people other than his crew on board, adjudged guilty of a serious contravention of the Canadian Shipping Act, and was sentenced to a suspension of his certificate for two years from August 30. It was recommended, however, that Captain Phelix be granted a mate's certificate in minor waters, until such time as his own parchment is restored to him.

Captain Olsen, the master of the *Hero*, who also came in for his share of censure, will be reported to the Nor-

wegian marine authorities for failing to stand by, and render assistance, in searching for the four men reported missing from the *Chieftain* after the collision.

ONTARIO CASES.

Damages for Loss of Both Legs.

Lewis Martin, night yardmaster for the Grand Trunk Railway Company, who in an accident last November lost both legs, was awarded \$6,600 damages at the recent sittings of the High Court at Brantford. Judgement, however, was reserved on points of law by Chief Justice Mulock. Martin, prior to the accident, ordered the switch turned, and it was through the failure of an employé to carry out the order that he was struck by the yard engine on the tracks on which he was walking.

Damages for Incompetent Motorman.

A jury at the Civil Assizes in Toronto have awarded Wm. Fleming \$1,200 damages against the Toronto Railway Company. Fleming asked \$5,000. He was injured when a fuse blew out on a King street car, in August, 1910.

In charging the jury, Mr. Justice Middleton pointed out that the car was equipped with the most up-to-date appliances, the question being, whether this equipment was in good order.

The jury found that the motorman was not competent, blaming him for not applying the airbrake when the accident happened. They also found that the car had not been properly inspected.

A Verdict in Part for and in part against a Workman.

In the action of Mrs. P. Mangini against the Oliver Chilled Plow Company, and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, for the recovery of \$5,000 damages for the death of her husband, a workman, the jury returned a verdict in favour of the widow for \$1,000.

The verdict exonerated the plow company, and laid the blame on the railway

company, but, having found want of reasonable care on the part of deceased, judgement was reserved on the legal question thereby involved.

The finding of the jury was, that the railway company's train which killed the deceased was travelling at an excessive rate of speed, and also, that if the deceased had exercised reasonable care, the accident might have been avoided. Under these circumstances, the lawyers for the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company made application for a non-suit.

The accident which caused the death of Mangini, and the launching of the high court action, occurred about three months ago on the property of the Oliver Chilled Plow Company. The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company have a siding to the works, and the tracks are laid between two of the buildings in connection with the plant. Mangini was carrying some bars of steel, and as he emerged from one of the buildings, the freight train of three cars and an engine approached. The evidence showed that the train commenced to move only about fifty feet from the spot where it struck Mangini. However, he failed to notice it, and was ground to death under the wheels.

Damages for Death of Railway Employé.

A verdict of \$6,000 in favour of Mrs. Gilbert Jones, the widow of a Canadian Pacific Railway Company employé, who was killed in a collision on the road at Guelph Junction in February last, was returned by the jury in the case after two hours' consideration at the recent Assizes at London.

The following answers were returned by the jurors to questions propounded by Mr. Justice Clute the trial judge:

1. Were the defendants guilty of negligence that caused the death of Gilbert Jones? Answer: Yes.

2. If so, what was the negligence? Answer: By not having a competent employé in charge of the snowplow train.

3. Did the defendants permit Wey-

mark to engage in the operation of the train on which Jones was when he came to his death, without first requiring such employé to pass the examination on train rules, and undergo a satisfactory eye and ear test by a competent examiner? Answer: Yes.

4. Did the plaintiffs suffer the damage complained of thereby? Answer: Yes.

5. Did the deceased come to his death by reason of the defendants operating their railway by a negligent system? Answer: Yes.

6. If so, what was the negligent system? Answer: By allowing Weymark to operate a snowplow train without having passed the eye and ear test.

7. Might the deceased, Gilbert Jones, have avoided the accident by the exercise of reasonable care? Answer: No.

8. At what sum do you assess the damages? Answer: \$6,000; to be apportioned as follows: (a) to the widow, \$3,500; (b) to the daughter, \$500; (c) to the son, \$2,000.

The daughter is about twenty-one years of age, and the son about twelve. It was stated by defendants, counsel that an appeal would in all probability be taken.

Fined for Watering Milk.

Charged with sending watered milk to the Prouse cheese factory, Luno Melbourne, a Dereham farmer who had sixteen cows milking, was fined \$40 by the police magistrate at Woodstock. He pleaded that the adulteration must have been done by some one without his knowledge, but the magistrate imposed the fine.

MANITOBA CASES.

Building Contract—Mechanics' Lien—Enforcement—Delay caused by Strikes, etc.

In an action by the assignees of the contractors for the erection of a building

against the owner and the mortgagees, to enforce a mechanics' lien, the plaintiffs claimed \$2,767.84. The owner pleaded that the employment was under an agreement in writing, in which it was provided that the production of the architect's certificate and evidence that no other liens existed were, conditions precedent to payment, and that such certificate and evidence were not produced or tendered; that the agreement provided for a penalty if the work was not completed by July 1, 1909, and that the work was not completed by that date; that the work done and material used, were defective; and the owner counterclaimed for damages for delay and defective work and material. The plaintiffs replied that the delay, if any, was occasioned by the owner, and that, if the architect's certificate was a condition precedent, the condition had been waived and cancelled. The mortgagees claimed priority over the plaintiffs' lien. At the trial, the owner was allowed to amend by setting up that, since the action was at issue, the architect had issued his final certificate for \$1,718.70, and stated her willingness to pay that amount into Court, on certain terms as to costs. The plaintiffs then said they would accept the \$1,718.70 in full satisfaction, but with costs to date. This the owner declined, and the trial was proceeded with, but no money was paid into Court.

Mr. Justice Prendergast, who tried the action, held upon the evidence, that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover for all work and material, including extras, \$1,788.70, and also that the owner was not entitled to damages for delay, as the delay was caused by strikes.

The written contract provided that the work and material must be to the satisfaction of the architect; but under Article nine, when the contractors considered that they had completed the work, they were to notify the architect, and it then became his duty, within seventy-two hours, to issue either a final certificate that the work was completed, or a written statement showing

in what respect it was incomplete; and the contract, after providing that payments should be made only upon the written certificate of the architect, added, "unless the architect is in default in issuing the same."

As to this the judge held, that "default" meant the omission to do something which the architect was called upon to do; that, upon the evidence, he had neglected to give a certificate within the proper time after notice from the plaintiffs; and that there was such prolonged inaction and default, as dispensed with the certificate as a condition precedent; and that the plaintiff's reply was sufficient to raise the point.

He also decided (1) that, as it appeared that the architect was satisfied by affidavits that there were no other liens, the plaintiffs were not barred by the want of a certificate as to that; (2) that the mortgagees were not entitled to priority over the plaintiff's lien, as they took their mortgage on the security of the house; and (3) that the plaintiffs were entitled to costs against both owner and mortgagees.

(*Alsip vs. Robinson*, 18 W.L.R. 39.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.

A Miner's Damage for Loss of Sight.

Nine thousand dollars was the jury's verdict for Peter Collins in the recent suit against the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company, for the loss of the sight of both eyes by an explosion at the mines. "An employer is not an insurer of his employés," said Mr. Justice Morrison to the jury, "but he must adopt reasonable precautions which will ensure the safety of his employés. You must also remember that an employé is not an inspector of his employer's plant."

Limitation of Employers' Liability.

That a logging camp, as operated under ordinary conditions, does not constitute engineering works, and that men employed there cannot come under the scope of the Employers' Liability Act, is the opinion of Judge McInnes, expressed in a judgement dismissing the case of George Weaver against Alexander Barber. Weaver sought \$1,500 damages for injuries received in an accident at Barber's logging camp at Bute Inlet.

THE

LABOUR GAZETTE

DECEMBER, 1911.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF
NOVEMBER, 1911.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

A SUDDEN drop in temperatures about the middle of November brought the season of outdoor activity to a close in several sections of the Dominion. Navigation on inland waters had for the most part ceased at the end of the month, and lumber mills had nearly all closed down. There was some cessation also of work in the railway construction camps. General employment, however, continued active, and there were few reports of any over-supply of labour. The lumber camps absorbed a considerable number of men, while in the building trades the exceptional activity of the past few months left a large amount of interior finishing on hand. Fishing and mining operations were curtailed in certain branches by the advance of the season, though one of the most favourable incidents of the month was the return to work of the striking coal miners of Alberta and eastern British Columbia and the general activity of the coal trade throughout Canada, together with expansion in the outputs of the metal mines of the interior of British Columbia. Wages and prices showed little change, both being very firm. Immigration returns continued to show a large increase as compared with last year.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement, by industries and groups of trades, of the more important changes in wages and hours of labour, information concerning

which was received at the Department of Labour during October, 1911.

Mining.—Coal miners in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia (7,000) received an increase in wages amounting to from five to ten per cent.

General Transport.—Freight handlers of the Canadian Pacific Railway at St. John, N.B., received an advance from seventeen to twenty-one cents per hour.

Public employees.—Civic firemen at Chatham, Ont., received an advance of from \$100 to \$175 per year over their previous salary. Cement workers (100) employed by the municipality of Victoria, B.C., were granted an increase from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per day, dating back from July 14.

Other industries.—Employees of the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, Ont., received an increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.40 per day for inside men and from \$2.00 to \$2.10 per day for outside men.

Interruptions to Industry.

The number of strikes and lockouts which were reported to the Department to have been in existence during November was four more than in the previous month and seven more than in November 1910. The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during November was approximately 140,600 working days, a decrease of about 50,000 days compared with the previous month, but an increase of over 100,000 days compared with November, 1910.

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

Among industrial establishments, &c., destroyed by fire or through other causes, during November, 1911, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Schoolhouse at Arichat, loss \$2,500; drygoods store at Bridgetown, loss \$20,000; barn, 100 tons of hay and 20 head of cattle at Middle Musquodoboit; livery stable and 16 horses at Halifax, loss \$8,000; power company's station at Mac-can, loss \$3,500; printing establishment at New Glasgow; section of town burned, loss \$6,000.

New Brunswick.—Grocery store and repair shop at Chatham, loss \$6,000; barn, containing season's crop and implements at Newcastle; hotel at St. Martin, loss \$7,000; 6 buildings at St. Stephen, loss \$21,000; business block at Woodstock.

Quebec.—Residence and barns with contents at Danville, loss \$7,000; barns, stables and granary at Cote St. Lake, loss \$19,000; golf clubhouse at Deschenes, loss \$15,000; business portion of Disraeli, loss \$75,000; pulpmill at Hervey Junction, loss \$15,000; boat houses, 20 gasoline launches, bakery and machine shop at Lachine, loss \$15,000; furniture store at Montreal, loss \$50,000; jewelry store at Montreal, loss \$35,000; convent at St. Jerome, loss \$20,000; sawmill at St. Barnabé, loss \$2,000; portion of convent premises at Parc Laval, loss \$6,000; flour mill at Quyon; hotel at Quebec, loss \$50,000.

Ontario.—Sawmill at Beamsville, loss \$10,000; business block at Belleville, loss \$20,000; business section of Bethany, loss \$35,000; townhall at Clayton, loss \$7,000; business section of Cobourg, loss \$6,000; chemical manufacturing plant at Fenelon Falls; bakery and general store at Fort Erie; barrel factory at Keewatin; mattress factory at Hamilton, loss \$5,000; slaughterhouse and barn at Ingersoll; business section of London, loss \$800,000, and 300 persons out of work; hotel at Mattawa, loss \$12,000; sawmill and shingle mill at Markdale, loss \$6,000; barrel factory, sawmill and grist mill at Melville, loss \$19,000; carriage shop at Norwich, loss \$2,000; refrigerator factory at North Bay, loss \$2,200; business block at North Bay, loss \$10,000; garage and 25 automobiles at Ottawa, loss \$85,000; woollen mill at Progression, loss \$10,000; tool factory at Pembroke, loss \$35,000; general store at Rodney, loss \$4,500; planing mill at South Clinton, loss \$10,000; portion of packing company's premises at St. Thomas, loss \$12,000; tailoring establishment at Toronto, loss \$2,700; harness factory at Toronto, loss \$10,000; general store at Wilberforce, loss \$2,000; hotel at West Lorne, loss \$9,000.

Manitoba.—Barn and twenty horses, cattle and season's crops at Foxwarren; livery and implement barn and 14 horses, loss \$15,000; garage and 5 taxicabs at Winnipeg, loss \$11,000.

Saskatchewan.—Barns and contents at Davidson; church at Fairlight, loss \$2,500; implement warehouse at Regina, loss \$150,000.

Alberta.—Restaurant at Edmonton, loss \$5,000; building and plant of publishing company at Edmonton, loss \$20,000; business section of Irma, loss \$30,000.

British Columbia.—Barns with valuable live stock at Chilliwack; business section of Duncan, loss \$140,000; business section of Golden, loss \$12,000; general store at Port Haney, loss \$10,000; lumber-mills at Pings-ton Creek, loss \$100,000; registration office (provincial) at Prince Rupert; manufacturing stationers' establishment at Victoria, loss \$100,000.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during November in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondent to the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received by the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

The somewhat sudden advent of cold weather in the second half of the month brought outside operations to a close but found agriculturists generally well prepared for winter. Fall plowing had not been completed in some localities and in Western Canada threshing and marketing were hampered. Losses were in consequence reported from some localities; elsewhere the good snow road facilitated marketing and farmers were enabled to take advantage of the ruling high prices, grains having advanced as compared with the preceding month, and livestock, though somewhat lower in the opening week of the month, advancing at the close. The amount of grain coming forward from Western Canada was larger than last year, but the grade have been lower.

Reports up to the third week of the month indicated that in Manitoba about 75 per cent. of the wheat had been threshed; about 50 per cent. in Saskatchewan; and from 35 to 40 per cent. in Alberta. Up to the end of October fifty million bushels of wheat had been inspected at Winnipeg; and it was estimated that there were 20,000,000 bushels in store in elevators. Owing to the fact that wheat prices were high, it was estimated that farmers would make well on their low-grade wheat.

A dearth of farm help is reported in Middlesex, Perth, and adjoining counties of Ontario. During the harvest season the average wages were \$70 per month for farm hands, but in some places wages reached \$90 per month. It was reported there would be a good demand for farm help in this district during the coming winter, and that the

rate likely to be offered would be \$40 per month, with board and lodging.

The report for the month ending October 31, and published in the November issue of the Census and Statistics Monthly, shows that the total area for Canada in potatoes, turnips and other roots, fodder corn, hay and clover and sugar beets this year was 8,895,679 acres, with a total product value of \$219,129,000. This is an increase of \$1,679,000 over last year, although there was a decrease to the value of \$3,120,000 in hay and clover. The largest increase is shown in potatoes, which is nearly \$6,000,000 more than last year, although the product is less by 8,000,000 bushels,—the average selling price being 60 cents per bushel as compared with 45 cents a year ago. The quality of the crops is 90 per cent., and over, except in the case of sugar beet, which is 86 per cent. Last year the quality of the crops was over 90 per cent., except in the case of potatoes, turnips and other roots. The area sown in fall wheat this year is 1,097,900 acres, which is 2.93 per cent. less than a year ago. The percentage of fall plowing completed in October ranged over 73.57 in Ontario to 90.40 in Prince Edward Island for the eastern provinces, and from 18.73 to 34.12 in Manitoba for the western provinces.

In the reports of Commercial Agents of the Dominion, issued by the Department of Agriculture, it was stated there is a good market in British South Africa for wheat, which is at present chiefly supplied by importations from various countries. The quantity locally grown is short of requirements by nearly four million bushels.

Fishing.

Rough weather interfered with coast fishing in Nova Scotia, and catches of cod, mackerel, and herring were somewhat light. Smelts and eels were taken in abundance in Prince Edward Island. The sardine catch of southern New Brunswick has been exceptionally heavy. Operations were quiet on the Great Lakes. In British Columbia the herring season has opened at Nanaimo, but

catches were comparatively light up to the close of the month, though the outlook is regarded as favourable. About 9,500 tons of smoked herring were produced by these fisheries last year, being only about twenty-five per cent. of the average catch of the preceding year. A few salmon were taken in the Fraser River.

Large improvements are being made to the canneries of the Canadian Northern Pacific Fisheries, Limited, at Uchukdesit, B.C.; a large storage plant being installed.

Sealing.—The Victoria sealing fleet of four vessels—the smallest ever sent from the port—has returned with a total catch of 2,708 skins, which is a little more than half the number taken last year, when five vessels took 4,232 seals and 9 sea otters. The sealers attribute the small catch to unusually rough weather in Behring Sea. The seals were plentiful. As the new treaty between Great Britain, the United States, Japan, and Russia, under which sealing at sea is to be stopped for fifteen years, comes into effect on December 15th, this is the last year of the seal hunter, and an industry which has been a profitable one to Victoria will pass away. It is expected that the sealers operating from Victoria will put forward a claim for compensation to the extent of about \$500,000. The price of seal skins has advanced rapidly in recent years. Skins which sold for \$10 or \$12 a few years ago now bring \$30 and more at the annual sales held in London, England.

The close season for beaver in British Columbia, which has extended for six years, was ended early in November, and will remain open until April. A license of \$100 is required by non-residents of the province for trapping privileges.

Lumbering.

The sawmills in Ontario and the eastern provinces had practically all closed down by the end of November, and the men had found work in the camps and elsewhere. There was little change in the outlook as to the winter season in

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. The table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construc- tion	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Active		Active	Active	Active
2—Westville.....	Quiet	Quiet					Active	Fair	Fair
3—Halifax.....	Quiet	Quiet						V active	Active
4—Amherst.....									
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
5—Charlottetown.....	Quiet	Quiet					Quiet	Active	Quiet
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
6—Moncton.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet			Active	Active	Active
7—St. John.....								Active	Active
8—Fredericton.....	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet					V quiet	V quiet
9—Newcastle.....									
<i>Quebec—</i>									
10—Quebec.....	Quiet		Active	Quiet			Quiet	Active	Active
11—Sherbrooke.....	V Quiet		V active			V active	Active	Active	Active
12—Three Rivers.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	V quiet			Active	Active	Active
13—St. Hyacinthe.....								Active	Active
14—St. Johns & Iberville.....	Active	Fair					Active	V active	V active
15—Sorel.....									
16—Maisonneuve.....								Active	Active
17—Montreal.....								Active	V active
18—Hull.....			Active	Quiet				Fair	Active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Ottawa.....								Active	Active
20—Kingston.....	Active	Active						Active	Active
21—Belleville.....			Active					Active	Active
22—Peterborough.....								Active	Active
23—Toronto.....	Active							Active	Active
24—Niagara Falls.....	Quiet							Active	Active
25—St. Catharines.....	Active						Active	V active	V active
26—Hamilton.....	Active							Active	Active
27—Brantford.....	Quiet						Active	Active	Active
28—Guelph.....	Active							Active	Active
29—Berlin.....	Active							V active	V active
30—Woodstock.....								Fair	Fair
31—Stratford.....	Active							V active	Active
32—London.....									
33—St. Thomas.....	Quiet	Active						Active	Active
34—Chatham.....	Active							Active	Active
35—Windor.....	Active							Fair	Active
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active
37—Port Arthur and Port William.....									
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
38—Winnipeg.....	Active		Active				Quiet	Active	Active
39—Brandon.....								Active	V active
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
40—Regina.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
<i>Alberta—</i>									
41—Calgary.....									
42—Edmonton.....	Active						Quiet	Active	Active
43—Lethbridge.....	Active		Active		V active			Active	V active
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
44—Nelson.....									
45—New Westminster.....	V quiet	Quiet		Active			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
46—Vancouver.....								Quiet	Quiet
47—Victoria.....				Active			Active	Quiet	Quiet
48—Nanaimo.....						Active	V active	Active	Active
49—Prince Rupert.....		Quiet							

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each, the degree to which general condition.

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present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred matters. The firms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each, the degree to which general conditions affect them.

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the camps; the concensus being that some curtailment of the cut might be expected, especially in the maritime provinces. The cold weather and abundant snow-fall greatly facilitated operations during the month. In British Columbia the coast mills were running to full capacity, but logging operations were hampered by the advancing season. The mills of the mountain sections had for the most part closed down. There will be a heavy cut of ties and other lumber in northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and experienced men were in demand for work in these camps.

The Forestry Branch of the Department of Interior, Canada, is conducting an exhaustive statistical study of the industries of Ontario which in any way use wood in the manufacture of their product. The data obtained will be issued in bulletin form.

Mining.

The feature in coal mining throughout Canada was the return to work on November 20 of the coal miners of the Crow's Nest Pass district in British Columbia and in western Alberta, who had been on strike since April 1. The effect was to improve materially the general industrial tone of the districts affected. In Nova Scotia also and on Vancouver Island an active month was reported from the collieries. The shipments of the Dominion Coal Company to Montreal during the present season are said to show an increase of 150,000 tons over the best previous year, 1908, when the total shipments were 1,350,000 tons. The Company has twenty-six steamboats in service. The output of the Dominion Coal Company for the six months from May 1 to October 31 was estimated at 2,125,000 tons. The highest point was reached in the month of August, when the output amounted to 3,879,275 tons. There was a decline in the months of September and October, owing to dullness in the coal market. Development work on an extensive scale has been begun in Nova Scotia. The outlook on Vancouver Island is for a continuance of the active conditions for sometime to come.

Metalliferous camps throughout Canada had a fair month. In Ontario and Quebec outputs were well maintained notwithstanding the severe weather, while in the interior of British Columbia there was a continuance of the marked buoyancy noted in September and October, a large number of new and old properties having been recently brought into operation.

Manufacturing.

The general activity and expansion of the past few months was continued. Garment making, boot and shoe making, and confectionery establishments were among those which reported an increase in activity due to seasonal causes. Canning factories, on the other hand, had nearly all closed down. Steel and iron outputs were very heavy; the new wire and nail mills of the Dominion Steel Company are approaching completion, while large extensions at Hamilton, Ont., are being planned by the Steel Company of Canada.

General Transport.

The usual rush of traffic in anticipation of the close of navigation occurred during November. Railway train crews were very actively employed, especially in western Canada where the railways were taxed to their utmost capacity in moving the grain crop, and a shortage of cars was reported in many sections. Railway earnings have recently showed large increases over the corresponding months of 1910. Navigation had for the most part closed up to the end of the month; longshoremen and shiplabourers were very active during the first three weeks of the month.

The Utilities Commission of the Province of Quebec has announced its findings with regard to the proposed amalgamation of the Montreal Street Railway Company, the Montreal Terminal Railway Company, the Montreal Park and Island Railway Company and the Public Service Corporations. The commissioners found no warrant for refusing to allow the merger to be carried out.

The annual report of the Canadian Northern Railway Company shows an increase of 15 million dollars in capital stock, which now amounts to 70 million dollars. The gross earnings showed an increase of 18¼ per cent., while the net earnings increased 14.87 per cent. The increase in working expenses was contributed to the cost of operating new lines over which over 400 were added during the year. There is an increase in the assets of 47 million dollars, and an increase of \$4,500,000 in the bonded debt, an increase of 6 millions in the perpetual consolidated debenture stock and a new issue of \$15,000,000 5 per cent. convertible debenture stock.

On November 1 the annual meeting of the Montreal Street Railway Company was held. The annual report showed gross earnings for the year of \$4,775,300, an increase of \$422,749 over 1910. The operating expenses were \$2,679,805, being an increase of \$224,504

over 1910, making the net earnings \$2,095,495, or an increase of \$198,245 over 1910. The number of passengers carried amounted to 158,756,625, against 143,678,259 in 1910. The expenses were 56.12 per cent. of the earnings as compared with 56.41 last year.

The Winnipeg Board of Trade passed a resolution declaring that the time has arrived when the Dominion Government would be asked to make an investigation with a view to remedying matters as regards freight rates west of the Great Lakes, which it was claimed were unfair and out of all proportion to the eastern rates. In this regard also it was resolved to ask the co-operation of western boards of trade in the presentation of facts relating to freight rates.

The accompanying table gives a summary of lake commerce through the canals at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan and Ontario, for the month of October, 1911:—

COMMERCE THROUGH SAULT STE. MARIE CANALS, OCTOBER, 1911.

		U. S. Canal	Canadian Canal.	
Vessel Passages	Number	1,624	949	2,573
Registered Tonnage	Net	3,349,560	2,821,581	6,171,141
Freight—				
East Bound	Short tons	1,662,763	3,937,749	5,600,512
West Bound	Short tons	1,780,172	540,888	2,321,060
Total Freight	Short tons	3,442,935	4,478,637	7,921,572

Short tons are tons of 2,000 pounds.

Compiled at St. Marys Falls Canal, Michigan, under direction of Colonel C. McD. TOWNSEND, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army.

L. C. SABIN,
General Superintendent.

Railway Construction.

With cold weather, work in the camps east of the Rocky mountains was considerably curtailed, and a large number of men returned to the cities. The outlook, however, is for an exceptionally active winter in British Columbia.

The Hon. the Minister of Railways approved during November of the location and routes of thirty-three branch lines in western Canada.

The Canadian Northern Pacific Railway is about to award a contract for the construction of 40 additional miles of railway on Vancouver Island. The Canadian Pacific Railway has decided to extend the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway to the northern end of Vancouver Island.

The Trades.

Building.—The advent of cold wea-

ther caused a cessation of outdoor operations in many localities about the middle of the month, but indoor work was actively carried on, as many more buildings were in process of erection than in former years. The following is a partial list of the number of building permits issued in Canada during November, with the estimated value which they represent:—

Locality.	No. of Permits.	Value.
Halifax, N.S.	38	\$ 24,725
Peterborough, Ont.	19	12,300
Hamilton, Ont.	143	278,800
Guelph, Ont.	1	800
Berlin, Ont.	9	9,875
London, Ont.	57	25,640
Chatham, Ont.	7	8,900
Winnipeg, Man.	167	404,200
Total for eight cities..	441	\$765,240

Metal and Woodworking trades. — These trades had on the whole active employment throughout the month.

Printing and allied trades.—With the buoyant tone of general industry and trade, news and job printing offices and bookbinding establishments had a very active month; only a few localities reporting otherwise.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were busy; garment workers and boot and shoe establishments had a very active month.

Textile.—Cotton and woollen mills and carpet weavers were on the whole well employed.

Leather.—Tanners and couriers had a fair month and leather workers an active one.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bak-

ers, confectioners, cigarmakers and tobacco workers were very busy.

Miscellaneous.—Retail clerks were becoming very busy on the holiday trade; hotel, restaurant and theatre employees, laundry workers and barbers, etc., were very active.

Unskilled labour.—In nearly all the cities there was employment for the entire supply of labour of this class, notwithstanding that the closing down of railway construction work, lumber mills and agricultural work had thrown large numbers on the market. The past season, moreover, has offered such continuous employment that the workmen generally are in exceptionally favourable circumstances in view of the approaching winter.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

During October, 1911 there was an increase in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada of \$8,110,790 over the corresponding month of 1910. During the first seven months of the fiscal year, ending October 31, there was an increase of \$35,765,782 over the corresponding period of 1910. The total value of domestic exports during October, 1911 showed a decrease of \$1,215,191 as compared with October, 1910. The total value of domestic exports during the first seven months of the fiscal year, ending October 31, showed an increase of \$766,359 over the same period of 1910. During October there were increases in the exports of the products of mines and fisheries, and a decrease in the exports of the forest, animals and their produce, agriculture, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise. The accompanying table contains the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade.

Canadian Trade, October 1911.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION			
	Month of October		7 Months ending Oct.	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
Dutiable Goods	22,740,077	29,086,064	160,754,118	185,888,120
Free Goods	14,398,913	16,163,716	95,440,567	106,072,347
Total	37,138,990	45,249,780	256,194,685	291,960,467
Coin and Bullion	2,079,511	1,271,058	6,490,463	12,966,465
Grand Total	39,218,501	46,520,838	262,685,148	304,926,932
Duty Collected	5,811,250	7,602,065	41,139,046	48,424,382

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of October				7 Months ending October			
	1910		1911		1910		1911	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines	3,552,052	36,487	3,934,095	14,196	22,472,523	170,690	23,256,912	122,890
The Fisheries	1,646,321	24,032	2,212,527	4,017	8,207,280	59,975	8,948,823	71,514
The Forest	4,508,896	52,450	4,325,403	31,907	31,775,924	122,552	27,132,475	190,530
Animals and their produce	6,511,993	190,218	6,392,568	289,578	34,056,390	541,272	33,461,029	821,446
Agriculture	11,165,709	1,758,969	9,710,576	1,026,076	41,611,402	6,017,919	47,126,235	6,857,795
Manufactures	3,195,871	508,081	2,690,633	656,519	19,837,646	2,754,176	18,895,667	3,796,418
Miscellaneous	14,841	342,991	14,650	158,678	159,950	953,191	66,333	619,292
Total Merchandise	30,595,683	2,913,228	29,280,492	2,180,971	158,121,115	10,619,775	158,887,474	12,479,885
Coin and Bullion		292,346		202,876		1,870,996		2,161,741
Grand Total Exports	30,595,683	3,205,574	29,280,492	2,383,847	158,121,115	12,490,771	158,887,474	14,641,626

In the reports of the Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents of the Department of Trade and Commerce a summary is given of the trade of the Commonwealth of Australia for 1910. It is shown that in recent years there has been a large extension of trade in that country owing to the number of good seasons. The total trade for 1910 was £134,505,501. Of this amount, £60,014,351 represented the total imports, of which £802,045 represents the total value of imports from Canada, and which consisted mostly of agricul-

tural implements and printing paper. Of the former the imports from Canada amounted to £258,042, compared with imports to the value of £242,995 from the United States and a total value of imports out of a total value of imports amounting to £590,085. The total imports of printing paper from Canada has increased from £62,060 in 1906 to £158,624 in 1910. It was reported that Venezuela offers a good market for Canadian traders in flour, codfish, paper, white pine and pitch pine.

Domestic Trade.—Wholesale and retail trade was active and the outlook generally is bright, with indications for a large Christmas trade. The fall trade has been good and a satisfactory sorting-up business is under way. According to R. G. Dun and Company, business failures during the five weeks ending November 30, numbered 148 as compared with 145 during the same period of 1910.

The bank statement for October showed an increase of \$1,771,269 in paid up capital over the previous year, the total at the end of October being \$106,163,549. Notes in circulation amounted to a value of \$105,855,021 being an increase of \$8,657,845 over the previous month and \$8,736,534 over the corresponding month last year. Deposits in Canada payable on demand showed an increase of \$18,368,669 over the previous month and current loans and discounts in Canada showed an increase of \$19,434,401 over September.

The following are the figures for the Canadian Clearing Houses for month of November, 1911:

Montreal	\$217,916,065
Toronto	169,419,034
Winnipeg	145,034,254
Vancouver	49,111,708
Ottawa	19,448,179
Calgary	21,444,150
Quebec	12,493,381
Victoria	11,840,000
Hamilton	11,466,650
Halifax	8,149,656
St. John	5,428,658*
Edmonton	13,012,329
Saskatoon	8,244,674
London	6,035,413
Regina	7,880,309
Brandon	3,469,262
Lethbridge	2,936,372
Brantford	2,281,386
Moosejaw	5,716,922
Ft. William	2,020,873

*For three weeks only.

The annual statement of the Bank of Montreal for the year ending October 31, 1911, shows profits for the year amounting to \$2,276,519, against \$1,797,993 in the previous year. Of this sum, \$1,400,000 is absorbed in dividends and \$3,000,000 is placed to the reserve. Deposits not bearing interest increased from \$43,425,978 in 1910 to

\$46,187,555 in 1911, but the deposits bearing interest decreased from \$154,117,878 in 1910 to \$135,538,261 in 1911. The circulation increased from \$14,502,591 to \$15,914,654.

Canadian Revenue.—Canadian revenue for the month of October, 1911, amounted to \$12,221,653.27, compared with \$9,666,192.95 in October, 1910. The total revenue from April 1 to October 31 amounted to \$76,291,178.04, compared with \$65,814,386.28 to October, 1910. The total expenditure on capital account during October, 1911, was \$2,561,812.30, compared with an expenditure of \$3,548,278.93 in October, 1910. The total expenditure to October 31 was \$14,889,839.43, as against \$15,978,415.24 in the corresponding period of last year. The items of expenditure during October, 1911, comprised \$2,505,062.55 on public works and \$66,749.75 on railway subsidies.

Notes.

A merger of the Niagara Navigation Company and the Hamilton Steamboat Company was announced.

Incorporation has been granted to the British North American Dry Dock Company with headquarters at Quebec, and with a capitalization of \$1,000,000.

On November 1, the contract of the City of Toronto with the Toronto Electric Light Company for lighting the city expired, and since that date Toronto has been lighted exclusively by the new municipal plant.

The Civic Power Commission of Winnipeg, Man., has closed a contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to supply 500 horse power from Points du Bois. It is understood that the company will soon be taking 18,000 horse power.

In the Counties of Welland and Haldimand it is estimated there are about 500 natural gas producing wells, some of which furnish 1,500,000 cubic ft. daily. The depth of the wells ranges from 550 to 3,000 feet. Prices for gas are 15 to 45 cents per 1,000 feet, according to quantity used. Gas

is piped to Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Ont., and as far west as Brantford and Paris.

The seventh annual convention of the Union of British Columbia Municipalities was held at Victoria. At the opening session the Mayor of Ottawa read a paper on "Civic Government by Commissioner." There was a discussion on the subject of government and municipal ownership of telephones, the matter being referred to the executive. Another question debated was that any person holding an agreement of sale and having registered it, be given the right to vote upon all money by-laws; present legislation restricts this to the registered owner of land only. The convention expressed itself favorably in regard to the commission form of government.

A Provincial Council of the St. John's Ambulance Association was formed at Montreal on November 8, 1911. The work of this association is to provide instruction for its members in first aid to the injured. The civic authorities of Montreal promised to encourage the formation of a civic branch in order that employees of the city might obtain instruction in first aid.

A merger of the natural gas companies of western Ontario has been formed, the control of which is in the hands of Canadian and Buffalo interests, with a capital of \$3,000,000. The companies which have united are the United Fuel Supply Company, The Ridgeway Fuel Supply Company, the Northern Pipe Line Company, and the Volcanic Oil and Gas Company. It was reported that this organization will control franchises which have been secured from twenty cities and towns in western Ontario.

At the quarterly meeting of the Glace Bay Co-operative Society, Limited, a financial statement was presented which showed the total amount of business for the quarter ending October 6, 1911, as \$48,126.49, compared with \$47,039.86 in the previous quarter. The membership amounted to 676

persons, and the annual dividend to \$3,042.46. There was a reserve fund of \$3,017.72, an increase of \$135 over the previous quarter. The capital and deposits amounted to \$33,501.09, an increase of \$5,000 compared with the previous quarter. During the past four years the grand total of \$608,653.67 worth of business was transacted. The total amount of dividends in that period was \$41,850.48.

In the speech from the Throne on the assembling of the Dominion Parliament on November 15, reference was made to the abundance of the harvest, notwithstanding losses in certain districts, the increase in population disclosed by the census returns, and the expanding trade and revenues of the country. Negotiations have been opened for improved trade relations with the West Indies. Legislation will be introduced to encourage agricultural production, to establish a system of government elevators upon the Great Lakes, to establish a permanent Tariff Commission, and looking to the improvement of public highways.

The sixth annual convention of the Canadian Independent Telephone Association was held at Toronto, Ont., on November 15. The following resolution was passed: "That we memorialize the Ontario Government to undertake the purchase of or the construction of long-distance telephone lines, believing that universal connection is in the interests of the public, and that Government ownership of long-distance lines will be the only satisfactory solution of the telephone situation; that the Government be petitioned asking that the law controlling the telephone situation, so far as the Dominion Board is concerned, be so amended that orders may be made by the Commission which may affect the construction of independent telephones for local as well as long-distance service. The Association disapproved of the agreement submitted by the Bell Telephone Company to the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners with reference to connections with inde-

pendent telephone companies, and a committee was appointed to prepare a counter agreement to be presented to the Commission. In the Presidential address, Dr. W. Doan stated that there were about 340 independent telephone systems in Ontario, of which less than half are incorporated.

Canadian ports on the Pacific Ocean are steadily increasing their business. The following new ships are in building for the trade with British Columbia ports. The C. P. R. is building two 150,000 ton vessels for addition to its Pacific fleet; these are each 570 feet long and are being built in Scotland. A passenger liner of 13,500 tons register is under construction for the Canadian-Australian line. Two Blue-

Funnel liners are being completed for addition to the All-Round-the-World line. Three steamers are being built for the Harrison Direct Line which some months ago inaugurated a service to Victoria from Liverpool, Glasgow and Antwerp, by way of San Pedro and San Francisco with the intention of utilizing the Panama canal when that waterway is completed. The chief Japanese line plying between Japan and this country has ordered in Japanese ship-yards six new steamers of about 8,000 tons register to replace the vessels now used, and it was recently announced from San Francisco that new vessels would be built for the Pacific Coast steamship company's service.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Work was abundant and all classes of labour were well employed. The steel and coal trades were brisk and large outputs were produced. The Dominion Collieries were busy filling the last of their contract in the St. Lawrence market, as navigation closes in the last week in November. The year's output is the largest in the history of the Company. Preparations are being made for a still better year in 1912 as new collieries are being prospected and will be opened up as soon as a proper site is located. The Sydney Steel Works had a busy month. Work on the rail and wire mill was sufficiently completed to permit of the installation of machinery. Other construction work is being pushed forward as rapidly as weather conditions and the labour supply will permit. The Sydney Foundry Company is improving its plant, which it is intended to use to meet the demands of a growing business. The Sydney Mines Steel plant had a very good month, the furnaces continuing to give good results; year's output will largely exceed that of last year. The collieries continued active

and prospects are fairly good for the winter. Rail transportation fell off considerably but will become heavier as soon as navigation in the St. Lawrence closes. Water shipments were fairly heavy, a large number of schooners being loaded with coal for the coast towns. Considerable produce from P. E. Island was brought into port. The building trades had a good month and building operations will continue active as long as the season permits. The wholesale and retail trades did a large volume of business. The early approach of winter caused a good deal of buying of dry goods. The labour market is well supplied and apart from particular construction work, there is an abundance of labour for the winter.

WESTVILLE, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

The labour market continues brisk in all departments. The building trade is still been carried on in good weather. In many places labour is reported scarce. The farmers are well through with their fall ploughing and preparations for the winter months. The other industries throughout the district continue steady. At most of the collieries

preparations are being made by installing new machinery for an increase in output. The shipments from the collieries in this town and district for the month of October, 1911, was about 50,000 tons being an increase of a few thousand tons over the corresponding month of 1910.

Mining.—Shipments by water to the Quebec and Montreal markets are ended for the season. The Drummond Colliery, Westville, is installing two new winding engines.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

November fully maintained the activity shown in the labour market during October, and was probably a busier month than any corresponding period for some years. The building trade was a strong factor in the activity. Building permits during the month covered alterations in the main, but permits were taken out for a \$3,000 dwelling and a \$2,500 vault. But it was not these contracts that were the principal cause of the briskness. There were several unfinished structures, the chief being: The Merchants' Bank of Canada and Union Bank of Canada buildings; the Tower Road School, the big factory for Moirs, Ltd. the addition to the Nova Scotia Hospital (which is to afford modern conveniences for 70 patients), new piers and freight sheds on the water front. On all these operations work was advanced several stages, while the smaller jobs and more than the average output of most manufacturing concerns kept mechanics generally fairly well employed. There was, with the exception of a few days early in the month, considerable activity on the water front. The shipments of apples, which have reached upwards of 500,000 barrels, was responsible for much of this. Not only was there a good proportion of work by steamers, but the railroads were taxed to their utmost through the great demand for cars. During October, 1910, the number of freight and passenger cars arriving at and leaving Halifax was 8,714, while in October, 1911, the num-

ber was 11,501. In November, 1910, the number was 8,459, while for the first three weeks of November, 1911, it is estimated that the number is almost 9,000, which indicates that November will be as far in excess of the similar period in 1910, as was October, 1911, over October, 1910.

AMHERST, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

There was a strong demand for labour, especially in the building trades, and there was also a great demand for unskilled labour. Contractors reported men very scarce and were offering unusually high wages with the view of securing sufficient men to finish the season's building operations. All the industries were working steadily and many of them were increasing their staffs. The Canada Car Company began work on a new galvanizing shop; a building about 35 feet by 45 feet. It is the aim of this company to manufacture everything in connection with the cars in their own plant here. The Malleable Iron department also began the erection of a further extension to their foundries, which will be a brick structure over one hundred feet long. This plant was re-opened about eighteen months ago after an idleness of two or three years. The superintendent commenced with eight men but has now about two hundred employed and expects to have one hundred additional hands at work during the winter months. The Canada Car Company is also calling for more employees. Cabinet makers are especially in demand. When the extension to the passenger shed, now under construction, is completed, about one hundred and fifty men will find employment. It is expected that this shed will be finished early in the year. The winter promises to be a busy and prosperous one as all the industries have ample orders ahead. Retail and wholesale men reported trade well up to the average with collections good. Mining operations at Springhill, are improving from week to week. The Dominion Coal Company which now owns

these mines is making extensive borings on their areas with the intention of locating new seams and opening them up. The Maritime Coal Company and the Kimberly mine were also in active operation.

The Stanfield Knitting Co., at Truro, the largest industry of its kind in the Maritime Provinces, effected a union with the Hewson Woollen Mills of this town. Both industries will be run under separate names. The name of the Hewson Woollen Company being changed to Hewson's, Ltd. The capitalization of the joint companies is in the vicinity of one million, five hundred thousand dollars.

The crops have all been harvested and it may be said that on the whole this section of the province has been favored with a good yield. The hay crop was light compared with the previous year but there was a large quantity of last year's hay carried over, so that there will be an ample supply for the coming winter. Farm produce continues high and there is an ample market for all that our farmers' produce.

In October the general feeling was that the lumber cut in this vicinity would be very light but during November there was a decided stir in lumber circles and although a large quantity of lumber was not shipped to any market this year but is being held over for next year's shipment, yet it is now expected that the cut this winter will be as large as in any previous season. Several valuable properties have lately changed hands and the new operators are anticipating a busy winter and without exception they report business greater than ever before. The Amherst Boot and Shoe Company, Hewson's Ltd., and a number of our other industries have invaded the West with splendid success and are finding profitable markets for the output of our local factories.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

The general condition of the labour

market differed little from October although the supply was somewhat in excess of the demand, the normal condition at this time of year. The first part of the month was fine, enabling out-door building operations to be carried on, but the closing days were stormy. The first week found work at the Elmira Branch Railway completed for the season, and also several other contracts, including the Tracadie Breakwater. Shipping was fairly brisk, and wholesale and retail men report business conditions satisfactory. Fishermen had a very quiet month, with the exception of the smelt and eel fishermen, who were fairly successful. Several new stations were completed and the branch railway at Elmira was taken off the contractors' hands by the Government.

MONCTON, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

The mild weather during November was very favourable for out-door operations and labour conditions were active. Supply and demand were fairly well balanced and but few unemployed noticed. The grading of the yards for the National Transcontinental Railway is about completed. This work has furnished employment to about 100 labourers during the past four months. The work upon the permanent sidewalks is also completed. The rails for the Tramway have been laid from the new Intercolonial Railway shops to the terminal sheds upon Mechanic street and the trolley wire along the same line nearly completed. It is expected to have the cars running over this part of the system before Nov. 30th. The main pipe line conveying the gas from the Coverdale wells to the city, a distance of nine miles, has been completed. The pipe was carried across the Petitcodiac River upon the abutments of the bridge and connection is now being made with the system of mains laid throughout the city. Building operations have been brisk and the contracts are all well advanced particularly in the case of the new ell to the Government Rail-

ways General Offices, which is now enclosed and ready for interior work. Much repair and enlargement work, in addition to new buildings, has been in progress throughout the city and suburbs and carpenters have been in active demand. All manufacturing plants have been in active operation and foundry and machine shops busy. In all cases operating staffs remain the same and there has been no intimation of reduction. The Maritime Hat and Cap Company has commenced operations in the old Lock factory and is employing about thirty hands. Retail trade has been fair and wholesale trade firm. Rents show a reduction with a fair line of houses to choose from. Real estate remains quiet. The City Council has been asked by a Committee of the Board of Trade and the Moncton Trades and Labour Council to endorse the resolution passed recently by the Union of New Brunswick Municipalities, providing for the submission of a Bill to the Local Government giving Municipalities the power within themselves of adopting the single tax system on a majority vote of ratepayers. The Saturday half holiday in the Intercolonial Railway shops existent during the summer ceased with the commencement of November and the men will work the full six days during the winter.

Agriculture.—Considerable hay is being pressed and shipped, price being \$18.00 per ton. The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association held their annual meeting and exhibit of fruit at St. John, Oct. 30th and 31st, attendance being large and the exhibit exceptionally fine. Pork is quoted at 7½¢ per carcass; Chickens, 16-20¢ per lb.; eggs, 30¢ per dozen; butter, 26-28¢ per lb.; and potatoes, 50¢ per bushel.

The overhead bridge upon St. George street being built by the I.C.R. is now finished and open to traffic. Work upon the subway at the north crossing of Main street has been suspended.

ST. JOHN N.B., AND DISTRICT.

The building trades continued brisk notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and with the opening of the winter port business the shiplabourers will be well employed until spring. The Union Foundry Company of West St. John has secured a lease from the city of several lots, and has started tearing down the old buildings preparatory to the erection of a large addition. Work is progressing on the new warehouses for the C. P. R. on Mill street. The Keith-Albee Company recently purchased several lots of land on the south side of King Square, and workmen are now dismantling the buildings. An up-to-date playhouse will be erected next spring. Messrs. T. S. Simms & Company, brush and broom manufacturers, have purchased a large strip of land between the Suspension Bridge Road and Union Point, and will build a large factory as soon as possible on this site. The Bank of British North America has purchased the Melick building, corner of Market Square and Dock street, and will have it fitted up as a bank building. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending November 23 were \$6,245,965, and for the corresponding period last year \$6,312,501, being \$66,536 less in 1911 than in 1910, and \$1,128,614 less than during the five weeks ending October 26 of the current year. The city cashier paid out \$11,757.55 in wages to workmen, and \$10,569.05 in salaries to civic employees, making a total of \$22,326.60 for the four weeks ending November 24. The wages of the C. P. R. freight handlers has been increased from 17 to 21 cents per hour. On the evening of November 22 the longshoremen of the Allan Line and the members of the new shiplabourers' society at a joint meeting unanimously decided to join the International Longshoremen's Union. Brooms were advanced 25 cents per dozen on November 15. Dealers say that the cheapest broom on the market sells wholesale at 26 cents. Within the last two months brooms have advanced \$1 per dozen, a

shortage in the broom corn crop being the cause. The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association exhibit opened on October 30, and closed on November 2. The annual meeting of the St. John Agricultural Society was held on November 24.

There was shipped from St. John on November 9 one hundred and forty-eight hogsheads of sardine herring to Lubec and Eastport, valued at \$1,186. It is predicted that dry fish will be scarce and high during the coming winter. Medium and large cod are selling at the schooner side for \$6.30 per quintal.

The lumber cut in the vicinity of Sussex will be smaller than usual this season. The Pejepscot Lumber Company will cut about 6,000,000 feet of logs on the Salmon River, and about 2,500,000 feet at Martin's Head. This company has spent \$7,000 on facilities for carrying on its operations, and intend to erect a new mill at Martin's Head next spring.

Fredericton.—The Phœnic Mills have been closed down for the winter, after a successful season's work manufacturing shingles.

Northampton.—Messrs. Gibson Bros. have sold out their valuable lumber property to a joint stock company. The property consists of a block of 1,200 acres inside of Bull Lake, Carleton County, heavily timbered with fine spruce and hardwood, 500 acres in the rear, and various smaller lots of spruce and cedar, and five miles of New Brunswick Land Company rights.

St. Andrews.—The contract for the erection of the new kitchen annex to the Algonquin Hotel has been awarded to Peter Lyall & Sons, of Montreal. It will provide fifty-six more sleeping rooms.

NEWCASTLE, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

The labour market was particularly dull as the mills have all closed for the season and there was not the demand for men for the lumber woods there has been last year and the year before. Wages were high but there was poor

demand for sawn lumber therefor there is a large amount of it on hand and quite a number of the drives were hung up last spring. Good woodsmen, however, are getting very good wages.

Farmers had very little to do but look after their stock. There was very little fishing. Oyster fishing was good all the season.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Labour has been well employed, though the cold weather in the middle of the month retarded outside operations in connection with railway construction, building, and the work on the Quebec bridge. The Canadian Northern Railway Company has commenced work at Limoilou on its car building shops, to be completed November 1, 1912. Tenders for the new 40 inch main from Lorette to Quebec at a cost of \$750,000 are being called for. Most of the vessels are now laid up for the winter. The contract for the new wing of the seminary at Chicoutimi to cost \$123,000 has been awarded. Several gangs of men have left for the lumber camps; all the sawmills having closed down. Shoe and leather factories are now busy. Fall plowing was brought to a close by the severe weather.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

A decline in general activity took effect during the last half of November due partly to the cessation of some outdoor operations and the closing of the saw mills. The contractors Messrs. Page & Germain have completed the two concrete piers for the iron bridge over the St. Maurice River between the two Islands Caron and de la Poterie. Trade was good this month and showed an improvement over November, 1910. Rates of wages remained the same but those working out-doors had to stop work at 4.30 p.m. making an 9 hrs. day instead of ten as before.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

With favourable weather for this time of the year the labour market has been active, as outside work was continued until a later period than is generally the case. The different machine shops are very busy, and more help is being taken on. The Canadian Sand Company are employing more men than for the past two years, and when the extensions are completed still more will be given employment. The woollen mills are busier than they have been for some time past, and machines that were standing idle for some years are now running, and more would be started up if only help could be secured.

The Board of Trade and the Industrial Commissioner are now in communication with one or two concerns that are considering locating here. One iron industry has gone so far that the only question at issue is a suitable site. It is expected that this will be secured and will be satisfactory to the concern indicated. The establishment of this industry will mean a considerable addition to iron workers and machinists in this city.

All other industries are running full time, and there is every prospect that this condition of affairs will last throughout the winter.

The question of governing the city by commission government is becoming a live one. The Council of the Board of Trade has had the matter under consideration, and at the last meeting of the City Council one of the aldermen broached the subject and in the amendments to be sought to the charter this will be asked for, as well as the establishment of a Board of Revisors.

The annual financial statement of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association showed a deficit of about \$3,000. This was brought about by a smaller attendance owing to the bad weather. The association paid out over \$14,000 in prize money, and the Provincial Government recognizing the good work the association is doing

to further agriculture has decided to increase the annual grant from \$8,000 to \$10,000.

SOREL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

There was very little change in the labour market during the month. The buildings started during the spring and summer were nearly completed. A number of boats and dredges have entered the harbour, to undergo repairs during the coming winter, which will employ workmen formerly engaged in the building trades. In all the other industries, labour was very active. The local machine shop were very busy, with large orders in hand. The government shipyards were also very active, and will soon start building a number of boats, giving employment to 150 or 200 additional men. Dry goods, millinery and grocery stores had a good month. The meat, vegetable, fruit and dairy produce market was very active, but prices were going up. There was an abundance of apples, of a good quality, but no winter apples, and they sold for from \$4.00 to \$4.50 for a three bushel barrel. Imported fruits were high and in little demand.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

The favourable conditions of last summer continued during November, and except for the usual slackening up of work in certain branches at this time of the year, there was very little change. The building trades were a little less active than during the preceding month, but sash and door factories were very busy and will employ a large number of men all winter. The iron industry and musical instrument factories were active and the activity in the leather industry was increased. Business, wholesale and retail was satisfactory. In the hay trade there was a very large demand for export, especially to England. Banks reported a good month with easy collections. All farm and garden products sold well at high prices. Dairy products had a

tendency to rise. Work on the farm was quiet. There was no demand except for threshers, and this was well met.

ST. JOHNS AND IBERVILLE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

The labour market continued very active and the month was much better than the corresponding month of 1910. All the manufactures were busy and everything points out to an abundance of work during the winter, there being large orders on hand. Wholesale as well as retail trade was excellent. The hay trade was very good, the last boats carrying abroad large quantities of it. Banks reported an active month with easy collections and larger deposits than during the corresponding month of last year. There was no trouble between capital and labour and no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour.

Farm products were plentiful in the local market and prices still high. Fishing was fair. The Canadian Pacific is making extensive improvements on its road and, it is said, will have it double-tracked as far as Farnham next spring. The newly opened Cluett-Peabody factory is already employing nearly 400 hands.

MAISONNEUVE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

November continued as active as October or any of the summer months. All industries are in full operation, and there was but very little slackening up in the building trades. There were four strikes during the month: one of women employed in the Hochelaga cotton factory; one of the boilermakers at the Locomotive Works at Longue Pointe; one of 350 men in Kellert & Co's. clothing factory, and a strike of the longshoremen employed by the steamship companies doing business in the Port of Montreal.

MONTREAL, QUE. AND DISTRICT.

The activity in building operations

during October was unprecedented. Building permits valued at a million and a half were taken out, while in October of last year the value was \$600,000. Since the opening of navigation nearly twenty-five million bushels of corn, wheat and oats have entered Montreal through the Lachine canal, being an increase of more than five million bushels over the same period of last year.

The trade in agricultural products was very satisfactory. Timber was in great demand as a consequence of building activity. Manufactures in general were very busy. All other industries reported a good month. The skilled trades, as well as unskilled labour, were active.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Open weather during November permitted a continuance of the season's marked activity in building and in the work on the municipal water works and sewage systems. Messrs. Bisson & Carrière who have a large number of contracts for the city are actually employing 180 labourers and shall do so all winter, extending the water service and repairing some of the old pipes.

Owing to the water of the Ottawa river being low, the mills at Chaudière Falls and other places, depending on water from the river, had to close much sooner than usual. Gilmour & Hughson's large saw mill closed on November 18, while the ones of G. R. Booth closed in the last week of November. At the E. B. Eddy Company's mills only the small saw mill was running, besides the paper and match factories.

This early closing of the season in the lumber industry has permitted Messrs. Bisson & Carrière to get all the laborers they need in Hull. It was too early for the men to go to the shanties, and the prospects are that the lumbermen will not send this winter as large number of men to the bush as in the previous years. Mr. P. Wilson also has contracts for the city to the extent of about \$40,000. The

saw mills at Aylmer, Perkins Mills and Buckingham have closed for the winter. Navigation was officially declared closed on the 29th of November, when the water was drawn from the canals on both Ottawa and Rideau rivers.

The local banks reports a scarcity of money, partly due to the fact that the last weeks of the season for the lumber industry were dull for both the employers and the employees. The latter lost a good deal of time.

The Civic Committee created to look into this question of the toll gates around Hull, has reported that it would take \$200,000 to buy the interest of the parties owning rights over the suburban roads.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

The month was a very active one industrially in Kingston, opportunities for employment of all kinds being abundant. Work on the dock at the Royal Military College was commenced and afforded considerable employment. Work on the smelter site was rushed along. The construction of the new street pavements was concluded toward the end of the month. On the 16th of the month a by-law to guarantee a bond issue of \$100,000 to promote the erection of a new summer hotel was carried by the property owners. It is expected work will commence at once. The new Nicol building at Queen's University is nearing completion. The Carruther's building is also practically renewed. All the interior having been reconstructed. Property owners in the east end of the city have been notified by the Grand Trunk Railway Company that the option which the company secured some time ago, has been accepted. The company intends to build new freight sheds. This move will afford considerable employment to Kingstonians. During the month a company was formed, and ground broken for the starting of a new and modern brick-making plant, in the north end of the city. The company have abundant capital, and the management of the

concern is under able management. From tests made large quantities of suitable clay have been found on the site within the city limits. Sample bricks already made are of the best quality. The foundation is well under way, and the plans show a plant modern and up to date in every way for the production of a first-class article. Kingston has long needed a plant of this kind. Several important jobs have been held up for want of a supply of good brick.

Since January 1st of this year the value of the building operations completed, and in progress in Kingston, \$399,229, over double those of last year. If the new hotel is started this month, as it no doubt will be, the half-million dollar mark for building operations begun, here in less than a year will have been reached. Navigation is practically at an end. The season generally was reported the best in years. Wholesale and retail merchants reported heavy sales during the month. While there was a slight falling off in opportunities for employment in some lines, the month considered in its entirety, was an inactive one. The building trades continued active, slackening a little towards the close of the month. The International Harvester Company is taking over the binder twine department at the Canadian Cordage Company factory they expect to start work about the end of this year, about one hundred and thirty hands will be employed. The Canadian General Electric Company's new power house, at the water works dam, is now completed. The city gives the company the right to use the location and water for which it built at its own expense the power house, installed the machinery and keeps same in repair for twenty years besides paying the city \$2,000 per annum and the taxes, at the end of the twenty years the plant becomes the property of the city. The new dam and power house at Auburn is about completed, it is expected to be in operation by December 1. The corner stone for a new Protestant Home was laid on October 28. The

city gave the site and ten thousand dollars, the balance being subscribed by the citizens and friends. It will be opened some time in the spring.

Caring for stock and marketing produce occupied the farmers' attention. Prices in all lines of produce ranged high. Hay will be scarce, it is selling now for \$14.00 a ton.

Lumbering was active in the northern part of the county, the lumber companies found some difficulty in getting men as the farmers were monopolizing all the available hired help. Construction companies also complained of the scarcity of labour.

Lindsay.—The Council have appointed an industrial commissioner at a salary of \$100 per week, he will pay his own expenses.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Active conditions continued to prevail during November, the weather being generally mild and favorable for outdoor employment. Both skilled and unskilled workers were better employed than usual at this season. The customary influx of laborers from outside districts, has set in and many of the new arrivals are out of work. The approach of the holiday season, buying for which has begun early, will give temporary employment to many as extra help in connection with the retail trade. Building continues active. Permits were issued in October for 804 buildings, representing an approximate value of \$1,798,042, as against 862 permits representing a value of \$2,914,980, in October, 1911. The approximate value represented by the permits issued for the 10 months ending with October was \$20,306,697, as against \$17,734,488 for the corresponding period last year.

On New Year's Day the ratepayers will be asked to vote on by-laws to raise the amount of \$2,200,000 for the extension of the hydro electric system of power distribution, and \$1,800,000 for the construction of a viaduct of concrete and steel from Bloor street

East to the Danforth avenue with an extension of Parliament street.

The cost of the new General Hospital now in course of erection will be \$3,500,000, which will require an additional \$1,250,000 to be obtained in order to secure the completion of the work.

On the 1st inst. the street lights of the Hydro-Electric system were formally turned on throughout the city, replacing the lights of the Toronto Electric Light Co.

The total cost of the proposed tube railway system connecting the centre with the northern part of the city is estimated by the City Engineer at \$5,171,395 including the tender of Haney, Quinlan & Roberts for construction, \$2,474,781, and the cost of the re-arrangement of water mains, sewers and other public utilities, land damages and other incidental expenses.

Work on track-laying on the civic street railway line on Gerrard St. East was inaugurated on the 14th, when Mayor Geary and Ald. Chisholm performed the ceremony of driving in the first two spikes.

The open weather which prevailed during the greater part of the month enabled farmers to finish up their fall plowing and also permitted the grazing of stock, shortening considerably the time in which they will require to be fed in the stable. The roads were in very bad condition, interfering greatly with the marketing of produce. As a result of the action of milk producers in raising the wholesale price of milk, the retail price in Toronto for the six winter months has been fixed at 10c per quart.

Manufacturing establishments in nearly all lines were busy with plenty of orders in hand and every prospect of a continuance of activity for some time.

The Canadian Hanson & Van Winkle Co., Ltd., has secured a site on Morrow Ave., on which they are erecting several factory buildings, including a nickel foundry, the first to be built in Canada for the manufacture of nickel castings; a four-storey building in

which dynamos and electrical apparatus will be made, and a plant for the production of foundry facings. W. B. Levack has purchased a site on Eastern Ave., on which he will erect a tanning factory. The Copland Brewing Co. have taken out a permit for a brewery on King and Ontario streets to cost \$50,000. The Wm. Davies Co. will build an addition to their factory on Front St. East to cost \$20,000. Grand & Foy, manufacturing stationers, will erect a new warehouse on Bay street.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

General industrial activity continued, and the outlook for the remainder of the year is good. Cold weather forced a cessation of some lines of outdoor work and a few factories reduced staffs. An important development was the commencement by the Ontario Power Company of a new section of their works. The power house will be extended ninety feet in length and two new units, having a combined capacity of 25,000 horsepower, will be installed. Excavations for the building, the new shaft and the spillway were actively commenced. The city assessment shows an increase of over two million dollars from last year. Reports on transportation, wholesale and retail trade and financial conditions were satisfactory. There were rumors of railway extensions and the building of one or more new bridges across the Niagara river during 1912, but no definite announcements were made. The construction of granolithic sidewalks was discontinued for the season, leaving much work for the spring. Building contracts let during the month included those for a \$3,000 curling rink, greenhouses and a large shelter building in the Provincial park and a number of dwellings of good class. Contractors on the Niagara boulevard finished the season's work, leaving very little of the heavy work unfinished. Next season the chief work will be final grading, seeding and

planting of the park lands bordering the twenty miles of completed driveway. Very cold weather forced a cessation of fall ploughing and agricultural work came to a standstill, save for the marketing of late crops. Manufacturing concerns were generally active. Certain ones, the business of which is affected by the change of season, reduced the number of their employees, others were running over-time on holiday orders. On the railways freight traffic was heavy and passenger business good for the time of year. Extra trackmen were employed in preparing the road-beds for winter. No construction was going on in the district except that of the street railway in Welland.

Bridgeburg.—A by-law was carried granting a fixed assessment and a reduced water-rate to the Lautz Manufacturing Company, which has commenced the erection of a marble-working plant here. The buildings will cost \$7,000 and will have 12,000 square feet of floor space. The machinery will cost \$35,000.

Fonthill.—An excavating and hoisting plant of large capacity is being installed to work the extensive sand and gravel deposits here.

Chippawa.—The Dominion government is erecting a lighthouse on Hog Island, at the mouth of the Welland river.

Welland.—Work on the new street railway was well advanced. All the track material, wires, poles and the cars were received. The line may be running by the end of the year. Manufacturing concerns were all busy and building contractors were active. The price of milk was advanced from 7 to 8 cents per quart.

Port Colborne.—The new mill of the Maple Leaf Milling Company was formally opened. It is built on a rock and concrete pier in the harbour and has a dock frontage of half a mile, with water 23 feet deep. The mill building and elevator are 600 feet long, 60 feet wide and 125 feet high while the warehouse is 425 feet long, 72 feet wide and three stories high. The total

floor-space in the three buildings is nearly five acres. The elevator has 60 bins with a total capacity of a million bushels of wheat and can elevate 30,000 bushels per hour, the mill will turn out 4,000 barrels of flour per day and the warehouse will accommodate 400,000 barrels of flour. For the supply of the mill during the coming winter the elevator will be filled to its capacity and several of the largest grain-carrying steamers on the lakes will lie up in the harbour with full cargoes. The mill and elevator are operated entirely by electricity. When the full plans of the plant are carried out the storage capacity will be 1,600,000 bushels of grain and the milling capacity 9,000 barrels of flour per day.

Lythmore (Haldimand County). — The Crown Gypsum Company let contract for a new mill to replace that destroyed by fire. It will be 244 feet long and 70 feet wide, with up-to-date machinery.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

The labour market was active to busy, with rushed conditions prevailing in some branches. Labour generally was well employed. The civic work is lessening as severe weather sets in. Sewer work still gives employment to a number of men. Work on the new 24 in. water service main for the city is progressing favorably. The new buildings in course of erection for the Steel and Radiation Co., are being pushed to completion with all possible dispatch, as the company is anxious to be in operation at the earliest possible date. The foundry will be 120x240 feet, the cleaning room 80x160 ft., the machinery building 120x240. There will be a pattern shop and shipping warehouse. The plant will cover 17 acres; it will have a productive capacity of 3,000 hot water boilers and 3,500 radiators a year, and will bring 200 skilled workmen to St. Catharines. Near it the Steel and Radiation Company's plant the new buildings for the Yale and Town lock factory are in

course of erection. The new building for the General and Marine Hospital has been completed and was formally opened by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, November 24th.

Trade both wholesale and retail was good.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Very active conditions prevailed in most of the branches of employment, the building trades being especially busy. Conditions were more favorable than during the previous month in several manufacturing establishments. The Canada Hart Wheel Company finds its present premises on Barton street too small for its growing business and has purchased a new site in the eastern section of the city. Among the companies incorporated during the month were the MacKay-Paulin Construction Company, which is empowered to do all sorts of dredging and construction work and to operate boats for that purpose. The share capital of the company is \$40,000. Inglewood, Limited, is the name of a new company incorporated for the purpose of carrying on a land building business, with a share capital \$125,000. The walls of the high level reservoir have been completed and the work of roofing the place over is now under way. The contract for the underground conduits for the municipal power and lighting plant has been awarded to the Clermont Company of Buffalo; the amount of the contract is between \$18,000 and \$20,000.

The rate payers will be asked to vote on the following by-laws on Jan. 1st:

Waterworks system	\$650,000
New fire station	65,000
New parks	100,000
New central convenience ...	18,000

The annual report of building inspector Anderson shows that the year which closed on Oct. 31 was the most active in respect to building operations in the city's history. A total of 1,675 permits for new buildings were

issued with a value of \$4,004,925 and in addition to these 212 permits for alterations were issued, the value of these being \$168,280, making a grand total of \$4,173,105, an increase of \$1,626,825 over those issued during the previous year.

The Hamilton Bridge Works has taken out a permit for a brick powerhouse and pattern vault, frame office building and steel corrugated iron factory building to be erected on Waterburg Lane west of Depew street to cost \$30,000.

The Laidlaw Bale Tie Company has secured a permit for a brick factory building on Lottridge street north, to cost \$30,000.

The International Harvester Company is building a brick power house on Sherman avenue north. The Grassillé Chemical Company has taken out a permit for a corrugated iron storage building and a frame building on Lottridge street, to cost \$9,000.

The net reduction from the assessment roll of 1912 amounted to \$68,970. The total assessment as it now stands is \$52,749,884.

Both wholesale and retail trade has been good during the month. Many wholesale and retail merchants who depend on the British export markets for their merchandise have been considerably handicapped by the slowness of shipments caused by the recent English dock strikes. The petition of the members of the fire department for a general increase in salaries of 15 per cent. has been endorsed by the Fire and Water Committee and passed on to the Council with the idea of having next year's administration grant the request. Seven deckhands employed on the steamer Macassa refused to turn out of their bunks and assist in coaling up at 4.30 a.m. on Nov. 21 when ordered to do so by the commanding officer and were placed under arrest and charged before the magistrate with a breach of the Marine Act. The magistrate allowed them to go with a warning. The company did not wish the men punished but refused to take them back. The

Provincial Game and Fisheries Dept. will permit the sperring of fish through the ice here as usual this winter. Many men whose occupations cannot be followed during the severe winter months find employment at this.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Labour generally was well employed and not many were out of work, although conditions were not quite so good as in October or in the corresponding month of last year. The building trades were very busy for this season and many men will be employed for some time yet. The iron trades on the whole were not quite so active, and some men in certain lines of manufacture were laid off toward the close of the month. One of the largest factories, however, took on a few more men.

The Barber-Ellis Company have plans completed for the erection of an entirely new factory, which will be the Dominion headquarters of the company. The main factory building will be 300 ft. by 70 ft. and a wing 264 ft. long. They expect to employ eventually 250 persons. Merchants had a good month. The city continues to employ a large force of men on local improvement work, principally in the construction of sewers. Farmers were employed chiefly in the feeding of stock and the marketing of produce.

Paris.—Labour was well employed.

The price of milk has been advanced by the local dealers from 6c to 8c per quart, 14 quart tickets are sold for \$1.00, previously 33 pint tickets were sold for \$1.00.

The City Engineer's department issued 30 building permits to the value of \$46,000 during the month. For the corresponding month last year 24 permits were issued to the value of \$97,000. This amount represented several large factory additions. For the eleven months 513 permits were issued to the value of \$598,880. For the corresponding period of last year 355 per-

mits were issued to the value of \$617,530.

The amount of bank clearings for the month was \$2,544,767.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Labour conditions while not so active as during the preceding month were very favourable. Considerable delay to outside contracts was caused by inclement weather. Many buildings yet remain unfinished and prospects for those engaged in the building trades, are good for a steady winter's work.

The Guelph Stove Company is calling for tenders for a new factory which will be 500 ft. x 80 ft. and will cost \$35,000. to be completed by May 1st, 1912. The company now employs 90 hands and in its new factory will give employment to about 150. Exterior work on the new jail and jailer's residence is about completed. The Board of Education will erect a four-room addition to St. Patrick's Ward School at a cost of about \$12,000. The fine new passenger station of the Grand Trunk Railway Company has been opened for traffic, but much work yet remains to be done on subways and sidings and a large force of men are engaged thereon. The City Council will submit three bylaws to the rate-payers at the January elections. These are: for a new fire hall and auto equipment to cost \$40,000; a loan of \$25,000 to the Dominion Casket Company, which will locate in the old Burr factory; and \$13,000 for the further extension of the Radial Railway into the St. Patrick's Ward factory district. The Entomological Society of Ontario held their annual convention at the Ontario Agricultural College. After an interesting session Dr. E. M. Walker of Toronto was re-elected president. Wholesale and retail merchants report trade good.

The recent heavy rains put the land in good condition and filled the wells and swamps. Manufacturing establishments were very busy several of them being obliged to work over-time. The

Guelph Carpet Company is installing ten additional looms in the Brussels department.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

The month of November was a busy one in labour circles, all classes being fully employed, with the exception of a few bricklayers and a few labourers that were called off at the close of the month. While factory employment was very busy with but one exception, good progress was made on new buildings under way. The second large addition to the Lang Tanning Company was completed at the close of the month, and the large addition to the Kaufman Rubber Company is nearly completed. Shipment and bank clearings being favourable, business both wholesale and retail was good.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

With the finishing of the work on the farms and the slackening of the local building operations, there was at least the beginning of a demand for work among unskilled labourers. The factories, where there had been a demand for unskilled labour all summer were now fully supplied. The number of unemployed, however, did not seem to be very noticeable. Practically all the big factories working full time and some of them over-time. A few skilled men could find employment, especially cabinet-makers for pipe-organ work, and good machinists for both wood and iron work.

There was still some work going on in the building trades, but the bulk of it was over for the season. On the whole it has been a fairly good season for those employed in that work.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

General activity prevailed in all branches. In the building trades they were rushing outside work. Building permits for the month of October to-

talled \$14,000 compared with \$5,000 for the same month last year.

All the factories were running full time and in some cases there was a demand for more help.

Street paving operations and civic improvements for this season is nearly finished, leaving a supply of labourers.

Wholesale and retail merchants report business very good and bright prospects for the holiday trade.

Farmers have finished thrashing, the yield of grain being somewhat light in some localities. They are busy marketing, they receive good prices, potatoes selling for \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bag, wheat, 90c per bus.; oats, 42c per bus.; barley, 70c to 80c per bus.; peas, \$1 to \$1.10 per bus.; hay, \$15 to \$17 per ton.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Activity continued in nearly all branches. In the building trades everyone was busy, although some time was lost to bricklayers through the falls of snow. Owing to not being able to get enough carpenters at the G.T.R. shops, they imported some from Montreal. In the factories and foundries business is brisk, and over-time is being worked. On the morning of Friday, Nov. 23rd, one of the most disastrous fires which ever visited this district took place, six retail stores being wiped out at a loss of \$800,000, throwing 300 people out of work temporarily. A number of the firms have already opened up in new premises, and two of them have let contracts for new buildings in place where old ones stood. The domestic help problem continues to embarrass numerous homes. A number of the larger factories are also advertising for female help. The Board of Education have decided to establish night classes for Industrial training in this city, and have appointed a principal, who will commence his duties at the first of the year. The early advent of snow caught numerous farmers without their fall ploughing complete. The prices of a number of articles has again taken a rise.

Wingham.—On Nov. 24 the ratepay-

ers of this town carried a by-law by 365 to 16 to loan the Western Foundry Company \$10,000 to assist them in building a big new plant; and to give the company a fixed assessment of \$15,000.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Favourable weather permitted almost uninterrupted work in the building trades. All classes were well employed. Local industries report a good average month. The Pere Marquette shop employees were busy and a number of hands were added. The men are now working 54 hours a week. In the Michigan Central shops conditions corresponded with the preceding month. It is expected, however, that the advent of cold weather will see a general revival of business. Men employed in the traffic departments of the railroads entering the city report the month steady for regular men. The Michigan Central advanced a number of crews in the service, towards the latter part of the month. However, the fair weather permitted the haulage of long trains and as a result the spare men were not as well employed as they otherwise would have been. A gang of men are at work on the Hydro-Electric line to Port Stanley. The Street Railway receipts show a substantial increase in business for November over the corresponding month of last year. Work is progressing rapidly on the new Michigan Central Railway roundhouse. When completed, this structure will be one of the most up-to-date engine houses in Canada. Norsworthy & Company, foundrymen, report the month of November a busy one. The new foundry is now running, and fourteen additional men have been added to the staff over the corresponding month of last year. A considerable quantity of fish is being shipped from Port Stanley to New York, via the Traction Line and the M. C. Ry.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

November saw few changes in the

labour market. All branches were active. The unsettled weather towards the last of the month was a disadvantage to contractors and many buildings were held back. Factories were working to full capacity but outside mechanics started on shorter hours. The City Council were unable to carry out the proposed sewer improvement, owing to heavy rains. The J. D. O'Keefe new abattoir the largest in the West commenced operations on the 29th of the month and will employ a large number of hands. The City Council advanced the following salaries of the city firemen at the last council meeting: Chief, from \$825 to \$1,000; foreman, from \$650 to \$800; and three permanent men from \$650 to \$750 each. Retail trade was very good and merchants report prospects bright. Hay sold during the month as high as \$20 per ton. Live hogs \$6.50 first of the month dropped to \$6 the last few days. \$5,000 being paid out to farmers for hogs in one day.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Labour in all branches was never so well employed in Windsor, Ont., as during November 1911. Many factories were advertising for more help, and great activity prevailed in the building trades; lathers and plasterers being in good demand. Planing mills and lumber dealers were behind with their orders.

Farmers were busy gathering in the roots and doing fall plowing. The Essex Terminal Railway Company are building a line from Walkerville to Sandwich to connect with the factory district and all railroads that run into Windsor, and expect to have it completed about the beginning of next year. All branches of skilled trades, as well as unskilled labour, were well employed, and there was a demand for more garment workers, delivery employees, and for skilled men in some branches of the woodworking trades.

Walkerville.—All classes of labour were well employed. Manufacturing

establishments were very busy and there was great activity in building.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Labour was well employed during the month. Business, wholesale and retail in all branches was reported good. Application will be made by the municipality to the Provincial Legislature for a city charter. At the next municipal election, the ratepayers will be asked to vote on the following money by-laws:

Roads	\$125,000
Schools	75,000
Sewers	45,000
Sidewalks	32,000
Parks	30,000
Fire hall	10,000

Steeltown.—The various manufacturing plants are working over-time with full staffs and the prospect for an active winter is bright. About \$80,000 was spent this year on local improvements included among which were electric and fire alarm systems, roads, school and drainage works; it is estimated that \$50,000 will be spent next year on improvements.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT

Labour has continued in good request and no complaints are heard of to inability to get employment. There has been a slight contraction in the number employed in the building trades, but taking the season into consideration conditions from the workmen's standpoint are very favorable.

In the railroad repair shops there has been some slackness due to so much of the rolling stock of the road being employed. This is especially the case with engines. Some trades in both the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific shops have been working short time because of the small percentage of engines available for overhauling and repairs. This is due to heavy traffic at present, a available rolling stock, especially engines, as a result, being kept in use.

Work on the cement plant being constructed by the Canada Cement Company is progressing very rapidly. This plant, it is understood, will be in operation next summer, when it will give employment to a large number of workpeople. The Midland Railway Company has increased the number of men at work in hastening the completion of their Winnipeg terminals and the lines leading into them. Three new contracts were let in conjunction with the work on these terminals during the latter part of November.

The municipal power plant built at Point du Bois on the Winnipeg river is now practically completed and will be taken off the hands of the construction department at a very early date.

Trades connected with the building industry as foundries, woodworking establishments and paint factories are very busy. Indications point to a busy building year in 1912 as many large buildings at Winnipeg as well as throughout the West are projected.

A serious interruption to trade in Winnipeg has resulted through congestion of traffic. The Board of Trade sent a deputation to interview the vice-president of the C. P. R. at Winnipeg to lay before him the serious state of affairs. Mr. Bury, the official in question, in reply to the deputation said that the company had many more cars in use as well as engines than they had at the corresponding period of a year ago. Towards the end of the month there was an improvement in the movement of traffic. Receipts of grain though slightly heavier than for the corresponding period of a year ago are as large as anticipated. The reason given by grainmen is that at important shipping points in the West the companies cannot supply cars fast enough to enable the farmers to deliver the grain.

Banks clearings continue to reach higher levels than they have hitherto done at Winnipeg. For November the aggregate was \$159,586,897 as compared with \$126,717,720 a year ago. The increase for the month is \$33,869,177 or 26.7 per cent.

Retail trade was never better in Winnipeg than it has been during the month of November. Storekeepers generally are very optimistic. Christmas shopping started in earlier than usual and the volume as well as the quality of the trade is proving to be very satisfactory.

Wholesalers though somewhat disappointed earlier in the year are finding orders from the West arriving in quantities they find difficulty in coping with. The practice of not ordering until the crop returns are assured appears to have become the rule in the West.

Wage questions generally have been absent to a marked degree during November. The dispute between the Great West Saddlery Company and some striking employees has not been settled. The company has made the statement that they are not affected. The men state that the dispute is still on and that some of the men who left their employment with the saddlery company have not as yet found other work.

No settlement between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its machinists has as yet been announced.

Farmers in Manitoba have practically completed their thrashing. There is still some crop in stock and more in stack but only to a limited extent. Deliveries are light because of the roads and the traffic congestion.

Men are being sought for operations in the woods and those with experience are hard to get. Plans of lumbermen are on a larger scale than usual.

Railroad Construction.—On the prairies operations is practically suspended for the winter. Gangs and plant are being transferred to the mountains where operations will be more than usually extensive.

Rates for Domestic Lighting.—A committee of the Winnipeg City Council appointed to formulate a schedule of rates to be charged for electric light has reported as follows:

Domestic Lighting.—A base charge of 4 cents per 100 square feet of floor space, and a flat rate of 3 1-3

cents per Kilowatt hour for actual current used. 10 per cent. discount for payment within 10 days. Minimum monthly bills 50 cents. Yearly contracts.

Commercial Lighting (Stores, Offices, Factories, etc.)—The present rate of 7½ cents, with large graduated discounts according to amount of current used.

Commercial Power.—Special rates according to amount and conditions of load, contracts to be passed upon by special standing committee consisting of mayor, chairman of power committee and one member of board of control.

Domestic Power (heating, cooking, fans, irons, etc.)—Where a second meter is installed, a special rate of 1 cent per K.W. hour, less 10 per cent discount, with minimum of 75 cents per month per Kilowatt of connected load.

It is estimated that on the basis of the above schedule the actual cost to consumers will be 4½ cents per kilowatt hour as compared with a net charge at present made by the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company of 6¾ cents. This refers only to lighting. The rate for domestic power, at one cent per kilowatt, with a minimum charge per month of 75 cents, is unprecedentedly low and is designed to encourage the use of electric current for domestic uses.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Labour generally was well employed. There has not yet been much cessation of work. The sash and door factories are still working over-time. The building trades are very busy and there is considerable work yet to be completed. The outside work on the new station for the Canadian Pacific is completed, and the outside work on the new Asylum power house. The winter Fair Board has decided to build a large auditorium to cost \$80,000. Plasterers, carpenters and plumbers are busy getting the new hospital for the insane ready for occupation by Jan. 15th. A large force of men are employed on the hotel for the C. M. B. and it is expected that it will be ready early in the year. Railroad transport is very busy and there is considerable congestion of freight traffic.

A vote was taken recently to decide whether the new street railway should be municipally owned or a franchise given. There was a large majority in favor of a franchise.

The Hanbury Manufacturing Com-

pany and also the McDiarmid & Clark Company are working over-time. Railroad workers are very busy. Construction work on the street railway was closed down for the winter.

REGINA, SASK., AND DISTRICT.

There has been a general slackening since the beginning of the month, particularly in the building trades, this being attributed to the severity with which winter set in. Not only in the city has this been felt, but throughout the surrounding district where it has, at times made agricultural operations impossible. Generally speaking there has been little demanded for labour; in the case of carpenters and bricklayers and stone masons many have been idle during the month. There are at present several large buildings under construction, some of which, are all but at a standstill owing to a shortage of material. The new Union Depot although going forward steadily, suffers to a certain extent, on account of the inability of the builders to secure stone of the right kind in sufficient quantity.

According to the latest report of the Department of Agriculture for the Province of Saskatchewan, only 73 per cent. of the grain has been thrashed, and of the balance fully 18 per cent. will remain in stock over winter.

With the exception of one or two places the recent cold weather has put a complete, though temporary stop to threshing operations, especially where gasoline power was being used. The fact that very many of the Eastern harvesters have left or are leaving, will militate against further work being rushed, even should weather permit. Farmers are suffering owing to a shortage of cars; reports to this effect are received throughout the province.

EDMONTON, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

The labour market was active, a large number of men being employed on new buildings as well as city work. Skilled workmen were in demand.

There was more activity in all trades than during the corresponding month of 1910. A large number of labourers came into the city from railway construction camps but found no great difficulty in procuring employment. Opportunities of employment for labourers no doubt will be better during the coming winter than in previous years owing to the erection of the steel work on the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge and the erection of a traffic bridge in the east end. Transportation companies reported a very active month. Business wholesale and retail was very good.

On the 18th inst. the union carpenters inaugurated the Saturday half holiday, which makes a forty four hour week for about six hundred men.

Wheat crops have turned out excellent, about twenty bushels to the acre apparently being the minimum, while crops making yields of 30, 35, 40 and 45 bushels and over have frequently been reported. Very little of the wheat that has come on to the local market, either by farmers' wagon or by rail, has shown frost damage. While no doubt there is some low grade wheat, the bulk of the crop is in the northern grade. The harvesting of potatoes and other root crops has shown enormous yields and fine sample to be the rule.

Owing to a few days of very cold weather during the first part of the month, many householders found it very difficult to procure coal as the supply was not equal to the demand. As the latter part of the month was mild dealers have been able to supply the demand and report that there is no danger of a further shortage during the winter.

Railroad construction is confined mostly to track laying excepting in the mountains where considerable rock work is being done.

Track laying on the main line of the C. T. P. is practically done in Alberta and the tracklayers are now working in British Columbia.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

The labour market was dull during the first half of the month, the miners strike and the stormy weather keeping work back. Now all is changed. The coal miners are at work and with the coming of mild weather the building trades are busy again. Threshing has commenced and there is a constant demand for more help. The opportunities for employment are good and likely to be so up to the new year. There are at least half a million dollars' worth of buildings to be started as soon as the winter is passed; some may be started at once. Work on the streets is being pushed. There is great activity in the storing of farm implements. The bank clearings for October were \$2,737,941 as compared with \$2,013,409 for the corresponding month of last year. For the present week ending 23, the clearings were \$742,297 as compared with \$716,554 last, and \$560,663 for the corresponding week last year.

There has been very little ploughing done this fall which means a very busy spring. The output of coal will keep on increasing as development goes on in the new mines. All the mines are fitted up with the most modern machinery. The "Labor Times" reports that 500 miners are required in that town. Many of the men who went into lumbering are returning to the mines.

NELSON, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

The general demand for labour has been above the average. Many of the Slocan mines which have been idle for years through litigation and other causes, have again commenced operations and they comprise some of the best dividend payers in the Kootenays; whilst many of the regular shippers have increased their output. Whilst it is generally believed that should the present prospects of an early solution of the line problem be brought to a satisfactory conclusion, the Slocan

district will be the busiest mining camp in the Kootenays, as it formerly was. Strike is a thing of the past, and the coal miners all busy at work again, the one dark spot on the industrial horizon has disappeared. Coal and coke trains will soon fill up the tracks in local C. P. R. yards, and some of the local train crews, that left to work on the main line, will be back at their homes in Nelson. Whilst the hundreds of regular hands at the Granby Mines and Smelter will also return to Phoenix and Grand Forks. It is a general opinion throughout the Kootenays that we are entering upon an era of sound industrial activity.

Sawmills have mostly shut down for the winter and transferred their centres of activity to the logging camps. A large amount of bush clearing is being done upon the fruit ranches all over the country. Whilst every day brings reports of recent purchases of land for fruit growing.

The recent establishment of two large jam factories in Nelson, has given a great impetus to the small fruit industry, many fruit ranchers having doubled their acreage under strawberries. The improved transportation service which the C. P. R. inaugurated last season by putting on a boat to carry the ranchers' berries to meet the Crows Nest train at Kuskanook Landing, has also done much to increase the berry industry, as it gives every rancher along the lake a chance to get his fruit placed in first class condition on the markets of the Northwest Provinces. All ranch work was suddenly brought to a standstill about ten days ago, by an exceptionally heavy fall of snow, but it went almost as quickly as it came. Many new buildings are going ahead and street work and other city improvements are being pushed forward whilst the weather is favorable.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

The state of the weather as is usual at this season has caused a falling off

in the number of men employed on outside work. The principal commodity moving now is real estate. Business on the whole has been quiet.

The farm work is practically finished for the year. Crops have been good and prices high. A few salmon are being caught and bring top prices.

The output of lumber is as usual at the full capacity of the mills and shipments are constantly being made to the prairies also to Australia and the Orient. The sash and door factories which have been rushed are now entering their slack season as building operations have been held up for the greater part of the month owing to wet weather and a heavy snow storm which stopped road construction tramway extension, etc., as well as building.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

The civic building department estimates that the \$18,000,000 mark in building permits will be reached by the end of the year. Early in November a fall of snow interfered with outside work, so much that no large contracts will be started till the new year. The outside work under way will be continued, subject to stoppages on account of the wet weather. Where roofs are on buildings, inside work will be carried on without stoppages. The volume of work in hand exceeds that of November last year, but owing to large numbers of new arrivals there are more men out of employment this month than 12 months ago. While this slump in the building trade was noticeable, commercial activity experienced a change; retail trade was expanding on the eve of the holiday trade.

Real estate, closely connected with the building crafts, showed a rather sluggish tendency towards the latter end of the month, and the sales recorded were for the most part insignificant. This was not felt very much on bank clearances, which were swelled by the increased retail business.

The meat and vegetable market was inactive. The fruit market was partic-

ularly dull. The weather accounts for that, for it found the dealers almost unprepared for the occasion.

Work will be started about January on the erection of a five-storey apartment building. It will cost about \$150,000.

A large trunk factory on Eighth avenue and Glen Drive was started. This is the first concern of its kind opened in British Columbia.

The civic Water Works Committee decided that the additional sum of money required to finish the work started last spring on extensions would amount to \$661,880, and as \$300,000 has already been passed it would leave a further sum of \$360,000 to be secured. It was decided that a by-law should be prepared for that amount, and that tenders for 240,000 feet of 24-inch pipe, to be in by the end of the year, should be called for.

Shipping in all branches was very active.

The printers reported about 60 hands out of employment. The job offices were exceedingly quiet.

The bakers reported that the membership were having a hard fight as bread machines were being installed in some of the American coast cities; but the prospects for Vancouver were good for the winter.

The bartenders reported that too many licenses were being granted by the License Commissioners to bartenders. Some 423 had been granted, though only 269 were working.

The electrical workers reported all fairly well employed.

The iron moulders reported trade fair.

The stone cutters reported more members of their union working than ever before. Moving picture operators reported work good. The carpenters reported that the contractors have all the men at work they need. No new work is being started. The tinsmiths and sheet metal workers report trade very quiet and will remain so till the spring opens. The tailors report work very slack.

North Vancouver.—The City under

the administration of Mayor McNeish, has established a civic information and free labour bureau.

Wallace's ship building yards are active.

Penticton.—Tracklaying is reported to be in progress beyond this town, through the Tulameen canyons by the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway and Navigation Company. About five miles of track has been laid and three bridges are being built. It is expected that track will be laid to Coal-mountain, 14 miles from Princeton, within a few days. As soon as this is finished the bridge over the Similkameen River west of Maplehurst will be built.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.*

Owing to the inclement weather all engaged in out-door work were very irregularly employed, although there was a large amount of work in hand and, in sight, and several hundred men have been laid off until weather conditions become more settled. The British Columbia Labour and Statistical Bureau had several hundred applications for employment, principally from labourers and persons desiring positions as clerks, porters, etc., in commercial houses. The supply of this class of help is much greater than the demand. The applicants for the most part are new comers from Great Britain and a considerable number are from the Northwest Provinces.

For the month of October 115 building permits were issued amounting in value to \$541,325, as against \$124,275 for October, 1910. The bank clearings for October amounted to \$11,527,732, as compared with \$8,750,129 for the same month last year. The total customs collections for October were \$169,500. The collection of the Chinese head tax has been transferred from the Customs to the Immigration Depart-

*In the September issue of the *Labour Gazette* it was stated that, at the request of the Union, the Master Plasterers of Victoria had agreed to dispense with Chinese labourers. On further inquiry it is learned that this clause in the agreement between the masters and men is not being carried out.

ment. During October 249 Chinese paid the \$500 head tax amounting to \$124,500.

Both wholesale and retail trade continues in a healthy condition.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has awarded a contract for the construction of a new steel passenger steamer to the B. C. Marine Ry. Co., to cost in the neighborhood of \$250,000.

The ratepayers voted favourably on a by-law granting \$45,000 additional to complete the Dallas Road Sea Wall. By-laws asking \$290,000 for parks and \$25,000 for annual maintenance of the city library were defeated.

The cement workers employed by the city have been granted an increase in wages from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per day, dating from July 14th.

As yet no settlement has been made in the dispute between the Musicians Union and the Empress Theatre, in regard to wages.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

The conditions of the labour market in this district have not been as favourable for outside work as last month owing to bad weather, but there is still a lot of work on hand for fine days. The general trades have been steadily employed but there are a lot of men looking for work. The coal trade continues active. A clam canning factory has started up on a small scale. Commercial activity shows a steady increase. Business men wholesale and retail report trade good for the time of year.

PRINCE RUPERT, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

There is no special activity in any branch of labour in the city. Work on

the Woodworth Lake water works and Hydro-Electric scheme has been delayed temporarily. Street grading work is not extensive at present. The largest buildings under construction are a new Fire Hall and City Hall of cost (together) about \$30,000. There is little residential building going on now. (Buildings to the value of \$230,000 were erected during the past ten months in Prince Rupert).

The sale by the Grand Trunk Pacific Development Company of Section Two of the Townsite, hitherto held in reserve is expected to increase activity in real estate, and all branches of business. Sale takes place November 29th. The only change in wage rate is the proposed reduction of longshoremen's wages from 50 cents per hour to 40 cents. Arrangements are pending. There was a temporary cessation of work by the men for a day or two but no disturbance.

The management of the Standard Fish and Fertiliser Company of Queen Charlotte Islands is considering the extension of its plant and the employment of more trawlers in the spring of 1912. Present weather affects the fishing industry adversely one local gasoline fishing boat having had to jettison cargo to save lives, and hauls running small.

Miners and muckers to number of some 75 left Goose Bay—"Hidden Creek." Copper, Gold low grade ore mine under development by Granby Smelter Company, on 16th inst. Reason given dissatisfaction with wages paid said to be same rate as paid at Granby, and heavy snowfall making conditions difficult.

Progress on Grand Trunk Pacific Railway continues steady. The tunnel at Kitselas will be through this month, this will expedite the laying of steel.

TERMINATION OF DISPUTE IN THE COAL FIELDS OF EASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND SOUTHERN ALBERTA.—TERMS OF NEW AGREEMENT.

THE Department of Labour was informed on November 13th that an agreement had been reached in the dispute between the eastern British Columbia and southern Alberta coal mining companies and their employees which had led to the closing down of the mines of this district on March 31st last and an almost complete suspension of operations in these important coal fields throughout the intervening period of eight and a half months. The terms of the settlement were subsequently confirmed by referendum vote of the employees and were embodied in a new agreement which was signed by the parties concerned on November 17th, effective until March 31st, 1915. A copy of this agreement was received in the Department of Labour on November 22nd and is published in full in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*. Operations throughout the coal fields area were resumed on November 20th.

This dispute resulted from the failure on the part of the coal operators and operatives concerned to agree upon any arrangement as to wages and conditions of employment, to replace the two years' agreement expiring on March 31st, 1911. An effort to negotiate a new agreement was made at a joint conference of the parties affected, in Calgary, in the month of March last. The conference referred to broke up, however, without any conclusion being arrived at, and on the last day of March the miners to the number of about 6,000 ceased work, the mines being thereupon closed down.

The continuance of this dispute throughout the spring, summer and autumn months resulted in a very considerable reduction of the domestic fuel supply in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The seriousness of the situation in this respect increased with the advent of cold weath-

er throughout the region affected, and would undoubtedly have led to widespread suffering and loss during the Winter if operations had not been resumed when they were.

Matters at Issue.

The matters at issue between the parties related to wages and conditions of employment, the latter including a question as to the degree of recognition which should be given by the mine owners to the United Mine Workers' Association, to whom a large proportion of the workmen belonged. The United Mine Workers' organization has been recognized for some years past by most of the companies operating coal mines in eastern British Columbia and southern Alberta, and successive agreements have been made between the companies comprising the Western Coal Operators' Association and the district officials of the U. M. W. of A., representing the employees at the various collieries affected.

Companies and Mines Affected.

The mines involved in the dispute of the present year are those controlled by the companies comprising the Western Coal Operators' Association, namely:

Bankhead Mines, Limited	...Bankhead
H. W. McNeil Co.	..... Canmore
Alberta Irrigation Co.	... ..Lethbridge
West Canadian Coal Co.	...Blairmore
International Coal & Coke Co.	...Coleman
Royal Collieries, Limited	...Lethbridge
Chinook Coal Co., Ltd.	.....Lethbridge
Leitch Collieries, Limited	...Passburg
Davenport Coal Company	... ..Burmis
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Ltd.	.....
... ..	... ..Ferne, B.C.
Corbin Coal & Coke Co., Ltd.	... ..
... ..	... ..Corbin, B.C.
The Hosmer Mines, Limited	... ..
... ..	... ..Hosmer, B.C.

Diamond Coal Co., Ltd. Diamond City
Canadian Coal Consolidated, Ltd.

... .. Frank, Alta.
Hillcrest Collieries, Limited, Hillcrest
The Maple Leaf Coal Co....Maple Leaf.

The Minister of Labour received from the employees on April 13 an application for the establishment of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to which the matters in dispute might be referred. A Board was accordingly established, being constituted as follows: Rev. C. W. Gordon, D.D., Winnipeg, Man., Chairman; Mr. Colin Macleod, Macleod, Alta., named by the operators; and Mr. A. J. Carter, Fernie, B.C., named by the employees. The Board endeavoured through conciliatory means to obtain a settlement of the matters at issue, but was unsuccessful in this respect, and accordingly embodied its findings on the dispute in a report to the Minister of Labour which was published in the August number of the *Labour Gazette** and communicated by the Department of Labour to the parties concerned. A dissenting report was also made by Mr. Carter. The operators, in a communication addressed to the Minister of Labour on July 24th, signified their willingness to negotiate an agreement along the general lines suggested by the Board in its majority report; the employees, on the other hand, signified their acceptance of the minority report of Mr. Carter, the result being that no settlement was at this time arrived at.

Remission of Coal Duties.

In view of the threatened shortage of coal throughout the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, through the continuance of this dispute, and with a view to relieving the same, an Order-in-Council was adopted on July 31st,[†] on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, authorizing a remission of the Customs duty on bituminous coal imported into Canada at the ports on the southern frontier of the Dominion west of Sault Ste. Marie for

consumption in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia east of the 122nd meridian of longitude, such remission to become effective on entries on and after August 7th and to continue for such period as the domestic coal mines failed to produce coal sufficient in the judgment of the Governor-in-Council to meet the public requirements.

After the resumption of coal mining operations on November 20, a further Order-in-Council was adopted providing for the discontinuance of the remission of customs duties on coal entered on and after December 6. It is estimated that the importations of United States coal into Canada to which the remission of customs duties has applied is in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 tons.

A meeting of delegates of the Boards of Trade of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and eastern British Columbia was held in Macleod, Alta., on July 24 for the purpose of considering the serious situation created by the discontinuance of coal mining operations and endeavouring to effect, if possible, an adjustment of the matters in dispute. No settlement being reached through the medium of this conference, a resolution was adopted and transmitted to the Minister of Labour, setting forth that the public was already seriously affected by the shortage of coal in the agricultural regions of Alberta and Saskatchewan and in the smelting districts of British Columbia; that business generally throughout the entire district was paralysed, and that a coal famine was in prospect for the coming Winter unless a settlement was shortly arrived at. The resolution also expressed the view that an agreement should be accepted by both parties to the dispute on the basis of the report of Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon, Chairman of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The conference also urged that the Government of Canada should appoint a permanent commission for the investigation of industrial disputes, composed of unprejudiced experts independent of either party. Resolu-

*See *Labour Gazette*, August, 1911, pp. 150-161.

†See *Labour Gazette*, August, 1911, pp. 169-170.

tions in similar terms were also adopted by a number of the Boards of Trade in Western Canada.

Threatened Shortage of Fuel.

In the course of the Summer and Autumn months various communications were exchanged between the Department of Labour and the district affected by the above mentioned dispute. In the month of October, in reply to an inquiry on the subject, the Department of Labour was furnished by the Department of Agriculture of Saskatchewan with detailed information gathered by the authorities of this Province relative to the shortage in the fuel supply and the steps which were being taken by the Saskatchewan Government to provide, if possible, against the occurrence of any fuel famine in the Winter months. It was estimated in the middle of October that at least 200,000 tons of soft coal would be required for domestic use in Saskatchewan in addition to the then existing stocks, of which the Souris mines then in operation might be expected to supply one-third. Inquiry was also made by the Department of Labour of the Governments of Alberta and British Columbia relative to the fuel supply in these Provinces. The reply of the British Columbia Government was to the effect that no inquiry had been instituted into the dispute referred to. In the case of the Province of Alberta no reply had been received from the Department up to the end of November.

Basis of Agreement Reached

On October 19th a message was addressed by the Deputy Minister of Labour to the employees' representatives, at Fernie, B.C., stating that the Honourable Robert Rogers, Minister of the Interior, would probably be in Lethbridge on October 25th on matters connected with the Interior Department and that the Minister of Labour had thought the employees might desire to take advantage of Mr. Rogers' presence to inform him of the

present situation of the dispute, adding that "the Minister of Labour feels assured that in the event of your doing so, the Honourable Mr. Rogers will be pleased to do what may be possible to assist in promoting a settlement of the long standing dispute." On Mr. Rogers' arrival at Lethbridge various conferences were held by him with the parties concerned and a basis of agreement was arrived at for the settlement of the various points at issue. Negotiations were thereupon resumed between the operators and operatives relative to the terms of the proposed new agreement. The negotiations in question continued from day to day until a settlement had been reached on all points involved, on November 13th.

Outline of New Agreement.

The new agreement is to continue in force until March 31, 1915, the parties to meet in conference thirty days before its expiration to discuss renewal thereof. It is understood that in drawing up the terms of settlement the report of Dr. C. W. Gordon was taken as a basis. Provision is made for what is commonly known as the "open shop" by the insertion of a clause to the effect that there is to be no discrimination on the part of the Companies against union men or on the part of union men against non union men employed. The operators agree to make deductions from union members' wages in the form of a check-off for union dues for such amounts as they have definite orders for from the individuals concerned, with a specified sum in each case as a limit of deduction. The agreement also calls for a uniform day wage scale applicable to all the mines in the Western Coal Operators' Association. The contract rates vary somewhat in the different mines and are set forth in detail in the agreement. Provision is made for the adjustment of any disputes or grievances arising under the agreement through the pit bosses, pit committees, mine superintendents, and mine managers, the final adjustment in case of disagreement to

rest with the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the President of District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, who may, if they so desire, select an independent chairman, such chairman in the event of disagreement to be selected by the Minister of Labour. It is declared that the right to hear and discharge, the management of the mines, and the direction of the working forces, are vested exclusively in the Company, and that the United Mine Workers of America shall not abridge this right.

Text of Agreement.

The terms of the agreement are as follows:

AGREEMENT entered into between District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, of the First Part, and the Western Coal Operators' Association, of the Second Part:

It is mutually understood and agreed that the following conditions and rates shall govern the parties hereto, for a period ending March the thirty-first, 1915, and that the parties hereto will meet in conference, thirty days prior to the expiration of this Agreement, to discuss a renewal thereof.

Management of Mine:

The right to hire and discharge, the management of the mine, and the direction of the working forces, are vested exclusively in the Company, and the United Mine Workers of America shall not abridge this right.

Open Shop¹

It is distinctly understood and agreed between the parties that there is to be no discrimination on the part of the Companies against Union men, or on the part of the Union men against non-Union men employed.

Settlement of Local and General Disputes:

(a) In case any disputes or grievances arise under his Agreement, or any local

agreement made in connection therewith, whether the dispute or grievance is claimed to have arisen by the Company, or any person or persons employed, or by the men as a whole, then the parties shall endeavor to settle the matter, as hereinafter provided. But before any grievances or disputes shall be submitted to the Pit Committee, the person, or persons affected, shall endeavor, by personal application to the Pit Boss, Overman, or Foreman in charge of the work where the dispute arises, to settle the matter, and in the event of them agreeing, their decision shall be final.

(b) In case of any local dispute arising in any mine, and failure to agree between the Pit Boss, Overman, or Foreman in charge of the work where the dispute arises, and any employee the Pit Committee and Mine Superintendent, or Mine Manager, shall endeavor to settle the matter, and if they agree their decision shall be final.

(c) In the event of the failure of the Pit Committee, and the Mine Superintendent, or Mine Manager, to settle a dispute so referred to them, as well as in the event of other disputes arising the matter in dispute shall be referred in writing, to the General Superintendent, or General Manager of the Company, and the Officers of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America for settlement, and if they agree the decision shall be final. Should they fail to agree, it shall be referred, in writing, to the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the President of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, for settlement. If they agree, their decision shall be binding upon both parties. In the event of their failure to agree, the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association, and the President of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, shall endeavor to select an Independent Chairman, and failing to agree upon an Independent Chairman the Minister of Labour shall be asked to appoint such Chairman; the decision of the Committee thus constituted shall be binding upon both parties.

(d) In the meantime, and in all cases while disputes are being investigated and settled, the Miners, Mine Laborers, and all other parties involved, must continue to work pending investigation, and until final decision has been reached, but where Miner, Miners, Mine Laborer, or Mine Laborers, has or have been discharged by the Company, he or they shall not remain in the employ of the Company, while his or their case is being investigated and settled.

If a claim be made within five days, where a man or men, has or have been unjustly discharged, the case shall be dealt with according to this article, and it is proven that he or they have been unjustly dealt with, he or they shall be reinstated if a claim is made for compensation for time lost, in cases where reinstatement has followed, it shall be left to the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association, and the President of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, to decide what amount, (if any) is to be paid.

(e) Any breach of this Agreement, by any of the parties hereto, is not to void the said Agreement, but the same is to be continued in full force and effect.

Duties of Pit Committee:

The Pit Committee shall be a Committee of three in each Colliery, or other plant, covered by this Agreement, selected by the employees working at such Colliery, or other plant, from among their own number, except one member may be a Check-weighman, or an officer of the Local Union, not necessarily an employee of the Company. This member must previously have been seen by a Check-weighman, or an officer amongst the employees of the foresaid Colliery, or other plant; due notice of such selection, properly certified in writing, shall be given to the company.

The duties of the Pit Committee shall be confined to the settlement of disputes, between the Pit Boss or Foreman, and any employee working in or around the mines, arising out of this

Agreement, and all agreements made in connection therewith, the Pit Boss or Foreman, and man or men, having failed to agree.

The Pit Committee, in discharge of its duties, shall, under no circumstances, go around the mine, for any cause whatever, unless called upon by the Pit Boss or Foreman, or by a Miner or Day Man, who may have a grievance, which he has first tried to, and cannot settle with the Boss.

Duties of Pit Committee:

Members of the Pit Committee, employed as Day Men, shall not leave their places of duty during working hours, except by permission of the Pit Boss or Foreman, or in cases involving the stoppage of the mine.

New Work:

Whenever any new works arises, a price for which has not been provided for in this Agreement, on the request of the Company, or the Miners, the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association, and the President of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, shall meet within thirty days after the said request and arrange a price. Failing to agree upon a price, an Independent Chairman shall be called in, as provided for in Clause C of "Settlement of Local and General Disputes," and their decision shall be final.

In making the prices for new work, the Committee shall be governed by existing prices in the same mine, or other mines in the neighborhood.

Meantime, if the work is continued until such price has been arranged, all men shall be paid on the day wage scale.

Employees not under Jurisdiction:

All employees connected with the management of the mine are not to be under the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America, or be members thereof, and shall include the following:

Mine Manager or Superintendent, Overman or Assistant Overman, Pit

Bosses, Firebosses, Boss Driver, Stable Boss, Master Mechanic, Electricians, Weighman, Head Carpenter, Head Blacksmith, Tipple or Breaker Foreman, Leader Boss, Night Watchman, Coke Oven Foreman, Outside Foreman, and all other Foremen, Time Keepers, Coal Inspectors, and Head Lampmen.

Construction and Extensive Repairs:

It is agreed that all men working on improvements and extensive repairs, are not included in the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America.

The erection of head frames, tipples, breakers, washers, buildings coke ovens, scales, machinery, railroad tracks and switches, etc., necessary for the completion of a plant, all being in the nature of construction work, and extensive repairs, or rebuilding of the same class of work, are to be considered as improvements and extensive repairs, and the employees thereon are to be excluded as above, when employed on such work only.

Union Deductions:

The Operators agree to make deductions from Union members' wages for Union dues, for such amounts as they have definite orders for from the individuals, with specified sum as limit of deduction.

Form of Order.

.....19...

To.....

.....

I authorize and empower you to deduct and pay to the *Secretary-Treasurer* of Local Union No..... U. M. W. of A., from my earnings, from month to month, \$.....or such lesser amount as may be designated by the Secretary.

Signed.....

Witness.....

Penalty for Absence from Work:

When any employee absents himself from his work, for a period of two

days, unless through sickness, or by first having properly arranged with the Pit Boss or Foreman, and obtained his consent, he may be discharged. All employees whose absence would cause any stoppage of work, must, before absenting themselves, properly arrange with, or notify the Pit Boss or Foreman, for or of their absence, otherwise they may be discharged. Any employee who habitually, to the extent of five days per month, absents himself from work, may be discharged.

Penalty for Stoppage of Work:

If any employee or employees shall cause a stoppage of work, in violation of this Agreement, he or they shall be subject to discharge by the Company without recourse.

Checkweighmen:

The Company will grant the right to the Miners to employ checkweighers, and will grant the said checkweighers every facility to enable them to render a correct account of all coal weighed, and will allow the cars to be tared from time to time, and the machine to be properly tested from time to time, and will deduct from the wages of all contract miners, such amounts as may be designated from time to time, and will pay over the same to the checkweigher or checkweighers.

Preference of Employment:

In case an employee is thrown out of employment, unless discharged, he shall be given preference over new men in other mines in the same camp, operated by the same company.

Minimum Rate:

When a miner's working place becomes deficient, owing to any abnormal conditions preventing him from earning the minimum wage of \$..... per shift, the Company shall pay him a sufficient amount to secure him the said minimum, providing he has done a fair day's work.

Miners taken to do Company Work:

The Company shall pay the sum of three dollars and thirty cents (\$3.30

per day, for all miners taken from contract work to do Company work.

Delivery of Timber:

In accordance with the Coal Mines Regulation Acts of British Columbia and Alberta, the Company will, at all times, deliver an adequate supply of suitable timber, rails, ties, planks, and sheet iron, at the nearest cross cut to the face of all raise workings, and in places where the regular pit cars go to the working face, without being handled by the miner, they shall be delivered on the cars to the working face; in other places across the pitch, the timber, rails, ties, plans and sheet iron, will be delivered at the mouth of the room.

Loading of Coal from Chutes:

In pitching seams, where chutes are used, the Company will handle all coal placed in the chutes by the Miners.

Doctor and Hospital Arrangements:

The matter of Doctor and Hospital arrangements, is to be arranged between the employees and the management, and when so arranged, the Company agree to make the collection for that purpose; this is subject, in British Columbia, to the laws of the Province.

In camps where Doctor and Hospital arrangements have already been made, and are satisfactory, the customs prevailing in such camps shall continue.

In the making of any new arrangements for a Doctor, a Committee of three representing the Local Union, and the Manager, representing the Company, shall meet and mutually agree upon a Doctor, and after the Doctor has been selected, the Committee, the Management and the Doctor, shall then meet and draw up a mutual agreement, which shall be signed by all three parties.

Store:

It shall be understood and agreed that the employees shall be at perfect liberty to purchase goods wherever they may choose to do so.

Holidays:

The following days only shall be observed as holidays:

New Year's Day.

May First.

Victoria Day.

Dominion Day.

Labor Day.

Thanksgiving Day.

District and International Election Day.

Christmas Day.

Funerals:

In the event of an instantaneous death by an accident, in the mine, or outside the mine, the miners underground, and all other employees, except in the seam where the accident occurred, shall continue to work till the day of the funeral, when it is optional with them whether they shall work or not.

Sub-Contracting:

No sub-contracting shall be allowed in any mine, operated by the Company, but this shall not apply to the employment of backhands.

Employees to Care for Mine:

In case of either local or general suspension of mining, either at the expiration of this Agreement, or otherwise, the Engineers, Firemen and Pumpmen, shall not suspend work, but shall, when mining is suspended fully protect all the Company's property under their care, and operate fans and pumps, and lower and hoist such men and supplies, as may be required to protect the Company's property, and any and all coal required to keep up steam at the Company's plant, but it is understood and agreed that the Company will not ask them to hoist any coal for sale on the market.

Single Shift:

The single shift system in rooms and pillars, shall be adhered to as far as practicable.

Wet Places:

A working place in the mine, where

water drips from the roof in quantities sufficient to wet a man's clothing, or where standing water is sufficient to wet a man's clothing above his knees, shall be considered a wet place; a place where the use of gum boots will keep a man's feet dry, shall not be considered a wet place.

Rock Miners:

Where a man is continuously engaged on rock work, where hammer and steel are used, he shall be considered a rock miner and paid rock miner's wages.

If an air drill is used, the driller shall be paid machine runners' wages, and the helper paid machine runners helpers' wages; the other men engaged shall be classed as miners or laborers, as may be.

When a man is engaged on work in both rock and coal, if the amount of rock is greater than the amount of coal, he shall be classed as a rock miner, and where the amount of coal is greater than the amount of rock, he shall be classed as a coal miner.

Brushing:

When a man is engaged on continuous brushing, either top or bottom, using the usual drills and tools, he shall be classed as a coal miner; if the brushing is done by hammer and steel he shall be classed as a rock miner.

Timbermen taking out rock while engaged in re-timbering or repairing, shall not be classed as rock miners.

Retirement:

Where any employee has drawn his time before the regular pay day, he thereby severs his connection with the Company, and any alleged grievance he may have, ceases to be a question for consideration under this Agreement.

Chinese Labour:

The United Mine Workers of America do not, in any way, prohibit the employment of Chinese in or around the mine, but where such labor is employed, they shall be paid the scale for

such work, with the following provisions, i.e., that where they are now employed at Bankhead and Canmore, the present rates shall not be interfered with, in any way, by the United Mine Workers of America, during the life of this Agreement.

Oil:

Present conditions to prevail.

Pay Day:

The Companies will pay the regular pay rolls at the several mines, for all wages earned during the previous calendar month, on the fifteenth of each month, if the said fifteenth be a Saturday, and if not, then on the first Saturday after the fifteenth, except in case of the fifteenth falling on a Sunday, when the Companies will pay on the fourteenth.

Any employee desiring to leave the services of the Company, on his request, shall be paid all moneys due him within two days after his stoppage of work.

Market Restrictions:

It is agreed that District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, will not, in any way, restrict or interfere with the marketing of coal or coke to any person, firm, or corporation.

Turn of Cars:

The Company shall, as far as practicable, supply each and every miner with an equal turn of cars.

Backhands:

The present practice of working miners, either as partners, or with miners and laborers, as it exists in the several camps at the present time, shall be adhered to.

On all Company work, the Company shall employ such class of men as the work requires, and at the rate of wages provided for in this Agreement.

Outside Wages.

Occupation.	Hours.	Per Day.
Bottom Man	10	\$2 89
Slate Pickers (Boys)	10	1 37

Occupation.	Hours.	Per Day.		
Slate Pickers (Men)	10	2 47	Carters and Cleaners	10 2 47
Car Oilers (Men)	10	2 47	All other labour	10 2 47
Car Oilers (Boys)	10	1 65	<i>Belgian Coke Ovens.</i>	
Tally Boys	10	1 37	Ram Engine Man	10 3 40
Teamsters	10	2 89	Chargers	10 2 89
Blacksmiths	10	3 85	Clayers	10 2 89
Blacksmiths' Helpers	10	2 90	Drawers	10 2 89
Carpenters	10	3 85	Loaders	10 2 60
Carpenters' Helpers	10	2 90	<i>Briquette Plant.</i>	
Power House Engineers	12	3 85	Engineer	12 3 86
Power House Engineers	8	3 40	Briquetter	12 3 97
Fan Men	12	2 90	Briquetter's Helper	12 3 40
Hoisting Engineers	8	3 20	Tar Melter	12 2 89
Hoisting Engineers	10	3 78	Laborers	12 2 89
Hoisting Engineers	12	4 40	<i>Inside Wages.</i>	
Tail Rope Engineers	8	3 63	Shotlighter	8 3 30
Tail Rope Engineers	10	3 85	Bratticemen	8 3 30
Endless Rope Engineers	10	3 30	Bratticeman's Helper	8 2 75
Box Car Loader Engineer	10	3 40	Timberman	8 3 30
Tipple Engineer	10	3 40	Timberman's Helper	8 2 75
Screen Engine Tender	10	2 65	Tracklayers	8 3 30
Locomotive Engineer	10	3 40	Tracklayers' Helper	8 2 75
Locomotive Switchman	10	3 00	Motorman	8 3 05
Fireman	8	2 89	Motorman's Helper	8 2 75
Fireman	12	3 85	Locomotive Engineer	8 3 05
Fireman's Helper	10	2 65	Locomotive Switchman	8 2 75
Railway Car Handler	10	2 60	Drivers	8 3 03
Tipple Dumper (Man)	10	2 89	Drivers (Wet Places)	8 3 30
Tipple Dumper's Helpers	10	2 64	Drivers (Spike Team)	8 3 50
Tipple Dumper (Boy)	10	1 65	Couplers (Men)	8 2 75
Top Cagers	10	2 64	Couplers (Boys)	8 1 65
Car Repairer	10	3 40	Switch Boys	8 1 37
Car Repairer's Helper	10	2 90	to 1 65	
Breaker Engineer	10	3 40	Door Boys	8 1 10
Fan Fireman	12	3 40	Rope Riders	8 3 03
Lampman(depending upon number of lamps and skill of man)	to 12	2 47	Main and Tail Rope Riders	8 3 30
Lampman	to 12	2 47	Pushers	8 2 75
Machinists		to 10	Buckers	8 2 75
Machinists' Helper		to 10	Loaders	8 2 75
Ashman	10	2 50	Miners	8 3 30
Ashman	12	2 89	Miners (Wet Places)	8 3 75
Wiper (Man)	12	2 89	Rock Miners	8 3 03
Coupler (Man)	10	2 47	Timber Handlers	8 2 75
Coupler (Boy)	10	1 65	Laborers	8 2 75
Breaker Oiler	11	2 89	Cagers, Slope and Incline	8 2 75
Washer or Tipple Oiler	11	2 89	Cagers, Shaft	8 3 30
Breaker Picker Boss	10	2 89	Machinemen	8 3 75
Timber Framer	10	3 40	Machinemen's Helper	8 3 30
Timber Sawyer	10	2 64	Pumpmen	8 2 75
Box Car Shoveler	10	2 89	Pumpmen (A. R. & I. Co.)	8 3 20
Breaker Platform Boss	10	2 89	Hoistmen	8 3 03
Breaker Platform Men	10	2 60	to 3 30	
Breaker Screen Men	10	2 47	Drivers (Boys)	8 1 65
Rock Bank Men	10	2 47	to 2 75	
Dirt Bank Men	10	2 47	Grippers	8 2 75
Finisher after Box Car Leader	10	2 47	Grippers (Boys)	8 1 65
All other Outside Labor	10	2 47	to 2 75	
<i>Beehive Coke Ovens.</i>			Pipe Fitter's Helpers	8 2 75
Levelling and drawing (6½ ton charge) per oven	1	00	Pick Carriers	8 1 37
Levelling and drawing (5 ton charge) per oven	80		to 2 75	
Loading into box or open cars (over 200 tons per month) per ton	17		Clutchmen	8 3 30
Loading into box or open cars (less than 200 tons per month)	16		Rollermen	8 2 75
Steam Locomotive Engineer	10	3 40	Contract Prices.	
Motorman	10	3 18	THE CANMORE COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.	
Larryman	10	2 47	No. 1 Seam.	
Plasterers	10	2 47	Breasts:	
			20 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, \$5.77½ per lineal yard.	
			Pillars:	
			30 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, \$6.30 per lineal yard, increasing or decreasing thickness of seam, to be	

paid for proportionately at 75 cents per lineal yard per foot, down to a minimum thickness of 3 ft., including dirt or rock.

Skips:

\$2.62½ per lineal yard, 10 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, increasing or decreasing thickness of seam, to be paid at rate of 25 cents per foot, per lineal yard, down to a minimum thickness of 3 ft., including dirt or rock.

No. 2 Seam.**Breasts:**

20 ft. wide, coal to be paid in proportion at \$1.05 per foot per lineal yard, for each foot in thickness.

Pillars:

30 ft. wide, coal to be paid for in proportion, at \$1.31¼ per foot per lineal yard for each foot in thickness.

Skips:

10 ft. wide, coal to be paid for in proportion, at 52½ cents per foot per lineal yard for each foot in thickness. Rock in this seam to be paid for at 10 cents per inch per lineal yard.

No. 3 Seam.

Prices to be the same as No. 1 seam. The basis of measurement to be a maximum thickness of seam at 5 feet instead of 4 feet, as in No. 1 seam.

No. 4 Seam.**Breasts:**

20 ft. wide, \$6.30 per lineal yard; 4 ft. thickness, increasing or decreasing thickness of seam to be paid proportionately at 75 cents per foot per lineal yard.

Pillars:

30 ft. wide, 4 ft. thickness, \$6.30 per lineal yard, increasing or decreasing thickness of seam to be paid proportionately at 75 cents per foot per lineal yard, down to a minimum thickness of 3 ft., including dirt or rock.

Skips:

10 ft. wide, 4 ft. thickness, \$3.15 per lineal yard, increasing or decreasing thickness, to be paid proportionately, at 25 cents per foot per lineal yard.

Carey Seam.**Gangway:**

6 ft. collar, 10 ft spread, 6 ft. 6 in. high in the clear, as driven at present, and including coal, rock, timbering, and laying of track, per lineal yard \$12.50.

Breasts: (Up the pitch)

12 ft. wide and 7 ft. thickness of coal, including timbering, chute and stairway, and brattice building, per lineal yard \$6.75.

Breasts: (Across the Pitch)

12 ft. wide and 7 ft thickness of coal, including timbering, brattice, tracklaying, and handling of coal, per lineal yard \$6.25.

Pillars:

30 ft. wide and 7 ft. thickness of coal, including timbering and handling of coal, per lineal yard \$10.00.

These prices are based upon the present system of working, if seam is more than 7 ft. or less than 7 ft., to be paid for proportionately.

The following prices to prevail in all seams:

Chute building, 50 cents per lineal yard, to be built according to present practise, 4 ft. wide un-

less otherwise ordered by the Pit Boss. First length of chute 16 ft., \$2.50.

Bulkheads, according to present practise, \$2.50. All retimbering and replacing broken timbers in breasts to be done by contract work, 8 in. or 10 in. timber at 5 cents per foot.

Gob or brattice building in breasts, 30 cents per lineal yard.

All horizontal breasts driven over 200 ft. to be paid 50 cents per yard extra, up to 300 ft.

Chutes to be driven 12 ft wide at present rates. Gangways to be driven by special contract.

BANKHEAD MINES, LIMITED.**No. 0 Seam.****Main Gangway:**

Special contract.

Counter Gangway:

10 ft. wide inside the timber, and height of seam, \$3.50 per lineal yard, including single timber lagged.

Chutes: (Between Main and Counter Gangways)

10 ft. wide and height of seam, \$3.00 per lineal yard, including timbering, building of chute, brattice, ladder way, and laying of sheet iron.

Angle Chutes:

High rib timbered and lagged, if required, 10 ft. wide and height of seam, \$3.50 per lineal yard, including timbering, building of brattice and chute, and laying sheet iron. The coal to be put into the chute, and slack and refuse to be gobbed behind wing boards, and the coal forked, if required.

Cross Cuts: (Between Angle Chutes)

10 ft. wide inside of timbers, and height of seam, \$3.00 per lineal yard, including single timber lagged. Slack and refuse to be gobbed, if required.

Pillars: (30 ft. wide)

\$5.00 per lineal yard, including timbering, building of chute, and taking up of old chute in breast or angle chute. The coal to be put into the chute, and slack and refuse to be gobbed behind wing boards, the coal to be forked, if required.

The above prices are based on the seam being 3½ ft. thick, if more or less than 3½ ft., to be paid for proportionately, except in gangways.

No. 2 Seam.**Gangway:**

Square sets, 8 ft. collar between notches, 8 ft. and 9 ft. legs, 12 ft. spread, placed 5 ft. centres, lagged top and sides, \$7.00 per lineal yard for coal, including timbering, and 75 cents per foot of thickness per lineal yard for rock, when required to be lifted.

Counter Gangway:

Single timber, lagged, with a section on the low side of at least 3 ft., 10 ft. wide from top of low side section, to inside of timbers, and height of seam. \$5.00 per lineal yard, including single timber lagged. 50 cents per set two pieces lagged; \$1.00 per set three pieces lagged.

Chutes: (Between Main and Counter Gangways)

10 ft. wide, and height of seam, \$5.00 per lineal yard, including building of ladder way, chute, and brattice, and laying of sheet iron.

Angle Chutes:

High rib timbered and lagged, if required. 10

ft. wide and height of seam, \$5.00 per lineal yard, including timbering, building brattice and chute, and laying sheet iron. The coal to be put into the chute, and slack and refuse to be gobbed behind wing boards, and the coal to be forked, if required.

Breasts: (Up the pitch)

20 ft. wide, with airway on each rib, and coal chute and gob. \$5.83 per lineal yard, including timbering, building ladder way, brattice and chute, and laying sheet iron. Coal to be put into the chute, and laying sheet iron. The coal to be wing boards, and the coal to be forked, if required.

Cross Cuts: (Between Angle Chutes or Breasts)

3 ft. section on low side, if required. 8 ft. wide from top of low side section to inside of timbers, and height of seam, \$4.50 per lineal yard, including single timber, lagged.

Pillars: (40 ft. wide)

\$8.67 per lineal yard, including timbering, building of chute, and taking up of old chute in breast. The coal to be put into the chute, and slack and refuse to be gobbed behind wing and the coal to be forked, if required.

Skips:

6 ft. wide, and height of seam, \$2.50 per lineal yard, including timbering.

The above prices are based on the seam being 8 ft. thick, if more or less than 8 ft. to be paid proportionate allowance will be made, and if less than 8 ft., a proportionate deduction will be made except in gangways.

No. 3 Seam.

Gangway:

Single timber lagged, with section on low side, of at least 4 ft. 12 ft. wide from top of low side section, to inside of timbers, and 8 ft. high, \$8.00 per lineal yard, including single timber, lagged. Where square sets are required, 8 ft collar between notches, 8 ft. and 9 ft legs, 12 ft. spread, placed 5 ft centres, lagged top and sides, \$9.00 per lineal yard, including timber and 75 cents per foot of thickness per lineal yard, for rock.

Counter Gangway:

Single timber, lagged, with a section on low side of at least 3 ft. 10 ft. wide from top of low side section to inside of timbers, and 8 ft. height of seam, \$6.00 per lineal yard, including single timber, lagged.

Chutes: (Between Main and Counter Gangways)

10 ft. wide and height of seam, \$5.00 per lineal yard, including building of ladder way, chute, and brattice, and laying sheet iron

Angle Chutes:

High rib timbered and lagged, if required. 10 ft. wide, and height of seam, \$5.00 per lineal yard, including timbering, building brattice, chute, and laying sheet iron. The coal to be put into the chute, and slack and refuse gobbed behind wing boards, and the coal forked, if required.

Breasts: (Up the Pitch)

20 ft. wide, \$5.83 per lineal yard, including timbering, building ladder way, brattice and chute, and laying sheet iron. The coal to be put into the chute, and all slack and refuse gobbed behind wing boards, and the coal forked, if required.

Cross Cuts: (Between Angle Chutes or Breasts)

3 ft. section on low side, if required. 8 ft. wide from top of low side section, to inside of timbers, and height of seam, \$4.50 per lineal yard, including single timber lagged.

Pillars: (40 ft. wide)

\$8.17 per lineal yard, including timbering, building of chute, and taking up of old chute in breast. Coal to be put into the chute, and boards, and coal to be forked, if required.

Skips:

6 ft wide, and height of seam, \$2.50 per lineal yard, including timbering.

The above prices are based on the seam being 8 ft. thick, if more or less than 8 ft. to be paid slack and refuse to be gobbed behind wing for proportionately, except in gangways.

No. 4 Seam.

Main Gangway:

Single timber, lagged, with a section on low side, of at least 4 ft. 12 ft. wide from top of low side section, to inside of timber; \$8.50 per lineal yard for coal, including single timber, lagged. 75 cents per foot of thickness per lineal yard for rock. When square sets are required, 8 ft. collars between notches, 8 ft. and 9 ft. legs, 12 ft. spread, 5 ft. centre to centre lagged top and sides, \$9.50 per lineal yard for coal, including timber, and 75 cents per foot of thickness per lineal yard for rock.

Counter Gangway: (On Upper Bench of Seam)

Single timber lagged, with a section on low side of at least 3 ft. 10 ft. wide from top of low side section to inside of timber, 9 ft. high, lagged.

Chutess (Between Main and Counter Gangways, on Upper Bench of Seam)

10 ft. wide, \$5.00 per lineal yard, including building of ladder way, chute and brattice, and laying of sheet iron.

Breasts: (Up the Pitch on Upper Bench)

20 ft. wide, including timbering, building of chute, brattice, stairway, and laying sheet iron, the coal to be put into the chute, and slack and refuse gobbed behind wing boards, and the coal to be forked, if required. \$6.50 per lineal yard.

Cross Cuts: (Between Breasts, on Upper Bench of Seam)

3 ft. section on low side, if required. 8 ft. wide from top of low side section to inside of timber, and height of bench. \$5.00 per lineal yard, including single timber, lagged.

Pillars: (40 ft. wide, in Upper Bench)

\$10.25 per lineal yard, including timbering, building chute, taking up old chute in breast. Coal to be put into the chute, and slack and refuse gobbed behind the wing boards, and the coal to be forked, if required.

Skips: (Upper Bench)

6 ft. wide, and height of seam, \$2.50 per lineal yard, including timbering.

The above prices are based on the seam being 9 ft. thick, if more or less than 9 ft. to be paid for proportionately, except in gangways.

No. 5 Seam.

Main Gangway:

Single timber lagged, with a section on low side of at least 4 ft. 12 ft. wide from top of low

side section to inside of timber, including single timber lagged \$7.20 per lineal yard for coal, and 75 cents per foot of thickness per lineal yard for rock, when required to be lifted. When square sets are required, 8 ft. collars between notches, 8 ft. and 9 ft. legs, 12 ft. spread, 5 ft. centre to centre, lagged top and sides, \$8.20 per lineal yard. 75 cents per foot of thickness per lineal yard for rock.

Counter Gangway:

Single timber lagged, with section on low side of at least 3 ft. 10 ft. wide from top of low side section to inside of timber, and height of seam, \$6.00 per lineal yard, including single timber lagged.

Chutes: (Between Main and Counter Gangways)

10 ft. wide, \$5.00 per lineal yard, including building of ladder way, chute and brattice, and laying of sheet iron.

Angle Chutes:

High rib timbered and lagged, if required, 10 ft. wide and height of seam, \$5.00 per lineal yard, including timbering, building brattice and chute, and laying of sheet iron. Coal to be put into chute, and slack and refuse gobbed behind wing boards, and the coal to be forked, if required.

Breasts: (Up the Pitch)

20 ft. wide, including timbering, chute, air tight brattice, stairway, laying of sheet iron, and the cap rock; all coal to be forked, if required, and the slack and other refuse to be gobbed behind the wing boards, and the coal to be put into the chute, \$6.50 for the coal and the rock.

Cross Cuts: (Between Angle Chutes or Breasts)

3 ft. section on low side, if required. 8 ft. wide from top of low side section to inside of timber, and the height of the seam, including single timber lagged. \$4.50 per lineal yard.

Pillars: (40 ft. wide)

\$10.67 per lineal yard, including timbering, building of chute, and taking up old chute in breast. The coal to be put into the chute, and slack and refuse to be gobbed behind wing boards, and the coal to be forked, if required.

Skips:

6 ft. wide and height of seam. \$2.50 per lineal yard, including timbering.

The above prices are based on the seam being 8 ft. thick, if more or less than 8 ft. to be paid for proportionately, except in gangways.

No. 6 Seam.

Single timber lagged, with a section on the low side of at least 4 ft. 12 ft. wide from top of low side section to inside of timber, \$8.00 per lineal yard for coal, including single timber lagged, and 75 cents per foot of thickness per lineal yard for rock, where required to be lifted.

Counter Gangway:

Single timber lagged, with a section on low side of at least 3 ft. 10 ft. wide from top of low side section to inside of timber, and 8 ft. height of seam, \$6.00 per lineal yard, including single timber lagged.

Chutes: (Between Main and Counter Gangways)

10 ft. wide and height of seam, \$5.00 per lineal yard, including building of ladder way, chute and brattice, and laying sheet iron. When the chute is built above the bottom of the seam, except for

the first length, 50 cents per yard for the extra work of lifting the coal up into the chute.

Angle Chutes:

High rib timbered and lagged, if required. 10 ft. wide and height of seam, \$5.00 per lineal yard, including timbering, building brattice, chutes, and laying sheet iron. Coal to be put into the chute, slack and refuse to be gobbed behind wing boards, and the coal to be forked, if required.

Breasts: (Up the Pitch)

20 ft. wide, \$6.50 per lineal yard, including timbering, building ladder way, brattice, chute, and laying sheet iron, coal to be put into the chute, the slack and refuse to be gobbed behind wing boards, and the coal to be forked, if required.

Cross Cuts: (Between Angle Chutes or Breasts)

3 ft. section on low side, if required. 8 ft. wide from top of low side section to inside of timber, and height of seam, \$4.50 per lineal yard, including single timber lagged.

Pillars: (40 ft. wide)

\$9.50 per lineal yard, including timbering, building of chute, taking up of old chute in breast. Coal to be put into the chute, slack and refuse gobbed behind wing boards, and the coal to be forked, if required.

Skips:

6 ft. wide, and height of seam, \$2.50 per lineal yard, including timbering.

The above prices are based on the seam being 8 ft. thick, if more or less than 8 ft. to be paid for proportionately, except in gangway.

All Seams.

Pushing and dumping coal over 200 ft., and up to 300 ft., 50 cents per lineal yard.

It is understood that the coal, in all places, is to be mined with the use of as little powder as possible.

Gangways in fault to be driven by special contract, or day work.

Skips Only:

Where coal is shovelled over 25 ft., the Company agrees to furnish a small car, or pay 50 cents per lineal yard extra.

\$2.50 will be paid per bulkhead, if required to be built by the miner.

ALBERTA RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION COMPANY.

All coal to be paid for on screened basis, one ton being considered 2,000 pounds.

Pick Mining:

Pillars and stumps . . .	68	cents per ton.
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Machine Mining:

Runners (Rooms)	13½	cents per ton.
Runners (Narrow Work)	19½	cents per ton.
Scrapers (Rooms)	10	cents per ton.
Scrapers (Narrow Work)	14½	cents per ton.
Loaders (Rooms)	52	cents per ton.
Loaders (Narrow Work)	80	cents per ton.
Loaders (Bone coal over 4 ins. thick in entries and rooms), per running yard	48	cents.
Loaders, square booms in entries	20	cents per set.
Loaders, round booms in entries	40	cents per set.

Loaders, room cross cuts, per lineal yard	\$1.55	
Loaders, lifting bottom, per lineal yard for each foot in depth	77	cents.
Loaders laying rails in entries	50	cents per pair.
Loaders cutting through faults, entry width and height per lineal foot ..	80	cents.
Loaders, unweighed coal, entry width and height, per lineal foot	80	cents.
Loaders, room necks, each	\$4.00	
Loaders, entries, where necessary to use dynamite on account of water, the Company to furnish dynamite free, per ton extra	10	cents.
Machine Runners, cutting through faults, entry width and height, per lineal foot	19½	cents.
Machine Runners, unweighed coal, entry width and height, per lineal foot	19½	cents.
Machine Scrapers, cutting through faults, entry width and height, per lineal foot	14½	cents.
Machine Scrapers, unweighed coal, entry width and height, per lineal foot	14½	cents.

Other prices and conditions underground to remain as existing March 31st, 1911.

DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

All coal to be paid for on screened basis, one ton being considered 2,000 pounds.

<i>Pick Mining:</i>		
Pillars and stumps	68	cents per ton.
<i>Pick Mining:</i>		
Runners (Rooms)	13½	cents per ton.
Runners (Narrow Work)	19½	cents per ton.
Scrapers (Rooms)	10	cents per ton.
Scrapers (Narrow Work)	14½	cents per ton.
Loaders (Rooms)	52	cents per ton.
Loaders (Narrow Work)	80	cents per ton.
Loaders (Bone coal over 4 ins thick in entries and rooms) per running yard	43	cents.
Loaders, square booms in entries	20	cents per set.
Loaders, round booms in entries	40	cents per set.
Loaders, room cross cuts, per lineal yard	\$1.55	
Loaders, lifting bottom, per lineal yard for each foot in depth ..	77	cents.
Loaders laying rails in entries	50	cents per pair.
Loaders cutting through faults, entry width and height, per lineal foot ..	80	cents.
Loaders, unweighed coal, entry width and height, per lineal foot	80	cents.

Loaders, room necks, each	\$4.00	
Loaders, entries, where necessary to use dynamite on account of water, the Company to furnish dynamite free, per ton extra	10	cents.
Machine Runners, cutting through faults, entry width and height, per lineal foot	19½	cents.
Machine Runners, unweighed coal, entry width and height, per lineal foot	19½	cents.
Machine Scrapers, cutting through faults, entry width and height, per lineal foot	14½	cents.
Machine Scrapers, unweighed coal, entry width and height, per lineal foot	14½	cents.

Brushing:

Clod or draw slate in entries or rooms, to be paid at the rate of 75 cents per yard, when over 6 in. in thickness, when under 6 in. in thickness no yardage is to be paid for draw slate.

ROYAL COLLIERIES, LIMITED.

All coal to be paid for on screened basis, one ton being considered 2,000 pounds.

Pick Mining:

Pillars and Stumps	68	cents per ton.
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Machine Mining:

Runners (Rooms)	13½	cents per ton.
Runners (Narrow work)	19½	cents per ton.
Scrapers (Rooms)	10	cents per ton.
Scrapers (Narrow work)	14½	cents per ton.
Loaders (Rooms)	52	cents per ton.
Loaders (Narrow work)	80	cents per ton.
Loaders (Bone coal over 4 ins. thick in entries and rooms) per running yard	43	cents.
Loaders, square booms in entries	20	cents per set.
Loaders, round booms in entries	40	cents per set.
Loaders, room cross cuts, per lineal yard	\$1.55	
Loaders, lifting bottom, per lineal yard for each foot in depth ..	77	cents.
Loaders, laying rails in entries	50	cents per pair.
Loaders, cutting through faults, entry width and height, per lineal foot ..	80	cents.
Loaders, unweighed coal, entry width and height, per lineal foot	80	cents.
Loaders, room necks, each	\$4.00	
Loaders, entries, where necessary to use dynamite on account of water, the Company to furnish dynamite free, per ton extra	10	cents.
Machine Runners, cutting through faults, entry width and height, per lineal foot	19½	cents.

Machine Runners, un-weighed coal, entry width and height, per lineal foot 19½ cents.

Machine Scrapers cutting through faults, entry width and height, per lineal foot 14½ cents.

Machine Scrapers, un-weighed coal, entry width and height, per lineal foot 14½ cents.

Brushing:

Clod or draw slate in entries or rooms, to be paid for at the rate of 5 cents per inch in thickness per lineal yard, when over 5 inches thick. In entries it shall be loaded in cars by the miner, or loader, without extra consideration, and in rooms stored in the gob or loaded out.

CHINOOK COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

All coal to be paid for on screened basis, one ton being considered 2,000 pounds.

Pick Mining:

Pillars and stumps 68 cents per ton.

Machine Mining:

Runners (Rooms) 13½ cents per ton.
 Runners (Narrow work) 19½ cents per ton.
 Scrapers (Rooms) 10 cents per ton.
 Scrapers (Narrow work) 14½ cents per ton.
 Loaders (Rooms) 52 cents per ton.
 Loaders (Narrow work) 80 cents per ton.
 Loaders (Bone coal over 4 ins. thick in entries and rooms) per running yard 43 cents.
 Loaders, square booms in entries 20 cents per set.
 Loaders, round booms in entries 40 cents per set.
 Loaders, room cross cuts, per lineal yard \$1.55
 Loaders, lifting bottom, per lineal yard for each foot in depth 77 cents.
 Loaders, laying rails in entries 50 cents per pair.
 Loaders, cutting through faults, entry width and height, per lineal foot 80 cents.
 Loaders, unweighed coal, entry width and height, per lineal foot 80 cents.
 Loaders, room necks, each \$4.00
 Loaders, entries, where necessary to use dynamite on account of water, the Company to furnish dynamite free, per ton extra 10 cents.
 Machine Runners, cutting through faults, entry width and height, per lineal foot 19½ cents.
 Machine Runners, un-weighed coal, entry width and height, per lineal foot 19½ cents.
 Machine Scrapers, cutting through faults,

entry width and height, per lineal foot 14½ cents.

Machine Scrapers, un-weighed coal, entry width and height, per lineal foot 14½ cents.

Brushing:

Clod or draw slate in entries or rooms to be paid at the rate of 6 cents per inch for all clod or slate in excess of 5 inches.

THE CANADA WEST COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

All coal to be paid for on run-of-mine basis, one ton being 2,240 lbs.

Loading to include shooting, loading of coal putting up props, and laying of track in rooms.

Machine work to be divided between machine

Machine Runner 4/7.
 Scraper 3/7.

Pick Mining:

Pillars in machine rooms, per ton 80 cents.

Pillars of 12 ft. up to 20 ft., per ton 90 cents.

Rooms Under Top Coal:

Cutting 25 cents per ton, and 30 cents per lineal yard in rooms up to 20 ft., over 20 ft. yardage to be paid in proportion.

Loading 50 cents per ton.

Rooms Taking Down All Coal:

Cutting 25 cents per ton.

Loading 50 cents per ton.

Entries and Narrow Work, Under Top Coal:

Cutting 25 cents per ton, and 50 cents per lineal yard.

Loading 50 cents per ton, and \$1.00 per lineal yard

Entries and Narrow Work, Taking Down all Coal:

Loading 25 cents per ton, and 40 cents per lineal yard.

Loading 50 cents per ton, and \$1.00 per lineal yard.

Brushing in Entries:

8 cents per inch per lineal yard if put in cars stowed in cross cuts without loading in cars.

10 cents per inch per lineal yard if put in c moved away, and stowed.

Room necks and widening out rooms, yards narrow work This applies to both c ters and loaders.

Timbering:

Flat booms, per set 20 cents.

Round booms, in centries, per set 50 cents.

Clod Scale:

Clod in entries, where there is no brushing d by miner; loading and stowing, 10 cents per i per lineal yard.

Loading, Company taking away dirt, six c per inch per lineal yard.

Stowing over one hundred yards from work face, to be paid extra.

Miners to furnish explosives.

The clod to be removed by the miner for notl for the first four inches; for five inches 1 cents per lineal yard, and 5 cents for each additi inch.

Rooms ordered to exceed sixteen feet to be extra in proportion.

THE INTERNATIONAL COAL AND COKE COMPANY, LIMITED.

No. 2 Seam.

Mining Rate: (Except in pillars)

To be 55 cents per gross ton.

Pillars to be 48 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:

Levels to be 10 ft. wide, 7 ft. high on the low side, and thickness of coal on upper side, \$1.75 per lineal yard.

Parallel airway to be 6 ft. x 10 ft. \$1.75 per lineal yard.

Crosscuts between levels 6 ft. x 8 ft. \$1.50 per lineal yard.

Room crosscuts to be not less than 8 ft. x 8 ft., not to be driven more than 25 ft. from one side. No tracks. \$1.00 per lineal yard.

Timbering:

Entry timber; maximum to be 12 in. in diameter at butt, and 14 ft. in length. \$2.00 per set, with lagging.

Room timber; maximum to be 10 in. in diameter at butt, and 16 ft. in length, \$1.00 per set. If required to set timber of larger dimensions, to be paid for in proportion, or be set by the Company.

Props:

All props, exclusive of those used to set brattice, or chutes, 5 cents per lineal foot.

Tracklaying:

All tracks to be laid by the Company, except a pair of temporary rails to the face, which should be laid by the miner, without charge.

Chutes:

30 cents per lineal yard, 5 planks, 2 in. x 12 in., 2 posts every 8 ft., with cross pieces. This includes sheet iron.

Brattice:

5 cents per lineal yard for each foot in height.

Brushing:

6 ft. wide, 5 cents per inch per lineal yard; 12 ft. wide, 10 cents per inch per lineal yard.

No. 4 Seam.

(No Powder.)

Mining Rate: (Except in pillars)

To be 50 cents per gross ton.

Pillars to be 43 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:

Levels not less than 12 ft. wide, by thickness of seam, \$1.00 per lineal yard.

Parallels; thickness of seam not less than 10 ft. wide, \$1.00 per lineal yard.

Crosscuts (Between levels). Thickness of seam, not less than 8 ft. wide, \$1.00 per lineal yard.

Crosscuts (Between rooms). Thickness of seam, not less than 8 ft. wide, not to be driven more than 25 ft. from one side, \$1.00 per lineal yard.

Timbering:

Same as No. 2 Seam.

Props:

Same as No. 2 Seam.

Tracklaying:

Same as No. 2 Seam.

Chutes:

Same as No. 2 Seam.

Brattice:

Same as No. 2 Seam.

Brushing:

Same as No. 2 Seam.

McGILLIVRAY CREEK COAL AND COKE COMPANY, LIMITED.

No. 2 Seam.

Mining Rate: (Except in pillars)

To be 55 cents per gross ton.

Pillars to be 48 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:

Main entries 10 ft. wide by 7 ft. high on low side, and thickness of coal on upper side, price \$1.75 per lineal yard. Coal from main entry 55 cents per gross ton.

Counter Entries:

To be 6 ft. x 10 ft. Price \$1.75 per lineal yard, coal from counter entries 55 cents per gross ton.

Chutes:

Between entries 6 ft. x 8 ft. \$1.50 per lineal yard, coal from chutes 55 cents per gross ton.

Room Crosscuts:

To be not less than 8 ft. x 8 ft., not to be driven more than 25 ft. from one side, no track, \$1.00 per lineal yard.

Timbering:

Entry timber, maximum to be 12 in. in diameter at butt, and 14 ft. in length, \$2.00 per set, with lagging.

Room Timber:

Maximum to be 10 in. in diameter at butt, and 16 ft. in length, \$1.00 per set. If required to set timber of larger dimensions, to be paid for in proportion, or be set by the Company.

Props:

All props, exclusive of those used to set brattice, or chutes, 5 cents per lineal foot.

Tracklaying:

All tracks to be laid by the Company, except a pair of temporary rails to the face, which shall be laid by the miner without charge.

Chutes:

30 cents per lineal yard. Five planks 2 in. x 12 in., 2 posts every 8 ft. with cross pieces, including sheet iron.

Brushing:

6 ft. wide, 5 cents per inch per lineal yard, 12 ft. wide, 10 cents per inch per lineal yard. Brushing is either rock which overlies or underlies coal seam.

Brattice:

5 cents per lineal yard for each foot in height.

THE WEST CANADIAN COLLIERIES, LIMITED. (Blairmore South Mine.)

No. 2 Seam.

Gangway:

8 ft. collar, 11 ft. spread, 7 ft. clear above rail, \$11.00 per lineal yard, including all timbering, track laying, ditching, and handling coal and rock.

Raises:

6 ft. x 10 ft., including chute and battery, \$4.20 per lineal yard, rate to be proportional with thickness.

Counter Gangway and Crosscuts:

6 ft. x 6 ft., \$3.00 per lineal yard.

Breasts and Angles:

To be driven 12 ft. to 15 ft. wide, including bratticing and timbering, 45 cents per cubic yard.

Pillars, including Timbering:

35 cents per cubic yard.

Chute Building, including Laying of Sheet Iron:

30 cents per lineal yard; if air tight brattice, 30 cents per lineal yard in addition.

(Bellevue Mine.)

No. 1 Seam.

Gangway:

To be driven 11 ft. collar, 14 ft. spread, 7 ft. clear above rail, \$14.00 per lineal yard, including all timbering, track laying, and handling of coal and rock. Rate to be proportional to length of collar, down to 8 ft.

Chutes:

To be driven 7 ft. x 10 ft., including building chutes, \$5.50 per lineal yard, first length of chute and battery, \$5.00 if not built by Company.

Counter Gangway:

To be driven 6 ft. x 6 ft. from outside and by car, \$3.50 per lineal yard, including all timbering, tracklaying, bratticing, and handling of coal and rock.

Crosscuts:

To be driven 6 ft. x 6 ft. both sides, \$3.00 per lineal yard.

Breasts: (Up the Pitch)

To be driven 10 ft. x 20 ft., including timbering, chute and air tight brattice, \$11.10 per lineal yard. Breasts of greater or less dimensions, to be paid for in proportion down to a width of 13½ feet.

Pillars:

43 cents per cubic yard, including setting of five rows of props, where necessary.

Breasts: (Across the Pitch)

To be run 10 ft. x 20 ft., including hauling coal, bratticing, and laying track, and timbering, \$12.00 per lineal yard, three piece sets, if required, \$1.00 per set. All horizontal breasts driven over 200 ft. to be paid \$1.00 per yard extra, up to 300 ft. Breasts of greater or less dimensions to be paid for in proportion down to a width of 13½ feet.

(Bellevue Mine.)

No. 2 Seam.

Gangway:

To be driven 11 ft. collar, 14 ft. spread, 7 ft. clear above rail, \$14.00 per lineal yard, including all timbering, track laying, and handling of coal and rock. Rate to be proportional to length of collar, down to 8 ft.

Chutes:

To be driven 7 ft. x 10 ft., including building chutes, \$5.50 per lineal yard, first length of chute and battery \$5.00 if not built by Company.

Counter Gangway:

To be driven 6 ft. x 6 ft. from outside end by car, \$3.50 per lineal yard, including all timbering, track laying, bratticing, and handling of coal and rock.

Crosscuts:

To be driven 6 ft. x 6 ft. both sides, \$3.00 per lineal yard.

Breasts: (Up the Pitch)

To be driven 10 ft. x 20 ft., including timber-

ing, chute and air tight brattice, \$11.10 per lineal yard. Breasts of greater or less dimensions, to be paid for in proportion, down to a width of 13½ feet.

Pillars:

43 cents per cubic yard, including setting of five rows of props, where necessary.

Breasts: (Across the Pitch)

To be run 10 ft. x 20 ft., including hauling coal bratticing, and laying track, and timbering, \$12.00 per lineal yard, three piece sets if required, \$1.00 per set. All horizontal breasts driven over 200 ft. to be paid \$1.00 per yard extra up to 300 ft. Breasts of greater or less dimensions to be paid for in proportion down to a width of 13½ feet.

(Bellevue Mine.)

No. 4 Seam.

Gangway:

To be driven 8 ft. collar, 12 ft. spread, 7 ft. clear above rail, \$11.00 per lineal yard. Rock in centre \$1.25 per lineal yard.

Counter Gangway:

To be driven 6 ft. x 6 ft., \$3.50 per lineal yard.

Chutes:

To be driven 7 ft. x 10 ft., \$5.50 per lineal yard.

Breasts:

To be driven 5 ft. x 20 ft., \$6.00 per lineal yard.

If seam is less than 5 ft. to be paid \$1.00 less for each foot in reduction, and to increase at the rate of \$1.00 per lineal yard per foot in thickness.

Crosscuts:

To be driven 6 ft. x 6 ft., \$3.00 per lineal yard.

Pillars:

45 cents per cubic yard, including setting of five rows of props, where necessary.

(Lille Mine.)

No. 1 Seam.

Gangway:

To be driven by special contract.

Breasts: (Up the Pitch)

Including board brattice, built air tight from floor to roof, and chute building, with laying sheet iron, 63 cents per cubic yard.

Breasts: (Across the Pitch)

Including handling coal, laying track, building brattice, and timbering, 60 cents per cubic yard.

Pillars: (Across the Pitch)

50 cents per cubic yard, including timbering and handling of coal and rock.

Crosscuts between Rooms:

10 ft. wide, 70 cents per cubic yard.

(Lille Mine.)

No. 2 Seam.

Gangway:

To be driven 8 ft. collar, 11 ft. spread, 7 ft. clear above rail, including timbering, \$10.00 per lineal yard.

Counter Gangway:

To be driven 6 ft. x 6 ft. from outside end by car, \$3.00 per lineal yard.

Raises:

To be driven 6 ft. x 6 ft., including timbering, chute and air tight brattice, \$3.00 per lineal yard.

Breasts: (Up the Pitch)

Including timbering, chute building, and brattice, 50 cents per cubic yard.

Room Crosscuts:

6 ft. x 6 ft., \$3.00 per lineal yard.

All Seams:

In case the Company wishes to pay on basis of cubical contents, the rate paid shall be according to existing basis of measurements and prices.

**THE CANADIAN COAL CONSOLIDATED,
LIMITED.**

(Old Mine.)

Main Gangway:

Entry shall be driven 10 ft wide x 7 ft. high, in the clear, inside the timber, and be securely timbered with sets, not exceeding 5 ft. centres, ditch to be carried on one side, to be paid for at the rate of \$11.00 per lineal yard. To include also the laying of ties and short length rails.

Parallel Airways

Shall be driven 7 ft. x 8 ft., timbered with sets 3 pieces, 5 ft. centres, to be paid for at the rate of per lineal yard.

Crosscuts:

Crosscuts or angles shall be driven 4 ft. x 4 ft., untimbered, and to be paid for at the rate of \$2.00 per lineal yard.

Breasts:

Breasts 9 ft. x 10 ft. square, including timber and chute building. Timber; two props with cap pieces, 3½ ft. from each rib, and 8 ft. centres up the pitch. Chute; sides two plank high on each row of props; bottom; two planks and sheet iron, to be paid for at the rate of \$5.50 per lineal yard.

Angle Chute:

6 ft. x 10 ft., to be paid for at the rate of cents per lineal yard, when timbered with three piece set per set. Yardage per lineal yard.

Rib Chute:

9 ft. x 6 ft., including partition and lining. Ladders and timber chutes to be built by the Company, to be paid for at the rate of \$9.00 per lineal yard.

Pillars:

All pillars to be paid for at the rate of 43 cents per cubic yard, including props at 9 ft. centres.

(Shaft Mine.)

Gangways:

Entry shall be driven 10 ft. wide by 7 ft. high in the clear, inside the timber, and be securely timbered with sets, not exceeding 5 ft. centres, ditch to be carried on one side, to be paid for at the rate of per lineal yard. To include also the laying of ties and short length rails.

Parallel Airway:

8 ft. high in the clear, 8 ft. wide, 6 in. collar, and 6 in. leg on high side, 5 ft. centres, lagged on top per lineal yard.

Wall Step Breasts:

45 cents per cubic yard. The distance between sets of timbers 5 ft. from centre of the square, timbers to be set in pick holes dug in the roof, the diameter of the timbers to be 8 in. minimum.

Sets or Angles:

7 ft. x 8 ft. without timber cents per cubic yard, when timbered with props, 5 cents per foot. Yardage per lineal yard.

Crosscuts or Raises:

4 ft. x 4 ft. untimbered, \$2.00 per lineal yard.

Pillars:

43 cents per cubic yard, including props at 9 ft. centres.

All extra props set by the contract miner, to be paid for at the rate of 5 cents per lineal foot; by extra timber is meant all timber set by the contract miner in excess of the number specified in the schedule for that particular class of work in which he is engaged.

**THE HILLCREST COAL AND COKE COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

Mining rate, except in pillars, to be 50 cents per gross ton.

Mining rate in pillars to be 40 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:

Levels to be 10 ft. wide, 7 ft. high on low side, and thickness of coal on upper side. \$1.75 per lineal yard.

Parallel Airways:

To be 6 ft. x 10 ft., \$1.75 per lineal yard.

Crosscut: (Between levels)

To be 6 ft x 8 ft., \$1.50 per lineal yard.

Room Crosscuts:

To be not less than 8 ft. x 8 ft., not to be driven more than 25 ft. from one side, no tracks, \$1.00 per lineal yard.

Timbering:

Room timber, maximum to be 10 in. in diameter at butt, and 16 ft. in length, \$1.00 per set. If required to set timbers of larger dimensions, to be paid for in proportion, or be set by the Company.

Entry Timber:

Maximum to be 12 in. in diameter at butt, and 14 ft. in length, \$2.00 per set, with lagging. If required to set timber of larger dimensions, to be paid for in proportion, or be set by the Company.

Props:

All props, exclusive of those used to set brattice, or chute, 5 cents per lineal foot. In pillars, 4 cents per lineal foot.

Tracklaying:

All tracks to be laid by the Company, except a pair of temporary rails to the face, which shall be laid by the miners without charge.

Chutes:

30 cents per lineal yard, 5 planks, 2 in. x 12 in., 2 posts every 8 in., with cross pieces. This includes sheet iron.

Brattice:

5 cents per lineal yard for each foot in height.

Brushing:

6 ft. wide, 5 cents per inch per lineal yard; 12 ft. wide, 10 cents per inch per lineal yard.

The above prices are based upon the present method of working.

MAPLE LEAF COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

No. 1 Seam.

Mining Rate:

All work, except pillar work, to be 50 cents per cubic yd.

Pillars:

..... cents per cubic yard.

Yardage:

Levels to be 10 ft. wide, 7 ft. high on low side, and thickness of coal on upper side, \$1.75 per lineal yard.

Parallel Airways:

To be 6 ft. x 10 ft., \$1.75 per lineal yard.

Crosscuts: (Between Levels)

To be 6 ft. x 8 ft., \$1.50 per lineal yard.

Room Crosscuts:

To be not less than 8 ft. x 8 ft., not to be driven more than 25 ft. from one side, no tracks, \$1.00 per lineal yard.

Timbering:

Room timber; maximum to be 10 in. in diameter at butt, and 16 ft. in length, \$1.00 per set. If required to set timbers of larger dimensions, to be paid for in proportion, or be set by the Company.

Entry Timber:

Maximum to be 12 in. in diameter at butt, and 14 ft. in length, \$2.00 per set, with lagging; if required to set timbers of larger dimensions, to be paid for in proportion, or be set by the Company.

Props:

All props, exclusive of those used to set brattice or chutes, 5 cents per lineal foot.

Tracklaying:

All tracks to be laid by the Company, except a pair of temporary rails to the face, which shall be laid by the miner without charge.

Chutes:

30 cents per lineal yard, 5 planks, 2 in. x 12 in., 2 posts every 8 ft., with cross pieces. This includes sheet iron.

Brattice:

5 cents per lineal yard for each foot in height.

Brushing:

6 ft. wide, 5 cents per inch per lineal yard; 12 ft. wide, 10 cents per inch per lineal yard.

No. 3 Seam.**Mining Rate:**

Except in pillars, 50 cents per gross ton.

Pillars:

..... cents per cubic yard.

Entry:

To be driven thickness of seam (7) seven feet clear of the rails \$1.75 per lineal yard in addition to tonnage.

Tracklaying:

All tracks to be laid by the Company, except a pair of temporary rails to the face, which shall be laid by the miner, without charge.

Timber:

Not more than 12 in. in diameter, \$2.00 per set.

Counter Entry:

To be driven thickness of seam (6) six feet clear of the rails, \$1.75 per yard, in addition to tonnage.

Timber:

Not more than 8 in. in diameter, \$1.00 per set.

Upper Entry:

Same as entry, except timber not more than 8 in. diameter, 3 piece set \$1.50, 2 piece set \$1.00, heavier timber to be same as lower entry.

Crosscuts between Entries:

To be driven thickness of seam, eight (8) feet wide, \$1.50 per yard in addition to tonnage.

Every sixth to be ten feet wide, yardage same as battery and first length of chute \$5.00.

Rooms or Breasts:

To be driven up the pitch, not less than 12 wide, not more than one man in a room in one shift. Timber; same as No. 1 Seam.

Room Crosscuts:

To be driven from each side 6 ft. x 8 ft., a not more than 25 ft. from one side, \$1.00 per yard in addition to tonnage.

Chute Building:

Or building brattice to roof Props 8 ft. apart Same as No. 1 seam Chute Building.

Stairway:

Per yard 20 cents.

Brushing:

6 ft. wide, 5 cents per inch per lineal yard
12 ft. wide, 10 cents per inch per lineal yard

THE LEITCH COLLIERIES, LIMITED.

(North Mine No. 2 Seam.)

Gangways:

7 ft. 4 in. collar between the notches, 8 ft. level, 11 ft. spread, 7 ft. high from the rail, including laying of track, digging ditch, timbering and lagging \$10.00 per lineal yard. 75 cents per inch of thickness per lineal yard for rock when required to be lifted.

Counter Gangways:

6 ft. x 6 ft. \$3.50 per yard.

Chutes: (Between Main and Counter Gangways)

6 ft. x 6 ft. \$3.00 per yard.

Crosscuts:

6 ft. x 6 ft. level. \$3.50 per yard.

6 ft. x 6 ft. angle \$3.00 per yard.

4 ft. x 4 ft. level. \$2.00 per yard.

Breasts: (Across the Pitch)

To be driven 16 ft. wide, 12 ft. high, measuring height from foot wall to roof, measuring width from low side rib to high side rib.

Allowing 6 ft. width for track, measuring width from foot wall to low side rib.

Including timbering, laying track, handling of brattice, building, dirt to be picked and left to the gob.

To be paid at the rate of \$11.52 per lineal yard. Breasts of greater or smaller dimension to be paid in full proportion.

Breasts: (Up the Pitch or Angle)

As per present practice, per cubic yard, cents.

Pillars:

Including timbering from across the pitch width per cubic yard, 50 cents.

Including timbering from up the pitch width per cubic yard, 43 cents.

(South Mine, No. 1 Seam.)**Gangway:**

7 ft. 4 in. collars between notches 8 ft. level, 11 ft. spread, 7 ft. high from rail, including laying of track, digging ditch, timbering, lagging rock work \$13.00.

Counter Gangway:

6 ft. x 6 ft. or thickness of seam, per lineal yard \$350.

Chutes:

6 ft. by 6 ft. or thickness of seam, per lineal yard \$3.00.

Angle Chutes and Cross Angles:

14 ft. by thickness of seam \$4.15. Wide

narrower angles to be paid in proportion down to 12 ft.

Wages:
Including timbering, per cubic yard, 45 cents.
avenport Coal Company:

No. 2 Seam.

angway: (10 ft. wide x 7 ft. high)

\$10.00 per lineal yard, including loading and mining coal and rock, setting posts with lagging on the high side, and laying track.

aises: (10 ft. wide)

\$3.50 per lineal yard on a basis of forty-eight square feet area of face. \$5.00 for bulkhead and first length of chute, when not put in by Company.

unter: (12 ft. wide)

\$4.50 per lineal yard. Price includes putting posts with lagging on high side of the place.

reasts: (Up the pitch)

50 cents per cubic yard, plus 2½ cents for timber Building chutes 30 cents per lineal yard.

crosscuts:

Prices as in breasts, plus \$1.00 per yard for narrow work.

Wages:
43 cents per cubic yard, plus 2½ cents for timber.

No. 5 Seam.

angway:

50 cents per cubic yard for mining coal. Yardage, \$1.75 per lineal yard. \$2.00 per set for timbers with lagging. 5 cents per inch per lineal yard for brushing.

aises:
As in No. 2 Mine, plus \$1.00 per set for timber. Bridge sets are counted as two sets of timber.

unter:
Same as in No. 2 Mine, plus \$1.00 per set for timber.

THE CROW'S NEST PASS COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Coal Creek Colliery.)

Old No. 1 Mine.

ing Rate:
55 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:
Levels and Parallels, \$1.00 per lineal yard.
Crosscuts between levels, \$1.00 per lineal yard.
Room crosscuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

New No. 1 Mine.

ing Rate:
55 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:
Levels and Parallels, \$1.00 per lineal yard.
Crosscuts between levels, \$1.00 per lineal yard.
Room crosscuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

No. 1 Mine East.

ing Rate:
55 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:
Levels and Parallels, \$1.00 per lineal yard.
Crosscuts between levels, \$1.00 per lineal yard.
Room crosscuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

No. 1 Mine North. (Upper Bench.)

Mining Rate:
60 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:
Levels and Parallels, \$1.50 per lineal yard.
Crosscuts between levels, \$1.50 per lineal yard.
Room crosscuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

(Lower Bench.)

Mining Rate:
55 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:
Levels and Parallels, \$1.00 per lineal yard.
Crosscuts between levels, \$1.00 per lineal yard.
Room crosscuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

Provided that should the coal in the top bench merge with that in the lower, the rates now placed on the "Lower Bench" shall govern.

No. 1 Mine South.

Mining Rate:
55 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:
Levels and Parallels, \$1.00 per lineal yard.
Crosscuts between levels, \$1.00 per lineal yard.
Room crosscuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

Provided that the above mining rate shall include the mining out and casting back of band of slate, and that two months after resumption of work a longwall rate shall be fixed by the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association, and the President of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America.

No. 2 Mine.

Mining Rate:
60 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:
Levels and Parallels, \$1.50 per lineal yard.
Crosscuts between levels, \$1.50 per lineal yard.
Room crosscuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.
Provided that two months after resumption of work a longwall rate shall be fixed by the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the President of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America.

No. 3 Mine.

(No. 3 Slope, and all workings on the north side of the slope.)

Mining Rate:
Pillar and stall system, 60 cents per gross ton.
Longwall system, 60 cents per gross ton

Yardage:
Levels and Parallels, \$2.00 per lineal yard.
Crosscuts between levels, \$2.00 per lineal yard.
Room crosscuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

In Longwall work, the Company guarantee to keep the brushing up to within 4 ft. 6 in. of the face, and when a man failing to do so, through the Company, is put to any inconvenience, he shall have the privilege of brushing his own place on Company work, the Company to find the necessary tools.

If, at any time, the conditions become such that the miner can lift six or eight inches of bottom with the pick, without seriously affecting his work

as a coal producer, he shall be given the privilege of doing so, when required by the Company.

No. 5 Mine.

Mining Rate:

60 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:

Levels and Parallels, \$1.50 per lineal yard.
Crosscuts between levels, \$1.50 per lineal yard.
Room crosscuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

No. 9 Mine.

Mining Rate:

Pillar and stall system, 62½ cents per gross ton.
Longwall system, 52½ cents per gross ton.

Yardage:

Levels and Parallels, \$1.50 per lineal yard.
Crosscuts between levels, \$1.50 per lineal yard.
Room crosscuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

Clod:

When the Company requires the miner to take down the clod overlying the coal, they shall pay him for doing the same, including stowing, one-half cent per inch in thickness, per foot in width, per lineal yard, measurement to be taken weekly in the middle of the working place.

Brushing:

Bottom brushing to be done by the Company.

All Seams.

System of Working:

Whenever any new system is inaugurated, or radical change in the present system is made in any mine, where there is a contract price fixed thereon, the Company or the employees may ask for a price to be fixed on the work as "New Work," as, for example, a change from "Longwall" to "Pillar and Stall," or vice versa, shall be considered "New Work."

Pillar Extraction:

When pillars are extracted, the price shall be 5 cents per gross ton less, in all seams, than is paid for solid coal mining.

Michel Colliery.

No. 3 Mine.

Mining Rate:

57¼ cents per gross ton.

Yardage:

Levels and Parallels, \$1.75 per lineal yard.
Crosscuts between levels, \$1.75 per lineal yard.
Room crosscuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

New No. 3 Mine.

Mining Rate:

57¼ cents per gross ton.

Yardage:

Levels and Parallels, \$1.75 per lineal yard.
Crosscuts between levels \$1.75 per lineal yard.
Room crosscuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

No. 4 Mine.

Mining Rate:

55 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:

Levels and Parallels, \$2.00 per lineal yard.
Crosscuts between levels, \$2.00 per lineal yard.
Room crosscuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

No. 5 Mine.

Mining Rate:

60 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:

Levels and Parallels, 10½ ft. wide, \$2.40 per lineal yard. Levels and Parallels, 13½ ft. wide, \$2.00 per lineal yard. Room crosscuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

No. 7 Mine.

Mining Rate:

60 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:

Levels and Parallels, 10½ ft. wide, \$2.40 per lineal yard. Levels and Parallels, 13½ ft. wide, \$2.00 per lineal yard. Room crosscuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

No. 8 Mine.

Mining Rate:

55 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:

Levels and Parallels, \$1.00 per lineal yard. Crosscuts between levels, \$1.00 per lineal yard. Room crosscuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

It is agreed that the thickness of coal to be taken out in rooms and pillars shall be 12 ft.

All Seams.

System of Working:

Whenever any new system is inaugurated, or radical change in the present system is made, in any mine, where there is a contract price fixed thereon, the company or the employees may ask for a price to be fixed on the work as "New Work"; as, for example, a change from "Longwall" to "Pillar and Stall" or vice versa, shall be considered "New Work."

Pillar Extraction:

When pillars are extracted, the price shall be five (5) cents per gross ton less, in all seams, than is paid for solid coal mining.

Cogs:

When the Company requires the miner to set cogs the cogs shall be properly filled with rock, provide there is rock handy, which only requires to be moved once, and shall pay for the same at the rate of seventeen (17) cents per foot of height per cog 3 feet square, and twenty-two (22) cent per foot of height per cog four feet square. The Company shall set all cogs larger than 4 feet square with Company men.

Posts:

When posts measuring ten feet or more in length are required to be set, the Company shall pay thirty-three and one-third (33 1-3) cents per post. Posts in pillar work in No. 8 Mine Michigan shall be paid for as at present, thirty-three and one-third (33 1-3) cents per post.

Bridge Sticks:

When the Company requires the miner to set bridge sticks they will pay \$2.00 per bridge stick.

Tracklaying:

Tracks with 16 lb. rails shall be laid by mine in levels and parallels, and in rooms and inclines shall be laid by miners after one length of rail from frog and switch is laid by Company. Rooms at rate of thirty cents per lineal yard for double tracks will be paid for all track laid by miners.

Timbering:

\$1.00 per set, with lagging and centre post.

when required by the Company; \$2.00 per set for heavy timbers used in partings. Room timbers shall not be over 8 in. in diameter. Levels, inclines, and slope timbers shall not be over 12 in. in diameter. Anything above that size shall be considered "heavy timbers" and paid for at the rate of \$1.50 per set.

Chutes:

The Company will build the first section of chutes, miners shall build thereafter, and shall be paid at the rate of thirty (30) cents per lineal yard for all chutes built. The Company shall deliver all material to foot of chutes.

Bushing:

Five-sixths cents per foot in width per inch in depth per lineal yard.

McGintys:

For each time the McGinty is moved, and properly set, the Company will pay \$3.00; \$1.50 for each time the jig or smaller McGinty is moved and properly set; and \$5.00 each time the Bullwheel is moved and properly set. The maximum distance that any of these shall be moved at these figures is 12 feet. The Company reserves to itself the right to move the Bull-wheel with labour other than that of the contract miners.

Filling Water:

The Company will pay thirty-five (35) cents per tank for filling water.

THE HOSMER MINES, LIMITED.

No. 2 Seam.

Gangway:

8 ft. collar between notches, 11 ft. clear spread, 8 ft. and 9 ft. legs, timber not to exceed 14 in., lagged top and sides, timbers 5 ft. from centre to centre. Mining and loading coal, rock to be loaded separately, including temporary track and ditch, \$11.10 per lineal yard.

Counter Gangway:

7 ft. collar between notches, 11 ft. clear spread, 7 ft. and 8 ft. legs, timber not to exceed 12 in., lagged top and sides, timbers 5 ft. from centre to centre. Mining, loading, handling, and dumping coal into chutes, including track laying, rock to be separated and stowed. \$9.55 per lineal yard.

Chutes:

10 ft. collars between notches, 10 ft. sill between notches, three 7 ft. posts, lagged top and sides, timbers 5 ft. from centre to centre. Mining coal and putting into chute, building of chute, stairway, and air tight brattice. Company to furnish cutting machine, for the purpose of shearing the coal, to be operated by the miner. \$9.70 per lineal yard.

Breasts:

12 ft. collar and sill, three 9 ft. posts, lagged top and sides, timbers 5 ft. from centre to centre. Mining, loading, handling, and dumping coal into chutes, including track laying, and brattice. Rock to be separated and stowed. \$11.00 per lineal yard.

Where the coal is abnormally hard, the Company to furnish, when practicable, a cutting machine for the purpose of shearing the coal, to be operated by the miner.

Level:

Where powder is used, the men to furnish their own powder.

The above prices are based on the seam being 12 ft. thick, if more or less than 12 ft., to be paid for proportionately.

CORBIN COAL AND COKE COMPANY, LIMITED.

In Entries:

Collars 14 ft. between notches, posts 9 ft. high, 17 ft. clear spread at bottom, timbers not to exceed 20 in. in diameter, or square at butt. For any additional size add 50 cents per set for each inch in excess of 20 in.

Price: Tonnage per yard \$13.20; timbers 7 ft. centres, \$7.00 per set; yardage per yard \$1.75; forepoles, where necessary, 25 cents each.

B. Tunnel:

Collars 10 ft. between notches, posts 8 ft. high, 12½ ft. clear spread at bottom, timbers not to exceed 15 in. in diameter at butt, placed 4 ft. centres.

Tonnage per yard \$7.95; yardage \$1.75; timbers \$3.00 per set; forepoles, where necessary, 20 cents each, and 5 cents per cubic yard for each additional 100 ft. after 200 ft. from nearest chute where coal is dumped.

Main Raises:

Main raises to be paid for at day pay of \$3.30 per day, and a bonus of \$7.00 per yard for each yard in excess of an average of one yard per shift for two men; timbering, chutes and ladders to be placed as heretofore, suitable pulley and rope to be provided for each raise for hoisting timber.

Rooms: (Across the Pitch)

Caps 13 ft. between notches, posts 10 ft. high with 16 ft. clear spread at bottom, additional posts in centre, where required.

\$11.00 per yard, timbers \$2.00 per set, including necessary fore-poling. Timbers not to exceed 12 in. in diameter at butt.

If rooms are driven more than 200 ft. from chute where coal is dumped, an extra five cents per cubic yard of coal will be paid for each 100 ft. in excess of 200 ft.

Rooms: (Across the Pitch)

Caps 9 ft. over all, posts 9 ft. high with 12 ft. spread over all at bottom. Coal breaking and tramming, \$8.25 per lineal yard. Yardage \$1.50 per lineal yard. Timbers \$2.00 per set. Fore-poles, 20 cents each.

Rooms: (Wall to Wall)

Caps 12 ft. over all, posts 9 ft. high, 15 ft. spread over all at the bottom. Coal breaking and tramming \$10.60 per lineal yard. Timbers \$2.00 per set; fore-poles 20 cents each; tracks 15 cents per lineal yard of tracks laid.

Raises between Rooms and Levels:

5 ft. x 5 ft. in coal. \$3.25 per lineal yard, and 5 cents per foot for posts, or \$1.00 per set for timbers necessary, timbers not to exceed 8 in. in diameter.

All timbers to be framed by the Company, excepting in 13 ft. rooms across the pitch, which are to be framed by the miner. All timbers delivered at the face of main entry and B. tunnel; for raises, to be delivered by the Company at the nearest crosscut, and for rooms at the mouth of each room.

Tracks in B. Tunnel to be laid by the miner free of cost. Tracks in rooms across the pitch to be laid by the miner, for which the Company will pay 15 cents per yard. Track in main entry to be laid by the Company, excepting short lengths next to the face, which will be laid by the miner free of charge.

In abnormal conditions arising, such as rock work, or runs of coal, to be paid for by day's pay or special contract, until normal conditions prevail.

Posts:

When the Company needs extra posts (not specified) set, they shall pay the miner 5 cents per foot, or Company work for same.

Bridge Sticks:

When the Company requires the miner to set bridge sticks, they shall be paid Company work for same.

Local Conditions.**THE CANMORE COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Mine run coal, \$2.50 per ton.

Screened coal, \$3.00 per ton.

Dynamite, 20c per lb.

Monobel, 30c per lb.

Water, outside tap, per house using, \$1.00 per month.

Fuse, caps and other supplies at present rates.

THE BANKHEAD MINES, LIMITED.**Penalty for Loading Impurities:**

The miners are to deliver their coal as free from rock or other impurities as it is practicable, and in case of a miner failing to do so he shall be warned for the first offence, for the second offence, or aggravated cases, he may be discharged.

Supplies, etc.:

The Company will deliver coal to their employees, residing at Bankhead, at the following prices:

Nut coal, \$3.00 per ton.

Stove or Egg coal, \$4.00 per ton.

Briguettes, \$4.00 per ton.

Electric lights, per 16 c.p. light, per month, 50c.

Dynamite 30%, 20c per lb.

Monobel powder, 30c per lb.

Caps to remain as at present.

Fuse to remain as at present.

Wash House, \$1.00 per month.

Library, 25c per month.

Company men to furnish their own tools, which the Company agrees to take back when they leave.

House rents to remain as in Agreement expired March 31st, 1911, so long as conditions in connection with houses remain the same.

ALBERTA RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION COMPANY.**Dockage:**

A loader will be fined 25 cents for each offence for sending out dirty coal, and after the third offence he may be discharged. When fined, his number will be placed on the dock board on the bank-head. The placing of his number on the dock board will be considered as due warning.

Abnormal Conditions:

An abnormal condition shall be considered as a condition where the seam is faulty, or thins out to a point less than forty-eight inches in thickness.

Inside Day Wages:

To be computed from the time at which the first workman in the shift leaves the surface, to the time the first workman in the shift returns to the surface.

THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.**Dockage:**

A loader will be fined 25 cents for each offence for sending out dirty coal, and after the third offence he may be discharged. When fined, his number will be placed on the dock board on the bank-head. The placing of his number on the dock board will be considered as due warning.

Abnormal Conditions:

An abnormal condition shall be considered as a condition where the seam is faulty, or thins out to a point less than forty-eight inches in thickness.

Inside Day Wages:

To be computed from the time at which the first workman in the shift leaves the surface to the time the first workman in the shift returns to the surface.

THE ROYAL COLLIERIES, LIMITED.**Dockage:**

A loader will be fined 25 cents for each offence for sending out dirty coal, and after the third offence he may be discharged. When fined, his number will be placed on the dock board on the bank-head. The placing of his number on the dock board will be considered due warning.

Abnormal Conditions:

An abnormal condition shall be considered as a condition where the seam is faulty, or thins out to a point less than forty-eight inches in thickness.

Inside Day Wages:

To be computed from the time the first workman in the shift leaves the surface to the time the first workman in the shift returns to the surface.

CHINOOK COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.**Dockage:**

A loader will be fined 25 cents for each offence for sending out dirty coal, and after the third offence he may be discharged. When fined, his number will be placed on the dock board on the bank-head. The placing of his number on the dock board will be considered as due warning.

Abnormal Conditions:

An abnormal condition shall be considered as a condition where the seam is faulty, or thins out to a point less than forty-eight inches in thickness.

Inside Wages:

To be computed from the time at which the first workman in the shift leaves the surface to the time the first workman in the shift returns to the surface.

CANADA WEST COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Company will furnish screened coal to their workmen at \$2.50 per ton, within a radius of one mile from the mine. Beyond this radius, haulage to be charged.

Any loader sending up dirty coal shall be warned by having his name placed on the check board at the mouth of the slope. Three offences in any two months shall be considered sufficient cause for dismissal.

If a man is charged with careless shooting of coal, he shall be warned for the first two offences, and on the third offence the Pit Boss shall take up the case with the Mine Committee, and if the case is proven he may be discharged.

THE INTERNATIONAL COAL AND COKE COMPANY, LIMITED.**Dockage:**

Old cars to have 25 lbs. added to tare.

New cars to be 35 lbs. added to tare.

1st. The miner to be warned that he is sending out dirty coal.

Dockage to be as follows:

Over 40 lbs. and up to 60 lbs., 200 lbs. of coal

Over 60 lbs. and up to 75 lbs., 400 lbs. of coal

Over 75 lbs and up to 112 lbs., 800 lbs. of coal

Over 112 lbs. and up to 140 lbs., 1,600 lbs. of coal.

Over 140 lbs. the whole car (small car) or 3,400 lbs. of coal.

Large car over 206 lbs. the whole car.

Upon the ninth offence, the miner is subject to two days' lay off.

Tenth offence, discharge.

Each day upon which a miner is docked counts as an offence. The ten offences to be within one month.

Average car to be the average of the cars on the trip before the car in question for that check number.

The Company will deliver workmen's house coal at \$2.50 per ton.

Other conditions to remain as under the Agreement expired March 31st, 1911.

MCGILLIVRAY CREEK COAL AND COKE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Dockage:

There shall be 55 lbs. added to the tare of each car.

First dirty coal, warning only.

Rock over 80 lbs. and up to 120 lbs., deduct 400 lbs. coal.

Rock over 120 lbs. and up to 150 lbs., deduct 800 lbs. coal.

Rock over 150 lbs. and up to 224 lbs., deduct 1,660 lbs. coal.

Rock over 224 lbs. and up to 280 lbs., deduct 3,200 lbs. coal.

Rock over 305 lbs., deduct whole car.

Ninth offence, two day's lay off.

Tenth offence, discharge.

Each day on which a miner is docked counts as an offence. Ten offences to be within one month.

THE WEST CANADIAN COLLIERIES, LIMITED. (Blairmore, Lille and Bellevue Mines.)

Run of mine coal delivered to workmen, \$2.50 per ton.

Screened coal delivered to workmen, \$3.00 per ton.

40 per cent. dynamite, 20c per lb.

Monobel, 30c per lb.

Fuse, caps, and other supplies at present rates.

Dockage:

Miners are to deliver their coal as free from rock and other impurities as it is practicable, and in case of a miner failing to do so he shall be warned for the first offence, for the second offence, or aggravated cases, he may be discharged.

CANADIAN COAL CONSOLIDATED, LIMITED.

Mine run coal delivered to employees, \$2.50 per ton.

Screened coal (where possible) delivered to employees, \$3.00 per ton.

40 per cent. dynamite, 20c per lb.

Monobel, 30c per lb.

Caps, 1c each.

Fuse, 1c per ft.

Electric Detonators (6 ft.), 6c each.

Wash House, \$1.00 per month.

Company men and contract miners to furnish their own tools which the Company agrees to take back when they leave the service, at their then value.

Dockage:

Miners are to deliver their coal as free from rock, or other impurities, as it is practicable, and in the case of a miner failing to do so, he shall be warned for the first offence, for the second offence, or aggravated cases, he may be discharged.

House rents to remain as in Agreement expired March 31st, 1911, so long as conditions in connection with houses remain the same.

HILLCREST COAL AND COKE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Company will deliver coal to miners, living within the limits of the Townsite of Hillcrest Mines, at \$2.50 per ton for run of mine coal, and screened coal, when possible, at \$3.00 per ton.

The Company will sell to its employees Monobel powder at 30 cents per pound.

Fuse, caps and other supplies, as at present rates.

Wash House, per man \$1.00 per month.

Water (Outside tap per house using), \$1.00 per month.

Dockage:

Same dockage clause as in existence March 31st, 1911.

House rent to remain as in Agreement expired March 31st, 1911, so long as conditions in connection with houses remain the same.

MAPLE LEAF COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Wash House, \$1.00 per month.

Monobel, 30c per lb.

40 per cent. dynamite, 20c per lb.

Fuse, 1c per ft.

Caps, 1c each.

THE LEITCH COLLIERIES, LIMITED.

Mine run coal to employees, delivered \$2.50 per ton.

Monobel powder, 30c per lb.

40 per cent. dynamite, 20c per lb.

Fuse, 1c per ft.

Caps, 1c each.

DAVENPORT COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mine run coal, delivered, \$2.50 per ton.

Monobel, 30c per lb.

Dynamite, 20c per lb.

Caps, 1c each.

Fuse, 1c per ft.

Wash House, \$1.00 per month.

THE CROW'S NEST PASS COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Coal to employees, run of mine, delivered Coal Creek and Michel Collieries, \$2.50 per ton.

Coal to employees, screened, delivered Coal Creek and Michel Collieries, \$3.00 per ton.

Coal to employees, run of mine, delivered Fernie, \$2.75 per ton.

Coal to employees, screened, delivered Fernie, \$3.25 per ton.

Sanitation, per month for each house, \$1.00.

Water, per month for each house, \$1.00.

Water, per month for each shack, 50c.

Water, per month for bath for each house, extra, \$1.00.

Electric light, per month per 16 c.p. light, 50c.

Wash House, per month, \$1.00.

Tool sharpening, per month, 50c.

House rents to remain as in Agreement expired March 31st, 1911, so long as conditions in connection with houses remain the same.

Dockage:

It is agreed that a dockage clause for the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, shall be arranged by the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association, and the President of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, in the manner provided for in Section "C" of the clause in the Agreement, covering "Settlement of Disputes," within sixty (60) days after resumption of work, and in the meantime the clause in the Agreement expired on March 31st, 1911, shall be effective.

THE HOSMER MINES, LIMITED.

Penalties for Loading Impurities:

The miners are to deliver their coal as free from rock, or other impurities, as it is practicable, and in case of a miner failing to do so he shall be warned for the first offence, for the second offence, or aggravated cases, he may be discharged.

Mine run coal delivered to employees, \$2.50 per ton.

Screened coal delivered to employees, \$3.00 per ton.

Water (outside tap), \$1.00 per month.

Water (inside tap), \$1.50 per month.

Electric lights (east of C. P. Ry. tracks), per 16 c.p. light, 50c per month.

Sanitation for each house, \$1.00 per month.

Wash House, \$1.00 per month.

Keys for above, 50c each.

Tool sharpening, 50c per month.

Electric Detonators (6 ft.), 6c each.

Electric Detonators (8 ft.), 8c each.

Monobel, 30c per lb.

Dynamite, 20c per lb.

Company men to furnish their own tools, which the Company will take back when they leave.

House rents to remain as in Agreement expired March 31st, 1911, so long as conditions in connection with houses remain the same.

CORBIN COAL AND COKE COMPANY, LIMITED.

House rent to remain as at present.

Electric lights, per 16 c.p. light, 50c per month.

Coal, per ton, delivered, \$2.50.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have hereunto set the hands of their proper Officers, this Seventeenth day of November, 1911.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA,
DISTRICT NO. 18.

(Sgd.) W. B. POWELL,
President.

C. S. LUBBS,
Vice-President.

A. J. CARTER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

THE WESTERN COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION.

(Sgd.) LEWIS STOCKETT,
President.

P. L. NAISMITH,
Vice-President.

O. E. S. WHITESIDE,
Acting Secretary.

Witnesses as to all signatures:

(Sgd.) R. W. COULTHARD.
R. M. YOUNG.

**IMPOSITION OF CUSTOMS
DUTIES ON BITUMINOUS
COAL IMPORTED INTO
WESTERN CANADA.**

Owing to the serious coal shortage in Western Canada caused by the strike of coal miners in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia an order-in-council was passed on July 31 on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour removing the customs duty on bituminous coal imported from the United States into Western Canada.* In consequence of the settlement of this strike, an account of which appears on another page, an order-in-council was passed on November 20, restoring the duty. The text of the order-in-council is as follows:—

**AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT
OTTAWA,**

Monday, the 20th day of
November, 1911.

**HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOV-
ERNOR-GENERAL-IN-COUNCIL.**

"His Royal Highness the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to order that the Order-in-Council on the 31st July, 1911, with reference to the remission and refund of duty on coal for use in Eastern British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, shall be and the same is hereby revoked in so far as concerns the refund of customs duty on imported bituminous coal entered for duty on and after the 6th day of December, 1911.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

*See the Labour Gazette for August, 1911, p. 169.

STRIKE OF LONGSHOREMEN AT MONTREAL—SPEEDY SETTLEMENT ARRANGED THROUGH GOOD OFFICES OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

IN November 18, through the good offices of the Department of Labour, a conference was arranged between the Shipping Companies of Montreal and the Syndicated Longshoremen of that city, which resulted in the immediate settlement of a serious strike of the longshoremen which almost completely paralyzed the business of the port. The strike in question occurred on the afternoon of November 17, and threatened grave consequences by reason of the fact that the end of navigation in the St. Lawrence was already in sight and insurance premiums on shipping about to lapse. There were sixteen ocean-going ships in port at the time, with several others still to arrive and clear again before the ice formed in the River. All of the shipping lines operating from Montreal, some twenty in number, were affected by the strike, which had its origin on one of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company's steamships, but quickly spread along the entire water front until all the longshoremen in the harbour, to the number of 1,800, and all the freight handlers in the employ of the Dominion Transport Company and the Sheddons Cartage Company, 300 in number, had ceased work.

The occurrence of the strike was at once communicated by telephone to the Honourable T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, and the Minister was asked to lend the assistance of the Department in securing a settlement of the dispute and an immediate resumption of work by the longshoremen concerned. Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Department, and Mr. Victor C. Dubreuil, one of the fair wage officers, were accordingly authorized by the Minister to proceed to Montreal, and arrived in that City on the following morning. In view of the gravity of the situation Mr. George W. Steph-

ens, Chairman of the Board of Harbour Commissioners, also returned to Montreal from New York to do what was in his power to restore harmony between the shippers and their employees concerned.

It was found on inquiry that the officers of the Syndicated Longshoremen's Union of the Port, Mr. John Ryan, President, and Mr. George Poliquin, Secretary and Business Agent, disclaimed responsibility for the strike and declared that the men were "out" before they had known anything at all of what had occurred. Both showed themselves anxious to secure an immediate settlement and consented to represent their brother longshoremen in any meeting which might be arranged with the shipping interests looking to this end. The Assistant Deputy Minister thereupon proposed to the shipping interests that a joint meeting of the employing companies and employees should be held the same afternoon for the immediate determination of the matters at issue. This proposal was accepted and a meeting was accordingly held in the offices of the Shipping Federation of Canada in the Board of Trade building at 3.15 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Andrew A. Allan, President of the Shipping Federation, acted as Chairman. There were also in attendance representatives of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, the White Star-Dominion Line, Donaldson Line, Thomson Line, Leland Line, Manchester Liners, Canada Line, South African Line, Mexican Line, Black Diamond Line, and the Head Line. The Longshoremen were represented at this conference by Mr. John Ryan, President, Mr. George Poliquin, Secretary and Business Agent of the Syndicated Longshoremen's Union, and by one other member of the Union. The officers of the Department of Labour above

mentioned were also present by invitation.

The longshoremen's grievances were briefly explained by Mr. Ryan and Mr. Poliquin, and related to the number of deals which they were required by the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company to handle in a sling; also to their desire for recognition of the Syndicated Longshoremen's Union, and that the Union should have the right to appoint some one to represent the longshoremen on the wharves. The Committee's proposals were accepted by the Shipping Companies and were thereupon put in the form of a draft agreement to run current with agreements* which were entered into between the Shipping Companies and the Syndicated Longshoremen on May 13, 1910, and which have three years yet to run. The new agreement was ratified by the longshoremen at a meeting of their union on Sunday afternoon, and was formally signed by the parties concerned on Monday morning following.

A particularly gratifying fact in connection with the interruption of the loading and unloading operations in the Harbour of Montreal was the entire absence of any disorder. Ample police protection was provided along the water front, but apart from the cessation of work on the longshoremen's and the freight handlers' part there was indeed nothing to indicate the existence of any dispute.

The agreement referred to is in the following terms:

This Agreement entered into the 20th day of November, 1911,

Between

The Allan Line, Donaldson Line, Thomson Line, White Star-Dominion Line, Leyland Line, Manchester Liners, Canada Line, South African Line, Mexican Line, Black Diamond Line, Head Line, now forming the Shipping Federation of Canada, and the Canadian Pacific Railway and Steamship Company, hereinafter called

The Companies,

and

The Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal hereinafter called

The Longshoremen,

Witnesseth

1. The Companies have already recognized the Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal, as instanced by their contracts with that body of date of the 13th day of May, 1910, still in force and this body (The Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal) shall have the right to appoint a representative on the wharves to be elected at a general meeting of the Longshoremen but until the close of navigation this season such representative shall be the business agent, Me. Geo. Poliquin, of the Syndicated Longshoremen.

2. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will do the same as the other Steamship lines, members of the Shipping Federation of Canada, in the matter of the number of deals placed in the slings to be lowered into the hold.

3. It is being agreed between the Companies and the Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal that this agreement in no way affects or will affect the existing agreements between the parties but on the contrary be considered as a separate agreement, to come to and end on the termination of the agreements between the same parties above recited and of date of the 13th day of May, 1910, without prejudice to the pending case, Superior Court, No. 2722.

In witness whereof the parties have signed.

Allan Line (Signed) Allan Line,
H. A. Allan.

Canadian Pacific Steamship Lines
(Signed) G. M. Bosworth,
Vice President.

Donaldson Line }
Thomson Line }
(Signed) The Robert Reford Co.,
Robert Reford.

*See Labour Gazette for August, 1910, pp. 240-242.

White Star Dominion Line }
 Leyland Line }
 Canada Line }

(Signed) James Thorm,
 Manager.

South African Line }
 Mexican Line }

(Signed) Elder Dempster & Co.,
 pp. D.S.D. Campbell.

Manchester Liners

(Signed) Furness Withy Co., Limited,
 J. R. Binning,
 Manager.

Head Line

(Signed) McLean Kennedy & Co.,
 p. pro Wm. R. Eakin.

Black Diamond Line

(Signed) A. T. Weldon,
 General Agent.

The Shipping Federation of Canada
 (Signed) Thomas Robb,
 Secretary.

The Syndicated Longshoremen of }
 the Port of Montreal }

(Signed) George Poliquin,
 Business Agent and Sec.
 Duly authorized

sa
 John X Ryan
 marque
 President.

Duly authorized.

Witness: Charlemagne Rodier.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907--PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1911.

THE following applications were received in the Department during November for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation:

On behalf of the station agents and telegraph employees of the Quebec Central Railway Company, the number of employees concerned being seventy.

On behalf of the Alberta Coal Mining Company of Cardiff, Alta., relative to a dispute between itself and the employees in its mine at Cardiff.

Report Received.

During the month of November the report was received in the Department of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between the British Columbia Telephone Company and its linemen, installers, cable splicers and trouble men, etc.

Other Proceedings Under the Act.

The application of the station agents and telegraph employees of

the Quebec Central Railway Company above referred to grow out of a dispute between these employees and the Company, relative to the desire of the former for a new schedule of agreement covering rules and rates of pay to take the place of the schedule at present in force on this line. In the course of ensuing correspondence the Department was informed on November 20 that conferences were taking place between the operating officers of the Company and the employees for a settlement of the matters in dispute, and on November 30 word was received that an agreement had been arrived at, the application under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act being thereupon withdrawn.

On November 20 the Department was informed of the acceptance by the employees of the findings of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred certain matters in dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its machinists and boilermakers, the employees' representative writing that the findings were accepted as "satis-

factory in every way, and that the employees are prepared to settle the dispute on the basis of the findings of the Board." The Company's reply was to the effect that the employees were already receiving the highest wages paid in the West and the same shop rules as were in existence on the Grand Trunk Railway system, the Company's policy being to keep shop rules uniform both in the East and in the West. For these reasons the Company declined to accept the Board's findings.*

The application of the Alberta Coal Mining Company, of Cardiff, Alta., for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation related to a demand on the employees' part for increased wages and other changes in their conditions of employment. The number of employees concerned was eighty. A Board was accordingly constituted by the Minister, as follows:—Messrs. J. O. Hannah of Calgary, Alta., and Clement Stubbs, of Bellevue, Alta., appointed on the recommendation of the Company and employees respectively, and Mr. Norman Fraser, of Edmonton, Alta., appointed on the joint recommendation of the foregoing.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the British Columbia Telephone Company and its Employees.

The Minister of Labour received on November 28 the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between the British Columbia Telephone Company and its linemen, installers, cable splicers and trouble men, etc.,† also a minority report bearing the signature of Mr. Wm. H. Barker, member appointed on behalf of the Company. This dispute related in the main to the employees' demand for increased wages and was also understood to involve the Company's attitude towards Union men. The number of employees concerned was given in the application as approximately 220. A Board was

established on November 29, Messrs. Wm. H. Barker, of Vancouver, B.C., and Chas. Enright, of Vancouver, B.C., being subsequently appointed members on the recommendation of the Company and employees respectively. The Board was completed by the appointment of Mr. John H. Senkler, K. C., of Vancouver, B. C., a Chairman, on the joint recommendation of the foregoing.

The Board in its findings deals with the subject of the cost of living on the Pacific Coast, and especially in Vancouver, and also points out that men working for the Telephone Company must be young, strong, and active, that their employment is an extra hazardous class of work, for which reason they are unable to obtain life insurance at anything like rates which they can afford to pay, also "that the Telephone Companies on the Pacific Coast, other than the Pacific Telephone Company which is apparently, so far as wages are concerned, bound by some arrangement with the British Columbia Telephone Company, pay a higher rate of wages than the latter two Companies". The report concludes, "Under the circumstances I cannot see that the men are acting unreasonably in asking for a further advance in wages of 25c per day". The report is signed by Mr. J. H. Senkler, Chairman, and by Mr. Chas. Enright, member appointed on behalf of the employees. Mr. Wm. H. Barker, in his minority report, says that "taking into consideration the facts as shown by evidence submitted, I have come to the conclusion that the employees of the British Columbia Telephone Company earn as much as the average skilled mechanic, owing to steadier work, and a raise in wages to them means demands for a raise all round or general dissatisfaction".

Report of Board.

The text of the Report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation is as follows:—

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, AND

*See *Labour Gazette*, November, 1911, pp. 443-449.

†See *Labour Gazette*, October, 1911, Page 350.

IN THE MATTER of differences between the British Columbia Telephone Company, Vancouver, B.C., and Local Union No. 213, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN.

While I feel that the contention of the B. C. Telephone Company, taken at the preliminary hearing of this Board that a Board of Conciliation should not have been appointed by the Government upon the material contained in the Application to the Minister is very probably correct, still I and the other members of the Board felt that it was our duty to endeavor to effect some settlement between the parties, and with that end in view, we had several sessions for the taking of evidence and finally the Chairman had a meeting with the officers of the Company and endeavored in every way to effect a settlement without the necessity of the Board making a report, but without success, the Company taking the position that as they are paying the same rate of wages to their journeymen as the other largest Telephone Company on this Coast does that they could not voluntarily raise that rate of wages.

At the outset the Company took the position that as the Lemieux Act was a Canadian Act, that therefore this Board of Conciliation had no right to take into consideration any conditions existing outside of Canada. I could not agree to this. In taking evidence as to the conditions existing in Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and San Francisco, we were considering conditions as they exist in places most similarly situated to those in Vancouver, and in my opinion was the only way in which the Board could with any accuracy arrive at a conclusion in regard to the conditions here as between the Company and the men.

The Company, during the course of the proceedings did offer to pay the men for an extra hour at the same rate

if the latter would agree to work one hour per day longer, but this the men flatly refused to do, and having regard to the manner in which the British Columbia Government has dealt with the eight hour question, I could not accept that as a fair settlement of the matter, and indeed I personally am of the opinion that eight hours per day is a long enough working day.

From the evidence that was brought before the Board, there can be no doubt but that the cost of living is higher in Vancouver than in any other place on the Coast, and higher than in other Canadian cities which we have had any evidence about.

In fact I am of the opinion that whatever the cause may be, the cost of living in Vancouver is higher at the present time than it was a year ago. There is no question that from the evidence, men working for a Telephone Company must be young, strong and active men, and that as an average, they cannot employ a man over forty years of age; that his employment is considered an extra hazardous class of work, and for this reason he is unable to obtain Life Insurance at anything like a rate which he could afford to pay; that his work is quite as hazardous, if not more so, than the electrical workers who from the evidence before us, received a minimum wage of \$4.00 a day, going up as high as \$5.00 a day.

Men employed on the B. C. Electric Railway Company in this City on similar class of work, have wages of \$4.00 a day and besides, receive extra assistance by way of free car service, and a flat rate for light and heat.

The Telephone Companies on the Pacific Coast, other than the Pacific Telephone Company, which is apparently so far as wages are concerned, bound by some arrangement with the B. C. Telephone Company, pay a higher rate of wages than the latter two Companies.

Under the circumstances, I cannot say that the men are acting unreasonably in asking for a further advance of wages of 25c per day.

I must take the occasion to compliment the two parties on the eminently fair manner in which they have conducted their respective cases in this matter.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 21st day of November, A.D. 1911.

(Signed) J. H. Senkler
Chairman.

(Signed) Chas. Enright,
Member of Board.

MINORITY REPORT.

The text of the minority report in the above matter is as follows:

Vancouver, B.C., November 22, 1911.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the matter of dispute between *The British Columbia Telephone Company* (Employers) and *Local Union No. 213, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers*.

Beg to report:

That they have met and taken evidence, and have had letters, lists of wages, and other written and printed matter offered as evidence, including

I find that a very large percentage of the Linemen and other employees are Americans, who have come here because there was work for them. That most—if not all—evidence submitted as to cost of living, was in comparison with American cities — principally Seattle.

While I thought it fair to take this evidence of conditions in another country, yet they are the nearest large towns, and conditions, perhaps nearer our own than those of towns and cities in the Dominion.

Yet this is a Canadian Act, to regulate conditions in Canada, and anyone coming here, comes voluntarily, and is not compelled to stay, yet, perhaps, we must in some measure be governed by evidence given.

Wages paid by the largest Telephone Companies from San Diego to Seattle are the same as paid by the B. C. Telephone Company.

Cost of living is less in Seattle than Vancouver, likely caused by dull times and keener competition. Work is harder to get, so while living is some cheaper, when work is scarce, it is as stated by one of the witnesses, "that living is mostly cheap where work is scarce."

Regarding the relative earnings of the employees and skilled mechanics, taking the testimony of the business agent of the Allied Building Trades—

Bricklayers average about.....	\$1,000	a year.
Carpenters " "	900	"
Painters " "	700	"
Plasterers " "	900	"
Structural Iron Workers	700	"

while by testimony given, the employees of the B. C. Telephone Company average from \$1,000.00 or more per year.

Evidence showing that the labor of a lineman is hazardous; I do not think it any more so than that of the Structural Iron Worker.

Carpenters and other skilled mechanics must own a costly kit of tools, while the tools necessary by linemen cost about \$15.00.

Increased cost of living has had much attention in the Dominion, Great Britain and other countries; it is the same, however, to all workers, and particularly hard on the unskilled laborer and cheaply paid clerks.

I was pleased to find that very friendly feeling exists between the B. C. Telephone Company and its employees. That in April, 1910, they voluntarily increased the wages of their employees, bringing them up to those paid by the large Telephone Companies in the Pacific Coast States.

The B. C. Telephone Company say they are willing to pay their men 47½ cents more per day if the men will work nine hours instead of eight. I think this is one way out of the difficulty. The men ask for twenty-five cents more, and the Company agree to pay them more than that if they will work for it.

Taking into consideration the facts as shown by evidence submitted,

have come to the conclusion that the employees of the B. C. Telephone Company earn as much as the average skilled mechanic, owing to steadier work, and a raise in wages to them means demands for a raise all round or general dissatisfaction.

While the cost of living here is some higher than in Seattle, it is not very

much. I will not admit that Vancouver is the most costly place to live in on the Coast.

My judgment is, to leave the pay of the B. C. Telephone Company's employees to the Company.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Wm. H. Barker.

ONTARIO LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1911.

THE third session of the twelfth legislature of the Province of Ontario was begun at Toronto on January 25, 1911, and was prorogued on March 34. A copy of the statutes enacted was received at the Department through the courtesy of the King's Printer of the province. During the session 153 acts were passed. A summary of the more important ones relating to labour and industry is given below.¹

Protection in Building Trades.

The Building Trades Protection Act provides that in the erection, alteration, repair, improvement or demolition of any building, no scaffolding, hoists, stays, ladders, flooring or other mechanical and temporary contrivances, which are not so constructed and operated as to afford reasonable safety from accident to persons employed on the building. For the purpose of defining more clearly the duties of contractors in this respect, the following regulations are contained in the Act, which, however, do not apply to any building not more than two stories in height, nor to any farm building, nor to any work being done upon a building by the owner or occupant thereof in person.

SEC. 7. (1) The floors of all scaffolding, whether standing or suspended from overhead, shall be at least four feet wide, and there shall be a railing or guard not less than three feet nor more than four feet from the flooring on the outside of the scaffolding for the protection of persons working thereon.

(2) Where the scaffolding or staging is swung

or suspended from an overhead support, it shall be so secured as to prevent its swaying to and fro.

(3) Where poles are used in scaffolding the poles shall be securely lashed at every point of contact and where square timber is used in scaffolding the same shall be securely spiked or bolted at every point of contact.

(4) No lumber or timber shall be hoisted in a single sling.

(5) Where hoists are used for raising materials for use in buildings, the shafts or openings shall be protected at each floor by a barrier not less than three feet nor more than four feet from the level of the floor, and the barrier shall be placed not less than two feet from the edge of the shaft or opening in which the hoist is operated.

SEC. 8. (1) Where the plans and specifications require the floors to be arched between the beams thereof, or where the floors or filling in between the floors are of fireproof material, the flooring or filling in shall be completed as the building progresses to not less than within three tiers of beams below that on which the iron work is being erected.

(2) Where the plans and specifications do not require filling in between the beams of floors with fireproof material or brick work, the contractor for the carpenter work, in the course of construction, shall lay the underflooring of the building of each storey as the building progresses to not less than within two storeys below the one to which the building has been erected.

(3) Where double floors are not to be used, such contractor shall keep planked over the floor two storeys below the storey where the work is being performed.

(4) If the floor beams are of iron or steel, the contractor for the iron or steel work of a building in course of construction or the owner of such a building shall thoroughly plank over the entire tier of iron or steel beams on which the structural iron or steel work is being erected, except such spaces as may be reasonably required for the proper construction of such iron or steel work and for the raising or lowering of materials to be used in the construction of such building, and such spaces as may be designated by the plans and specifications for stair ways and elevator shafts.

SEC. 9. In the case of what are known as skeleton steel frame buildings, compliance with the following regulations shall be sufficient and it shall not be necessary to comply with the requirement of section 8:

(1) As soon as the steel frame of a building is erected to the first column splice above the first floor

¹A review of the "Industrial Education Act" passed during the session appeared in the *Labour Gazette* for April, 1911, at page 1139.

level, a flooring of two inch planking shall be laid over floor beams on the floor immediately below the first column splice, making a temporary floor over that part of the area of the building inside columns at that level, except in places where it is necessary to have openings for the passage of material for building above that point. When erection has reached a point level with the next column splice, the planking used as temporary floor at first column splice shall be removed and placed as before at second splice, and so on to the top of the building.

(2) A double flooring of two inch planking shall be laid down immediately under any derrick for a sufficient space about the derrick to protect workmen on the floors below that on which the derrick is working and to hold with safety the materials hoisted by the derrick.

(3) Rivetters' staging shall be so constructed as to secure the reasonable safety of the rivetters and a temporary floor must be provided on the girders and floor beams immediately below the portion of the floor upon which the rivetters are working, sufficient for the protection of workmen engaged below that floor.

(4) The steel work may be carried on in advance of the construction of permanent floors.

For the proper enforcement of this Act, the council of every city, town, township and village is required to appoint a sufficient number of persons to be inspectors, and in unorganized districts the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may appoint such inspectors.²

Use of Electricity in Mines.

The Mining Act of Ontario was amended by the addition of a number of rules governing the use of electricity in mines. For the purposes of the act three kinds of installations are recognized, the low pressure system, where the electrical energy does not normally exceed 250 volts, the medium pressure system with energy from 250 to 600 volts, and the high pressure system, with energy above 600 volts. All electrical apparatus and conductors must be sufficient in size and power for the work they may be called upon to do, and so far as practicable they must be efficiently insulated. No higher than a medium pressure shall be used other than for transmission or for motors, and wires or conductors to the motors must be enclosed in a strong metal casing connected with earth, or fixed in such a manner as to reduce their danger to person or property to a mini-

mum. A higher than medium pressure is prohibited for portable motors or for any purpose underground. No repairs of live wires, except mere wiping and oiling, shall be done when the current is on. In underground roads the trolley wires must be placed as close to the side as possible, and where men have to travel on foot all wires except signal wires must be placed on the same side of the roadway and efficiently protected. Red lights as danger signals must be connected at suitable intervals to all branch trolley circuits to indicate when the current is on. A notice of warning must be posted at the entrance to all roadways carrying exposed power wires. On surface roads the trolley wires must be at least eight feet above the rail level and efficiently guarded. Electricity from lighting or power cables shall not be used for firing shots, except when a special firing plug, button or switch is provided, which must be placed in a fixed locked box, only accessible to the authorized shot firer. Electric energy shall not be used directly to thaw explosives. The person in charge of an electric drilling machine must not leave the machine while it is working, and must see that the pressure is cut off from the trailing cables before leaving the working place.³

Milk Inspection.

The Ontario Milk Act authorizes municipal councils, not including county councils, to pass by-laws regarding the production, care, transportation, or sale, of milk, including the care of cows, the sanitary conditions of the places where cows are kept or milked, or where the milk is stored, the care and type of utensils used in handling the milk, and the making of bacteriological tests of milk. These by-laws must be approved in writing by the Minister of Agriculture. The councils are also authorized to enact by-laws regulating the granting of licenses to vendors of milk, and to appoint inspectors for the enforcement of this Act and of any regulations

²Ontario statutes, 1911, chap. 71.

³Ontario statutes, 1911, chap. 10.

made under it, and to maintain milk depots in order to furnish a special supply of milk to infants. It is forbidden to sell milk from diseased cows, or to permit any person suffering from or exposed to any contagious disease to handle the milk. A standard is set in the Act to which all "certified" milk must conform, and a treatment of milk is described to which alone the term 'pasteurized' may be applied.⁴

Inspection of Laundries.

The Ontario Factories Act was amended to bring within the scope of the Act every shop, building or room in which one or more persons are employed in carrying on the trade of a public laundry, and to make these places subject to inspection in the same manner as any other factory. No public laundry work may be done in a room used for a sleeping or living room. The Act does not apply to a female engaged in doing custom laundry work at her home for a regular family trade. The provision of the Factories Act as amended in 1903 forbidding the use of sleeping apartments on the same floor as a factory does not apply to laundries in which not more than five persons are employed.⁵

Reforestation.

By the Counties Reforestation Act, municipal councils of counties or of townships in districts without county organization are empowered to pass by-laws for acquiring by purchase, lease, or otherwise lands for reforestation purposes: for planting these lands and preserving the timber thereon: for the management of these lands and the disposal of the timber: and for the issuing of debentures from time to time by county councils to provide for the purchase of such lands: to an amount not exceeding \$25,000 to be levied at any one time. Township councils may levy by special rate a

sum not exceeding \$200.00 in any year for the purchase of such lands.⁶

Miscellaneous.

An Act was passed respecting apprentices and minors, by which some slight changes were made to former legislation on this subject.⁷

Acts were passed respecting dentistry⁸ and pharmacy,⁹ containing certain amendments and additions to previous legislation, also respecting the profession of architects,¹⁰ the Chartered Stenographic Reporters' Association,¹¹ and the Institute of Chartered Accountants.¹²

An Act was passed respecting circuses and travelling shows, consolidating the previous legislation and making a few minor changes.¹³

An Act to regulate the means of egress from public buildings was passed which repealed previous legislation and required that the doors of all public buildings should be made to open freely outwards, and that gates if not so made should be kept open while such buildings are being publicly used. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is authorized to make regulations regarding the enforcement of this Act, and governing the safety and convenience of persons assembled in these buildings.¹⁴

The Theatres and Cinematographs Act authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to make regulations governing the erection, operation and safety of theatres, including inspection and supervision, and that the licensing and operating of moving picture machines, also to appoint a Board of Censors of picture films. Children under fifteen years of age, unaccompanied by adults are not permitted to attend any moving picture exhibition.¹⁵

⁶Ontario statutes, 1911, chap. 74.

⁷Ontario statutes, 1911, chap. 31.

⁸Ontario statutes, 1911, chap. 39.

⁹Ontario statutes, 1911, chap. 40.

¹⁰Ontario statutes, 1911, chap. 44.

¹¹Ontario statutes, 1911, chap. 43.

¹²Ontario statutes, 1911, chap. 48.

¹³Ontario statutes, 1911, chap. 63.

¹⁴Ontario statutes, 1911, chap. 72.

¹⁵Ontario statutes, 1911, chap. 73.

⁴Ontario statutes, 1911, chap. 69.

⁵Ontario statutes, 1911, chap. 70.

The Ontario Game and Fisheries Act was amended by authorizing the Superintendent to order the taking or killing of beaver by any officer of the Department where they are causing damage. It is forbidden to hunt mink between May 1 and November 1, and the open season for various game birds is changed.¹⁶

An Act was passed to permit the establishment of special classes for backward or defective children in the public or separate schools, and for their medical inspection and supervision.¹⁷

The Local Municipal Telephone Act, 1908, was amended by empowering the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board to superintend the construction of municipal telephone lines, and by pro-

viding for the operation of any municipal telephone system by a Board of three Commissioners elected by the subscribers, upon a petition of a majority of them to the Council. In default of such a petition, the supervision of the system shall remain in the hands of the Council.¹⁸

An Act was passed providing for the licensing of embalmers on their passing an examination conducted by a Board of examiners consisting of five persons appointed by the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council. Provision is made for the granting of certificates of qualification to persons engaged in embalming in Ontario at the time of the passing of the Act upon evidence of sobriety, good character and experience.¹⁹

¹⁶Ontario statutes, 1911, chap. 76.

¹⁷Ontario statutes, 1911, chap. 78.

¹⁸Ontario statutes, 1911, chap. 56.

¹⁹Ontario statutes, 1911, chap. 51.

QUEBEC LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1911.

THE third session of the twelfth legislature of the Province of Quebec was begun on January 10, 1911, and was prorogued on March 24, during which period 147 Acts were passed. A copy of the Statutes has been received at the Department through the courtesy of the King's Printer of Quebec. A brief review of the more important laws enacted from the standpoint of industry and labour is given below.

Accidents in Mines.¹

Various amendments to the Quebec Mining law were made. One of these provides that if while a mine or a quarry is being worked an accident takes place resulting in loss of life or serious injury, the person working the same or his representative at such mine or quarry, shall forthwith send a written notice to the Minister specifying the nature of the accident, the number of persons killed or injured,

and their names if they are known. As mining lands and underground mining concessions sold in conformity with the Quebec mining law, the letters patent whereof are issued after July 1, 1911, are made subject to an annual tax of 10 cents per acre, which however, may be remitted upon an affidavit that at least two hundred dollars have been spent in mining work upon the concession during the year. If the taxes are not paid within two years notice to that effect may be published in the Official Gazette and in newspapers in Montreal, and if after six months more the taxes are still unpaid, the land may revert to the Crown.

Law Relating to Motor Vehicles.²

The law relating to motor vehicles was amended in several particulars. The fee for those above twenty-five horse power is increased. Non-residents whose motor vehicles have been duly registered elsewhere are exen-

¹Quebec statutes, 1911, chap. 23.

²Chap. 16.

from registration for three consecutive months in the year, provided that like privileges are granted in the place whence they came. Every manufacturer's or dealer's registration must be annually renewed. A fee of one dollar is charged for registration on change of ownership. No operator's or chauffeur's license shall be issued to any person under eighteen years of age. The revenue derived from these fees is to be applied to the improvement of the highways, less such proportion as may be applied to the payment of expenses for carrying out the Act.

Pensions of Teachers.³

The Education Act was amended by fixing the minimum pension of female teachers of primary classes at seventy-five dollars. If a teacher contributes to the pension fund for more than thirty-five years, the amount of the pension is based on the thirty-five years of highest salary.

Technical Education.

The annual grant to the Polytechnic School of Montreal is increased from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars.⁴ A few amendments are made to the act incorporating the Quebec Technical School.⁵ Powers of incorporation are granted to the Shawinigan Technical Institute, the objects of which are the promotion of technical and commercial education at Shawinigan Falls.⁶

Moving Picture Exhibitions.⁷

Legislation with regard to moving pictures is amended by forbidding any

person in charge of a hall where moving picture shows are given, to receive at such shows any child less than fifteen years old unless accompanied by a parent, teacher or guardian specially authorized by the father or mother.

Act Respecting Bakeries.⁸

An Act relating to the sale of bread provides that bread made of good flour may be baked in loaves of any weight from one pound up, but without any fraction of a pound above one pound. In cities and towns, however, any bread may be made and sold by weight, but each loaf must bear a label mentioning the exact weight and the baker's name. Bread of not more than twelve ounces in weight need not be labeled.

Legislation Respecting the City of Montreal.⁹

The Charter of the City of Montreal was amended in many respects the powers of the municipality being extended with regard to building regulations, and the prohibition of street excavations, and the powers and duties of the building inspector being enlarged. The board of commissioners is authorized by resolution to establish, fix and change cabstands, from time to time.

Regulation of the Sale of Cocaine.¹⁰

An Act was passed governing the sale of cocaine, morphine and their compounds, making stringent regulations as to the manner of selling these drugs, and imposing a fine of not less than fifty dollars or imprisonment for not less than one month, for their unlawful sale or possession.

³Chap. 27.

⁴Chap. 31.

⁵Chap. 32.

⁶Chap. 96.

⁷Chap. 34.

⁸Chap. 40.

⁹Chap. 60.

¹⁰Chap. 35.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1911.

THE Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick met for the session of 1911 on March 2 and prorogued on April 13. The session was the fourth of the 5th Assembly of the province. The following is a review of the more important legislation of interest to industry and labour.

Workmen's Compensation.¹

An act was passed amending the Workmen's Compensation Act, which provides that an injured workman may secure compensation from his employer in a lump sum when weekly payments have been awarded him by a judge or jury. For this purpose an execution may be issued for the amount due up to the time of the issue of the execution and also for the amount of the weekly payments up to the end of the period for which they had been awarded. In calculating the aggregate amount of weekly payments the future payments are to be discounted at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Boiler Inspection.²

The New Brunswick Factories' Act was amended with respect to boiler inspection and the employment of stationery engineers. It was provided that a marine engineer might be a boiler inspector as well as men of other classes mentioned in the Act, but the inspector must not be the man in personal charge of any boiler which is to be inspected. Provision was made for the constitution of a board for the examination of stationary engineers. The members of this board must be engineers of not less than ten years' experience in the management of steam engines and plant. One of the inspectors appointed under the Act shall be

the secretary of the board. The board is empowered to grant certificates of competency or of service. A certificate of competency is to be granted to any person who shall satisfy the board upon examination that he has had sufficient practical experience in the management of a stationary or portable engine or boiler, and possesses sufficient theoretical knowledge to qualify him to operate such a plant with safety. A certificate of service shall be granted to any person who shall within two years of the passing of the Act satisfy the board that during the five years immediately preceding the enactment he has actually served not less than two years in charge of a stationary engine and boiler. The applicant must also satisfy the board that he has good character especially as to sobriety. A certificate of competency or service shall be valid for two years from its date and may be renewed. Applicants are required to pay a fee of \$10 upon application and \$3 upon the granting of a certificate, and \$1 upon each renewal of the certificate. No person without a certificate will be allowed to have charge of a steam boiler or engine under a penalty of not more than \$10 for every day on which he shall have charge of a boiler or engine without possessing a certificate. The Act does not apply to locomotive motor road vehicles, boilers and engines in private residences, boilers in apartment houses, schools, churches or public buildings, when used for water or steam heating only, carrying a pressure of not more than fifteen pounds. Boilers and engines used for agricultural purposes only and all of not less than 25 horse-power are exempted, also boilers and engines in charge of a person holding a certificate as a marine engineer. Certificate must be framed and put in a conspicuous place in the engineroom or boiler room.

¹Chap. 43.²Chap. 50.

Public Utilities Commission.³

A law was passed amending the Act establishing the public Utilities Commission of 1910. By this amendment, the term of office of the commissioners is fixed at ten (10) years. If the assessments made by the Board to cover its annual expenses are not paid by any public utility these unpaid assessments may be collected by execution issued by the registrar of the Supreme Court instead of by civil action taken by the chairman of the Board. A fine may be imposed for defective or erroneous returns made by any public utility. A commission is empowered to make an investigation on motion as to any alleged act done or omitted to be done by any public utility. Every person, firm, corporation or public utility failing to obey or comply with any rule or order of the board or the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, made under the provisions of this Act, is liable to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars, and not more than five hundred dollars, which may be imposed by the Board, and if a fine is not paid within fifteen days the Attorney-General may take proceedings to dissolve the Public Utility in default.

The Manufacture of Pulpwood.⁴

An act was passed requiring that licenses to cut spruce and poplar and other wood suitable for the manufacture of pulp or paper on Crown Lands shall be granted only on condition that the wood be manufactured in Canada into pulp or paper, or into sawn lumber, woodenware utensils, and other articles of commerce. It is not sufficient merely to cut the wood into cordwood or other lengths. Pine and poplar are excluded from the operation of the law. In a schedule to the Act, regulations are set out with reference to the sale of timber licenses, and the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is authorised to make any additional regulations that may be necessary, for the proper observance of the Act.

Early Closing.⁵

By an act of the session any city of town council is authorized to make by-laws requiring all shops within their city or town to be closed on each or any day of the week except Saturdays, the day preceding a proclaimed public holiday, or on any days during the last three weeks of December, between six o'clock in the afternoon and five o'clock in the morning of the following day. For the purposes of this Act "shop" means places where goods are exposed or offered for sale by retail, but not where the trade carried on is that of a druggist, tobacconist, news agent, hotel, inn, tavern, restaurant, café, fruiterer, confectioner, keeper of an ice cream parlor or vendor of soda water where no groceries are sold or kept for sale, nor any premises wherein under licenses spirituous or fermented liquor is sold by retail, for consumption on the premises.

Exemption from Compulsory Attendance at School.⁶

The Act providing for the compulsory attendance at school was amended, by exempting any child between the age of 14 and 16 years, provided that the child produces a certificate signed by the secretary of the Board of School Trustees, certifying that the child has regularly attended school for a reasonable period and is reasonably proficient in reading, writing and arithmetic, and provided that it has passed a satisfactory examination upon these subjects, and produces a certificate to that effect, signed by the secretary of the Board of School Trustees.

Legislation re Transportation.

The following Acts were passed affecting transportation companies:—

The New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company: giving authority to borrow \$66,000.⁷

³Chap. 55.⁴Chap. 10.⁵Chap. 15.⁶Chap. 34.⁷Chap. 4.

An Act authorising the St. John Railway Company to transmit electric current for light, power, and heat throughout King's County.⁶

An Act amending the Act of incorporation of the St. John and Quebec Railway Company.⁹

An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the St. John Valley Railway Company, and extending the time for construction.¹⁰

An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the Kent Northern Railway Company.¹¹

An Act authorising the amalgamation of the Caraquet and the Gulf Shore Railway Company.¹²

Miscellaneous.

An Act was passed furthering aid in the development of the coal areas of the Counties of Queens and Sunbury, by the guaranteeing of bonds of railway to be completed through that section.¹³

Registration fees must now be paid by the owners of motor vehicles. Non-residents are exempted from paying these fees for a period of twenty-one days. Chauffeurs are required to take out licenses, costing \$2, and they must not be under eighteen years of age.¹⁴

Hotels exceeding two storeys in height are required to have a fire escape in each of the sleeping apartments or bedrooms above the ground floor, consisting of a rope not less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness. This is not required, however, for any hotel which has outside, stationary, or other fire escapes, or are reasonably safe and convenient. An inspector appointed under the New Brunswick Factories

Act of 1905 is authorized to see all hotels with respect to fire escapes, and to take the necessary proceedings for the enforcement of the Act.¹⁵

The provisions of the Canada Medical Act is amended providing that when there shall have been established a Medical Register for Canada under the control of the Medical Council for Canada any person duly registered in that Register as a medical or surgical practitioner, shall be entitled to be registered in the Medical Register of the Province, and it is provided that since any person who has been practising in any province of Canada for ten years may be entered in the Canada Medical Register and the Medical Council of the Province may require such person to pass a satisfactory examination in final subjects as the conditions to such registration.¹⁶

The New Brunswick "Rental Act" was amended with respect to the examination requirements of dental students.¹⁷

An Act was passed amending the law respecting the protection of woods from fire, by which railway companies are required, and were notified to do so by the Surveyor-General, to provide a motor speeder, manned by at least three men, and carrying water and appliances for extinguishing fires, between May 1st and December 1st of each year. This speeder is to follow all trains passing through forests and woodlands, within fifteen minutes of their passage, and extinguish any fires caused by said trains. Railway companies are required upon the request of the Surveyor-General to maintain a telephone line along the railway, with telephone offices at its station so that immediate notice may be given of the starting of any fire near the line of the railway.¹⁸

⁸Chap. 79.

⁹Chap. 94.

¹⁰Chap. 99.

¹¹Chap. 109.

¹²Chap. 122.

¹³Chap. 8.

¹⁴Chap. 19.

¹⁵Chap. 18.

¹⁶Chap. 20.

¹⁷Chap. 54.

¹⁸Chap. 52.

SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1911.

THE third session of the second legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan began on December 15, 1910 and prorogued on March 23, 1911. At this session sixty (60) acts were passed. Of these the following were the most important with respect to industry and labour.

Workmen's Compensation.¹

An act was passed providing for compensation to workmen for injuries sustained during their employment. This Act applies only to employment on, in or about railways, factories, mines, quarries, and engineering work, and in or about any building which is either being constructed, repaired or being demolished. Under the Act, a workman includes every person who is engaged in any employment to which the Act applies, whether it were of manual labour or otherwise, but does not include any person employed otherwise than in manual labour whose remuneration exceeds \$1,200 a year. An employer is liable for the payment of compensation in any employment to which the Act applies for personal injury by accident to a workman arising out of or in the course of employment, except when a workman is not disabled for a period of at least one week from earning wages at his work. Any contract made after the coming into force of this Act whereby a workman relinquishes any right to compensation by his employer is declared to be void, and any such contract existing at the coming into force of this Act shall be deemed to continue after the time at which the workman's contract for service would determine if notice of the determination were given at the time of coming into force of this Act. Compensation may be recovered by any District Court and the employer shall be liable to pay compensation whether or not:

- (a) The injury or death resulted from the negligence of any person engaged in a common employment with the injured employee; or
- (b) From the negligence by reason of any defect in condition or arrangement of the ways, works, machinery, plant, buildings or premises.
- (c) Where the workman contributes, or is the sole cause of his injury or death by reason of negligence or misconduct; or
- (d) The injury or death resulted from a risk arising out of or accidental to the nature of the employment and which the workman expressly or impliedly assumed.

In the case of subcontracts, the principal shall be liable to pay any workman any compensation under this Act, which he would have been liable to pay if the workman had been immediately employed by him, but the principal is entitled to be indemnified by any other person who would have been liable independently of this action. A workman, however, is not prevented from recovering compensation under the Act from the contractor instead of the principal. When any employer has entered into a contract with any insurers in respect of any liability under this Act to any workman then in the event of the employer becoming insolvent the rights of the employer against the insurers as respects that liability shall be transferred to and rest in the workman, but the insurers shall not be under any greater liability to the workman than he would have been under to the employer. If the liability of the insurers to the workman is less than the liability of the employer to him the workman may lay claim for the balance in the assignment or liquidation proceedings. In the case of an assignment or in the distri-

¹Chap. 9.

bution of the assets of a company which is being wound up claims for compensation under this Act to the amount not exceeding \$500 in any individual case will have priority to other debts. Provisions with respect to priority, however, shall not apply where the assignor or the company being wound up has entered into a contract with insurers as above mentioned, or where the company is wound up voluntarily merely for the purposes of reconstruction or amalgamation with another company. Action must be taken under the Act within six (6) months of the time of death. In the case of any injury, the plaintiff may at his option proceed either under this Act or independently of the Act, but shall not be at liberty to proceed both under and independently of the Act.

It is specifically declared that the Act does not apply to agriculture or to any work performed on a farm or homestead for farm purposes, and for the purposes of making improvements on such farm or homestead. But any person undertaking the construction, repair, or demolition of any building upon any farm under contract with the occupant or owner shall be liable under the Act. The amount of compensation recoverable under the Act shall not exceed either the estimated earnings during the three years preceding the injury of the person in the same grade or the sum of \$1,800, or not exceed in any case the sum of \$2,000. All actions brought under this Act shall be tried by a judge without a jury; an appeal may with the consent of the judge be taken to the Supreme Court en banc upon any question of law or mixed question of law and fact; but save as provided in this section no appeal shall lie from any judgment or order of the trial judge.

This Act came into force on November 1, 1911.

Co-operative Ownership of Grain Elevators.²

An Act was passed incorporating the

Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company with power to construct, acquire within Saskatchewan, and to do all things incidental to the production, storing and marketing of grain. The amount of the capital stock is to be fixed from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and is divided into shares of fifty dollars each, which can be held only by agriculturists. No person may hold more than ten shares, and no transfer of any share shall be valid unless approved by the directors.

The Company is authorized to organize 'locals' throughout the province, and cannot commence business until twenty-five have been organized. Any number of shareholders may request the directors to establish a local at any railway shipping point in the province, but the directors shall not, without the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council establish any local unless the amount of shares held by the supporters of the proposed local is at least equal to the value of the proposed elevator. Of these shares fifteen per cent. must be paid up, and the annual crop acreage of the shareholders must represent a proportion of not less than 2,000 acres for each 10,000 bushels of elevator capacity asked for. Upon the establishment of a local and annually thereafter, the supporters of the local shall hold a meeting at which a board of management of five members shall be elected with powers and duties determined by the company's by-laws, or delegated to them by the directors. Three delegates, or such number as may be fixed by by-law, shall also be elected from among the shareholders, at this meeting, to represent the local at the general meeting of the company. At the meetings of the local each shareholder shall have one vote for each share held by him, but no person shall have more than five votes. At the general meetings each delegate has one vote, and all acts done by the majority of the delegates shall be deemed to be the acts of the company. The number of directors is to be nine, three of whom retire each

²Chap. 39.

year, so that each director is elected for a term of three years.

At the end of the financial year, if any surplus remains after payment of all charges for operation and maintenance, a dividend of not more than six per cent. to each shareholder may be declared by the company. If there still remains a balance, the company may distribute not more than fifty per cent. of it on a co-operative basis either in sums proportionate to the business which each shareholder has brought to the company, or on the basis of the aggregate relative net financial results of each local, or partly in accordance with each of these schemes of distribution. Any further sums remaining shall be set apart in a separate account to be styled "The Elevator Reserve Fund", which shall be drawn upon only in case the receipts of the company are not sufficient in any year to pay operating and maintenance expenses. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is authorized to loan to the company, for the purpose of aiding in the acquisition or construction of any local elevator a sum not to exceed eighty-five per cent. of the estimated cost of the said elevator. Such loans shall be repayable in twenty equal annual installments of principal and interest.

Miscellaneous.

The Railway and Telephone Department Act was amended with regard chiefly to the method of dealing with the receipts and expenditures connected with the public telephone system, and the methods of purchase, keeping and distribution of supplies.³

The Pharmacy Act provides for the establishment of the Pharmaceutical Association of Saskatchewan, with powers of holding examinations and granting certificates to persons who wish to qualify as chemists and druggists in the Province. Special regulations are contained in the Act with ref-

erence to the sale of poisons, in which are included cocaine and eucaïne.⁴

The Dairymen's Act was amended in a few particulars, the most important provision being that no company incorporated under the Act shall erect any building in the province for the purpose of manufacturing butter or cheese until the site therefor and the plans and specifications thereof have been approved by the minister.⁵

Various amendments were made to the Statute Law, among which was an amendment to the Railway Act forbidding the operation of street cars on Sundays, except for the purpose of keeping the tracks clear of snow or ice, or doing other work of necessity.⁶

The Railway Act was amended by prohibiting the operation of street cars on Sunday in any municipality in the Province of Saskatchewan, except for the purpose of keeping the tracks clear of snow or ice, or for the purpose of doing other work of necessity.⁷

The Municipal Telephone Act is amended by adding thereto the following: the operations of the provisions of the Act is suspended save and except in respect of the towns of Carn-duff, and Melfort; and the villages of Abernethy, Belcarres and Gainsborough.⁸

An Act was passed incorporating the Saskatchewan Association of Architects, and providing for the formation of a council of management of the Association with certain powers of control over the profession of architecture in the province. Within six months after the organization of the Council all persons who are practising the profession of architecture are required to hold a certificate of registration from the Council.⁹

⁴Chap. 32.

⁵Chap. 33.

⁶Chap. 41, Sec. 3.

⁷Chap. 41.

⁸Chap. 23.

⁹Chap. 30.

³Chap. 7.

Moving Picture Machines.*

An act was passed regulating the means of egress from public buildings which contains special provisions with regard to moving picture machines.

The Act provides for the licensing of film exchanges, users, and exhibitors of moving picture machines, and operators of the same the amount of the license to be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. It is required that every operator shall be of the full age of 18 years, and that he examine his machine and wire connections daily, and shall not permit any person to enter or remain in the cabinet during any performance except a police officer entitled to inspect the machine, no smoking or lighting of matches is allowed at any time in the cabinet, and reading matter is forbidden to be in the cabinet or on the person or operator. No operator is allowed to operate a machine while under the influence of liquor. Strict pro-

visions are made to guard against the danger of fire. The operating cabinet must be lined inside with asbestos paper and covered with metal; all wires conveying electricity into the cabinet must be properly insulated. All machines must be equipped with fireproof magazines automatic fire-shutter and asbestos covered wire lamp. All films must be kept in iron boxes and transferred from one spindle to another in a metal re-winding box. All exits from the building must be marked and the doors must open outwards and must not be locked during exhibitions. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is authorised to appoint a board of censors to examine all films to be exhibited in the province, and no municipality may issue a license for any cinematograph or other similar apparatus, until the applicant produces a license from the Department of the Provincial Secretary. The duty of enforcing these regulations is assigned to the chief of police and chief constable in any incorporated village or town.

*Chap. 11.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1911.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

THE Department of Labour Index Number of wholesale prices stood at 130.8 for October as compared with 130.5 in the preceding month, and 122.0 in the corresponding month last year. The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade, 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Over 200 articles, carefully selected so as to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

It will be seen that wholesale prices as a whole are on practically the same

level as in the preceding month, but are considerably higher than at the same period of 1910. The chief increases during the past year contributing to the latter result occurred in grains and fodders, miscellaneous foods, and metals, there having been a decrease in animals and meats, while the other groups for the most part have remained steady. A rise in grain prices and a fall in meats were also features of the past month.

The following is a table of the Department's Index Numbers arranged by the various groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, showing the average price level for October, 1911, compared with that of the previous month and with that of the same month last year:—

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR NOVEMBER, 1911, OCTOBER, 1911, AND NOVEMBER, 1910.

(AVERAGE PRICES 1890-1899=100.)

	Number of Commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		Nov. 1911.	Oct. 1911.	Nov., 1910.
I. Grains and fodders.....	13	165.2	160.6	129.9
II. Animals and meats.....	14	137.8	148.1	157.8
III. Dairy products.....	6	149.3	142.8	148.2
IV. Fish.....	9	152.8	156.0	154.6
V. Foods, miscellaneous.....	35	125.5	122.8	113.1
VI. Textiles.....	17	111.9	113.4	119.5
VII. Hides, leather, boots, etc.....	11	141.9	140.5	134.0
VIII. (a) Metals.....	18	116.7	115.5	106.7
(b) Implements.....	9	106.1	106.1	105.1
IX. Fuel and lighting.....	7	95.8	95.8	100.2
X. (a) Lumber.....	11	165.2	165.2	161.8
(b) Miscellaneous materials.....	11	96.3	96.3	106.3
(c) Paints, oils, etc.....	14	152.0	152.3	162.3
XI. House furnishings.....	16	111.1	111.1	107.1
XII. Drugs and chemicals.....	9	107.0	107.0	108.5
XIII. (a) Furs.....	4	285.2	285.2	285.9
(b) Liquors and tobaccos.....	4	122.0	122.0	117.1
(c) Sundries.....	5	110.8	110.8	108.8
Average of all commodities.....	213	130.5	130.5	122.0

The chief features of the price movement during November, as compared with the preceding month, were as follows:—

Grains and fodders.—The most significant feature in this group was the continuance of the upward trend of all grains at Toronto with, however, a slight recession in the price of wheat, oats, and barley at Winnipeg, while flax fell considerably on returns of a good crop. The demand for milling and for feed continued strong both east and west, but unfavorable weather and crop reports in October had probably great effect in raising prices during that month in Western Canada. Bran, shorts, and straw advanced in price.

Animals and meats.—A decline in the prices of all hog products came as a result of the lower prices of hogs last month and of a decline in the English market. Live hogs, however, have advanced again. Cattle were upward at Toronto, but slightly downward at Winnipeg. Both beef and mutton were lower, and sheep fell slightly in price. Lard was slightly higher on account of a temporary scarcity, while fowl were lower with the marketing of the autumn supplies. Veal and turkeys were steady.

Dairy products.—The continuance of the advance in the price of butter and

eggs was the chief feature in this group. The index number, however, is only one point higher than for the same month last year. In accordance with the annual arrangement, the wholesale price of milk at Montreal was raised for the winter months on November 1st. Cheese declined slightly, but the export and home demand continues strong as stocks are low. It is reported that the high price of cheese is lessening the production of butter, which is reported scarce.

Fish.—Whitefish and salmon trout declined, other fish remaining firm.

Foods, miscellaneous.—Canned goods, especially tomatoes, have been very high. Poor crops both in Canada and the United States are given as the cause. Flour has again advanced in price. Glucose and honey were higher. Sugar remained firm. Pepper is again higher. Apples, bananas, and beans have advanced, but potatoes are slightly lower.

Textiles.—Another fall in the price of cotton, with increases in wool, raw silk, jutes and hessians, were incidents of the month. No changes in manufactured goods were reported.

Hides, leather, etc.—Increases in prices of horsehides and tallow were the only changes noted.

Metals, etc.—The feature of the

month was a further advance in the price of lead. Foreign spelter has also increased in price.

Fuel and lighting.—No changes were recorded.

Building materials.—Lumber and miscellaneous building materials were steady.

Paints, Oils, etc.—A drop in the price of turpentine of 4c after a long period of high prices is the important feature of this group. The fall is reported due in part to the use of substitutes in the manufacture of paint on account of the high price of turpentine. Linseed oil has advanced again, 1c per gallon. A decrease is expected when the product from the new crop of flax comes on the market.

House furnishings were steady throughout the month.

Drugs and chemicals.—No changes were recorded.

Miscellaneous.—Malt again advanced on account of the high price of barley. Hops and rubber are down, while laundry starch is up. Pulp and paper are lower, following improved manufacturing conditions resulting from higher water in the streams.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE chief movement during November in retail prices was in the nature of a continuance of the general advance in eggs and butter which began in September. Cheese was also upward in price at several cities. Potatoes declined somewhat in several localities, good crops being reported in the west, but the price increased in many of the cities. The price of pork declined in several cities, apparently as a result of the decline in the price of hogs last month, though hogs are now reported upward in price. Milk also advanced in many of the cities for the winter months.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—The price of sirloin steak decreased at Amherst and Sydney, N.S.; St. Hyacinthe, Que.; Brandon, Man.,

and Lethbridge, Alta. At Winnipeg, Man., the price rose in sympathy with the rise in the price of cattle. Medium shoulder roast declined in price at St. Thomas, and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; at Brandon, Man., and Vancouver, B. C. At Toronto, Ont., the price increased.

Veal advanced in price at St. John, N.B., London, Ont., and Brandon, Man., declining at Sydney, N.S., and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Mutton declined in price at Sorel and St. Hyacinthe, Que., also at Chatham and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. The price rose at Westville, N.S., St. Thomas, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Pork.—Fresh roasting pork declined in price at Charlottetown, P.E.I., St. John and Newcastle, N.B.; St. Hyacinthe, Maisonneuve, and Montreal, Que.; Peterborough, Toronto, Hamilton, St. Thomas and Chatham, Ont.; and at Vancouver, B.C. The price rose at Winnipeg, Man., and Nelson, B.C. Salt pork decreased in price at Westville, N. S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; St. John, N. B.; St. Hyacinthe, Maisonneuve, and Montreal, Que.; Peterborough, and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C. The price increased at Brandon, Man.

Bacon declined in price at Sydney and Westville, N.S.; at Peterborough, Hamilton, St. Thomas and Port Arthur, Ont. Increases in price took place at London, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and New Westminster, B.C.

Fish advanced in price at St. John, N. B., and Vancouver, B.C.

Lard increased in price at Amherst, N.S.; Guelph, St. Thomas, and Port Arthur, Ont., decreasing at Sherbrooke and Hull, Que., and Peterborough, Ont.

Eggs.—The price of fresh eggs advanced at thirty-four of the cities and the price of packed eggs also increased at twenty-six cities. Kingston, Ont., reported a decline in fresh eggs.

Milk.—The price of milk was raised at Sydney and Amherst, N.S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; at Quebec, Maisonneuve and Hull, Que.; at Peterborough,

Toronto, Niagara Falls, Brantford, Woodstock, St. Thomas, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, and Port Arthur, Ont.; at Regina, Sask., and at Nelson and New Westminster, B.C.

Butter.—The price of dairy butter advanced in twenty of the cities, while creamery butter advanced in eighteen of the cities. Both dairy and creamery butter declined in price at Brandon, Man., Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C. Dairy butter declined at Hull, Que.

Cheese.—Both old and new cheese advanced in price at Amherst, N.S., Hull and St. Hyacinthe, Que., and at Peterborough and Niagara Falls, Ont. The price of old cheese advanced at Westville, N.S., and London, Ont. New cheese rose in price at Toronto, Ont., Regina, Sask., and New Westminster, B.C. Stocks of cheese are reported comparatively low.

Bread.—At Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., bread rose from six to seven cents per loaf of one and a half pounds.

Flour.—The price of flour advanced at St. John, N.B.; at Peterborough and Toronto, Ont., and at Victoria, B.C. The only decline in price reported occurred at Sydney, N.S.

Rolled oats advanced in price at Toronto and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C. A decline is reported at Nelson, B.C.

Rice.—Increases in the price of rice took place at Hull, Que., Winnipeg, Man., Lethbridge, Alta., and at Nelson and Victoria, B.C.

Beans.—At Sherbrooke, Hull and Sorel, Que., and at Nanaimo and New Westminster, B.C., the price advanced.

Apples, evaporated. — Decreases in price occurred at Sherbrooke and Sorel, Que.; at Peterborough and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at Lethbridge, Alta.

Prunes.—The price of prunes decreased at Montreal and Hull, Que., St. Thomas, Ont., and Lethbridge, Alta. Increases occurred at Sorel, Que., Stratford, Ont., Brandon, Man., and New Westminster, B.C.

Sugar.—The price of granulated

sugar rose at Moncton, N.B., Three Rivers, Sorel and St. Hyacinthe, Que.; Stratford, Ont., and Brandon, Man. Yellow sugar advanced at Moncton, N. B., Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, and St. Hyacinthe, Que.; Port Arthur, Ont.; Brandon, Man., and at Vancouver, Victoria, and New Westminster, B.C. Both granulated and yellow sugar declined in price at Amherst, N.S., St. John, N.B., and Peterborough, Ont.

Tea.—Both black and green tea advanced 5c per pound at Berlin, Ont. Black tea increased in price at Regina, Sask.

Coffee.—At Regina, Sask., coffee advanced from 35c to 40c per lb.

Potatoes.—Increases occurred at Halifax, N.S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Quebec, Three Rivers, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe and Maisonneuve, Que.; at Peterborough, Toronto, St. Catharines, Brantford, Berlin and London, Ont.; at Winnipeg, Man., and at Nelson and Vancouver, B.C. Decreases took place at Sydney, N.S., Westville, N.S.; Kingston, Chatham and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Brandon, Man.; Lethbridge, Alta., and at Nanaimo and New Westminster, B.C.

Vinegar.—At New Westminster, B.C., there was an increase in price.

Starch.—Laundry starch advanced in price at Regina, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., and New Westminster, B.C.

Coal.—Anthracite coal advanced in price at Amherst, N.S.; Moncton and Newcastle, N.B.; Sherbrooke, Que.; St. Catharines, Woodstock, Stratford, Port Arthur, Ont.; at Lethbridge, Alta.; Nelson, B.C. Bituminous coal advanced in price at Nelson and Vancouver, B.C. Bituminous coal declined at Newcastle, N.B.

Wood.—The price of hard and soft wood advanced at Brandon, Man., on account of the difficulty of transportation and shortage of cars. Soft wood also rose in price at Vancouver, B.C.

Coil oil.—The price of coal oil rose at Sorel, Que., Woodstock, Ont., and New Westminster, B.C.

Rent.—No changes were reported

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLE

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the month into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		V. eal, forequarters per lb.		Mutton, hindquarters, per lb.		Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lbs.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flower, strong takers, per lb	Rolled oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, beef, per lb.	Medium Chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.						New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price p r lb.		
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts	cts	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts	cts	cts	
Sydney.....	18	13	10	15	16	16	22	.....	17	.....	30	9	23	34	20	.....	1	5	3½	.....	.....
Westville.....	15	12	8	15	16	16	15	.....	16	32	30	7	25— 27	30— 32	18	.....	1½	4½	3½	.....	.....
Amherst.....	16 18	14 16	.....	14 16	16 18	16	24	18— 25	17	30	27	7	25	27	20	20	1½	5½	4½	.....	.....
Halifax.....	22 15	12 10	8 10	14 18	15	14	20 22	5-7 15	18	45— 50	35	8	30	35	18	17	1½	4½	.....	.....	3½
<i>Prince E. Isd.—</i>	14	10	.....	.....	12	7	20	.....	16—	22	17	6	26—	25—	18	17	2	3½	3-3½	4	.....
Charlottetown..	16	14	.....	.....	14	9	23	.....	18	24	17	6	28	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>New Brunswick—</i>	20	12	.....	12	16	16	25	6-16	18	28	.....	7	25	30	.....	20	2	4	3½	4	.....
Moncton.....	22	12	12	15	14	14	20	6	18	45	33	7	24— 23	32	20	20	1½	5½	3½	4	.....
St. John.....	20	14	.....	15	15	15	23	7	16	30	25	7	28	35	16	18	1½	4½	3	5	.....
Newcastle.....	20	14	.....	15	15	15	23	7	16	30	25	7	28	35	16	18	1½	4½	3	5	.....
<i>Quebec—</i>	14	12	10	13	14	16	18	8	20	45	27—	10	27	28—	16—	15	.....	3½	3½	5	.....
Quebec.....	15 20	13 12	12 12	15	12	12	20	8-15	15	35	23	7	28	30 30	18 18	17	6	3	3	4	.....
The Rivers.....	20	12½	10	15	13	16	20	10— 12	15	50	40	7	23	2— 31	18	18	1	5	3½	4	.....
Sherbrooke...	15	12	12	15	12	13	18	10— 12	18	40	30	8	29	16	16	6	3	3½	4	.....	
Sorel.....	12	10	10	12	11	10	20	6-12	15	35	.....	6	30	30	18	18	6	2½	3	5	.....
St. Hyacinthe.....	18	15	12	18	14	12	20	6—	15—	35	.....	7	26	30	15—	15	6	3	3	5	.....
St. Johns.....	20	18	15	20	15	22	10	18	30	27	8	25	28	18	18	3	4½	4	.....	.....
Maisonneuve..	17	14	10	12	11	12	20	5— 10	18	30	27	8	25	28	18	18	3	4½	4	.....	.....
Montreal.....	16	10	7	13	12	12	16	8— 14	20	32	30	8	28	32	18	20	3	4½	3½	.....	.....
Hull.....	15	12½	12½	12½	15	13	20	8— 12	12½	40	27	8	28	32	18	17	6	3½	4	4	.....

CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING NOVEMBER, 1911.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, representative of every Province in the Dominion.

in the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 23.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1911.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart.	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed, dwelling in wrkman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	With sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	5		15	7½	6	25		40	1.95	10	10	6.50	3.50	4.50	3.50	20	12.00	9.00
5	5	13-15	11-12	7	6½	30		35	90	9	10	.....	3.20	3.50	.....	18	.....	6.00
5		10-12	10-12	5½	5½	30-40	30-40	40	90	10	10	6.75	5.70	4.00	4.00	20	14.00	15.00
5-7		15	10	7	6	30-50-60	30-50-60	40	1.20	10	10	7.20	5.00	5.50	3.50	20	15.00	.....
5	5	12	8-14	5½	4-5	25	50	40	1.20	12	10-12	6.50	4.00	.....	1.25	25	.....	6.00
	5	.....	.....	6¾	6¼	35	40	40		10	10	7.00	5.25	5.00	3.50	21	14.00	.....
5	5	.....	12-15	6½	6	40	50	40	1.50	10	12	7.00	5.10	8.00	4.00	20	9.00	.....
	5	18	12	7	6	30	.....	40	75	10	10	7.75	5.25	9.00	2.50	25	.....	8.00
5	5	13	12	6½	5½	35-40	35-40		1.00-1.15	20	10	7.50	4.75	6.00	4.50	18	16.00	.....
4	5	12	12	6½	5½	30-50	30-50	30-40	1.10	15	8	6.75	5.75	7.00	5.50	18	18.00	.....
5	5	15	15-18	6¾	6¼	40	40	40	1.35	10	8	7.50	6.00	6.50	4.00	18	8.00	5.00
4	6	12	15	6½	5	30-50	30-50	40	1.35	10	8	6.75	4.75	6.25	4.50	20	11.00	.....
4-5	5	12		6½	6	30-60	30-60	40	1.13	5-7	8	6.75	5.00	6.50	4.50	17	10.00	.....
5-6	5	12	12	7	6	35	40	40	1.25-1.50	10	10	6.50	5.00	6.50	4.50	13	13.00	.....
4	5½	12	10	5½	5	30	25	30	1.25	20	10	7.50	4.50	8.00	6.00	20	9.00	.....
5-6	5	10	7	7	6	25-50	25-50	25-50	1.25	15	8	7.50	7.00	8.00	6.50	18	12.00	9.00
5	5	1	10-12	6½	6	40	40	40	1.25	10	8	7.50	5.50	5.50	3.50	25	13.00	10.00
																20	10.00	10.00
																20	15.00	15.00

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPL

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
<i>Ontario—</i>																				
Kingston.....	20	15	10	15	15	18	23	12½	18	30	.....	6	24	29	15	13	3	3½	3	5
Peterborough.	18	12½	12½	15	16	12½	20	15	18	32	30	7	30	32	22	20	2	2½	2½	3
Toronto.....	18	12	10	12½	16	12	20	12½	15	50	30	9	23	32	20	20	2½	4	2½	3
Niagara Falls.	20	12½	15	18	18	13	22	22	20	35	30	10	25	35	22	20	17	1½	4	5
St. Catharines	18	12½	12	15	15	13	20	13	12½	35	30	7	27	30	18	16	3	4	2½	3½
Hamilton.....	18	10	15	18	15	15	18	15	15	40	30	8	27	32	20	18	1½	3½	3	4
Brantford....	20	12	...	15	16	16	22	13	17	33	30	8	.....	35	25	18	1½	3½	3	5
Guelph.....	20	12½	13	16	15	17	22	15	17	35	30	7	30	33	20	17	3	4	3½	4
Berlin.....	18	13	15	15	18	.....	23	10	15	35	30	7	28	32	20	18	1½	4	2½	4½
Woodstock...	20	13	12½	15	18	.....	22	8	15	32	.....	7	30	32	20	17	1½	4	2½	3½
Stratford.....	18	15	13	16	22	20	25	12½	16	28	28	7	26	27	17	17	1½	3½	3	4
London.....	18	12	15	15	15	20	22	15	15	33	30	6	29	32	22	18	1½	3½	3	5
St. Thomas...	20	12½	12½	16	15	14	18	15	18	32	30	7	27	30	20	18	1½	3½	2½	5
Chatham.....	18	15	15	16	15	16	20	10	15	30	25	7	25	28	16	16	1½	4	2½	4
Windsor.....	18	12	12½	15	18	16	22	15	20	30	25	8	30	36	24	20	1½	4	3	5
Sault Ste. Marie	20	12½	14	17	18	15	20	12½	16	40	30	10	26	32	20	20	1½	4½	3½	4½
Port Arthur...	22	15	15	25	18	18	22	10	20	45	35	10	30	35	.....	20	2	3½	3½	3½
Manitoba—	25	20	17	25	25	.....	22	12½	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg.....	23	14	14	22	22	21	28	12½	16	38	33	9	33	39	20	20	1	5	2½	4
Brandon.....	22½	15	15	20	18	18	28	15	20	32	30	.....	28	30	20	20	1½	4	3½	5
Saskatchewan—																				
Regina.....	25	18	22	22	22	.....	35	15	20	50	35	12	.....	35	25	25	1½	4½	4	5
Alberta—																				
Edmonton....	20	12½	15	20	20	.....	25	10	18	40	35	10	25	35	20	20	1½	5	3½	4
Lethbridge....	18	15	16	22	22	20	25	15	20	60	40	10	30	4	20	20	1½	5	3½	5
British Columbia—																				
Nelson.....	20	15	15	22	22	20	25	15	20	75	35	15	25	35	.....	20	1	6½	3½	3½
New Westminster	25	18	18	20	20	20	30	15	18	65	45	11	30	35	25	25	1	6½	4	5
Vancouver....	22	12½	20	25	22	18	30	12½	20	60	35	11½	30	35	20	20	1½	5	3½	5
Victoria.....	20	15	20	22	20	20	35	15	20	65	35	11	35	60	25	25	1	6½	5	5
Nanaimo.....	20	15	16	23	20	22	26	10	18	55	35	10	35	40	22	.....	2	6½	3½	5

1Beans at Sorel, Que., are quoted at 12c. per quart. 2If delivered direct from car. 3The coal quoted
 5At Sydney, N.S., flour is sold chiefly in barrels, \$6.00. 6At Nanaimo, B.C., for coal delivery is 75c. to

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 23

COMMODITIES, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1911.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'ng m'n's quarters).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	With sanitary conveniences.
5	5	.....	13		5	35	35	30	1.00	10	8	7.00	6.25	7.50	4.50	15	8-12	.....
5	5	15	15	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.45	10	10	7.50		6.00	3.50	20	12.00	.....
4½	5	.....	.....	6½	6		25	25	1.35	10	7	7.00	5.00	7.50	5.00	18	18.00	.....
5	5	12½	10	6½	5½	30	30	40	1.45	10	8	7.25	4.50	7.00	5.00	20	20.00	.....
5	5	.....	10	7	6½	50	50	40	1.50	10	8	6.25		7.00	5.00	20	10.00	8.00
5	5	.....	10	7	6½		40	30	1.35	10	8	7.00	.....	8.00		17	15.00	10.00
5	5	12	10-12	6½-7	6½	25	25	30	1.35	10	8	7.00	5.25	8.00	6.00	18	14.00	12.00
7	5	.....	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.40	10	8	7.00	5.75			18	15.00	12.00
5	5	.....	12½	7½	6½	25	25	35	1.40	10	9	7.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	16	20.00	.....
5	5	.....	12½	7	6	25	25	25	1.25	10	8	7.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	18	11.50	.....
5	5	.....	15	14	16	40	40	40	1.25	10	8	7.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	18	13.00	10.00
5	5	.....	12½	7½	6½	25	25	25	1.35	10	10	7.00	4.50	8.00	6.00	20	12.00	10.00
5	5	.....	12½	7½	6½	25	25	25	1.35	10	10	7.00	4.50	8.00	6.00	20	12.00	8.00
5	5	8	12	7	5½	30	30	30	1.15	10	10	7.00	7.00	8.50	7.00	18	.....	8.00
5	5	.....	13	6½	5½	30	30	40	1.25	10	8	7.25	6.00	8.00	6.00	15	.....	12.00
5	5	.....	12	6½	6	30	30	25	1.25	10	10	7.50	6.00	8.00	6.00	15	.....	8.00
5-8	5	12	12	6½	6	40	40	40	1.25	10	10	7.25	6.00	6.00	3.50	16	12.00	12.00
5	5	.....	12	6½	6½	35	30	30	1.30	10	8	7.25²	5.00	.....	.....	15	16.00	.....
5	7	12½	12½	8	7	30	30	30	1.50	10	10	7.75	4.50	8.00	5.00	20	12.00	8.00
5	5	12½	15	7½	6½	30	30	30	1.30	10	10	8.00	5.50	6.00	5.00	20	15.00	10.00
5	5	17½	15	7½	6½	25	30	30	1.25	10	10	8.50	6.00	6.50	4.50	22	20.00	12.00
5	5	20	15	7½	6½	60	40	40								25	18.00	15.00
7	5	16	12	7½	6½	35	35	35	1.20	12	8½	10.50	9.50	7.00	6.00	25	25.00	.....
7	5	15	12½	8½	7½	35	35	40	.75	10	10	11.25	9.00	7.00	5.00	30	20.00	15.00
5	5	15	15	8½	7½	40	40	40	1.25	15	15	12.50	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	25.00	18.00
5	5	13	10	7½	7	40	40	40	.75	20	12	5.00³	.....	3.50	.....	30	35.00	.....
0	6	18	18	8	7	40	40	30	1.25	20	15	.....	7.00	.....	.....	35	30.00	20.00
8½	8	15	15	7	6	50	50	40	1.85⁴	20	12½	8.50	9.50	.....	6.00	35	18.00	10.00
6	6	17½	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	2.00	20	10	12.50	10.50	.....	6.50	20.00	20.00	14.00
5	6	14	10	7	6½	35	40	40	1.50⁴	15	10	.....	8.00	.....	6.00	42	25.00	18.00
3	6	.....	15	8	8	40	50	40	1.75	15	8	11.50	6.50	.....	6.00	35	35.00	.....
7	7	18	12½	7	6	40	40	40	1.50⁴	20	12½	.....	7.50	.....	.....	35	22.00	.....
												4.50⁶	.....	.....	.....	40	24.00	.....
																	15.00	.....

Edmonton is Lignite. ⁴Potatoes at Nanaimo, Vancouver, and Nelson, B.C., are quoted per 100 lbs.
1.50 extra.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1911.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Railways and Canals, and the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which has received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

Public Building, Parrsboro, N. S.

Public building at Parrsboro, N.S.

Names of contractors, A. D. Falconer and W. K. McDonald, of Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, October 19, 1911. Amount of contract \$26,900.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:
Carpenters	\$2.00 per day of 10 hours.
Bricklayers	4.00 " 10 "
Masons	3.50 " 10 "
Stonecutters	3.50 " 10 "
Painters	2.00 " 10 "
Plasterers	3.00 " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters	2.25 " 10 "
Sheet metal workers	2.00 " 10 "
Labourers	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with one horse and cart	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with two horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

Fittings for Census Branch, Ottawa.

Fittings for Census Branch, Ottawa. Name of contractor, E. P. McGrath and Company, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 10, 1911. Amount of contract \$3,819.

Fair Wages Clauses

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work

for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life and property or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

Breakwater, Thessalon, Ont.

Stone-filled wooden crib breakwater at Thessalon, Ont. Name of contractor, David Porter of Wiarton, Ont. Date of contract, November 23, 1911. Amount of contract, \$14,900.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:	
Foreman Carpenter	\$3.25 per day of 10 hours.	
Carpenters	2.50	10 "
Blacksmiths	2.50	10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.75	10 "
Powdermen	2.00	10 "
Quarrymen	2.00	10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.75	10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	3.00	10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00	10 "

Public Buildings, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Public building: Moosejaw, Sask.
Name of contractor, The J. McDiarmid

Company of Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, November 25, 1911. Amount of contract, \$260,000.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:	
Stonecutters	\$0.60 per hour, 8 hours per day.	
Bricklayers	0.60	9 " "
Tasons	0.60	9 " "
Carpenters	0.40	10 " "
Joiners	0.40	10 " "
Plasterers	0.60	10 " "
Painters	0.04½ per yard.	
Painters and glaziers	0.30 per hour, 10 hours per day.	
Plumbers	0.50	10 " "
Steamfitters	0.50	10 " "
Sheet metal workers	0.35	10 " "
Electrical workers	0.35	10 " "
Builders' labourers	0.25	10 " "
Ordinary labourers	0.20	10 " "
Driver with horse and cart	0.35	10 " "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	0.50	10 " "

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of November, 1911, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the "Fair Wages Schedule" inserted in the contract.

Construction of a new lock and entrance at the southern or Atlantic end of the St. Peter's Canal, County of Richmond, N.S. Date of contract, November 17, 1911. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor, "W. E. Weller, of St. Catharines, in the County of Lincoln and Province of Ontario."

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.
General foreman	No special rate.
Foreman carpenter	\$2.50 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters	2.00 " "
Foreman blacksmiths	2.50 " "
Blacksmiths	2.00 " "
Foreman stonecutters	3.50 " "
Stonecutters	3.00 " "
Foreman mason	3.00 " "
Mason	2.50 " "
Steam shovel engineer	3.00 " "
Steam shovel craneman	2.50 " "
Dredge engineer	50.00 per month and board, 10 hours per day.
Dredge craneman and runner	90.00 " "
Tug engineer	50.00 " "
Tug captain	60.00 " "
Stationary engineer	2.00 per day of 10 hours.
Fireman	1.50 " "
Rock drillers	1.50 " "
Concrete men	1.50 " "
Labourers	1.35 " "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.25 " "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.50 " "

Erection of a waiting room and dwelling apartments at Lourdes, between Stellarton and New Glasgow, N.S., on the Intercolonial Railway.

Date of contract, November 17, 1911. Amount of contract, \$700.00. Contractor, "Dan J. Cameron, of New Glasgow, County of Pictou, N.S."

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.
Foreman carpenter	\$2.50 per day of 10 hours.
Masons	3.50 " "
Bricklayers	4.00 " "
Concrete masons	1.75 " "
Carpenters	2.00 " "
Joiners	2.00 " "
Builders' labourers	1.75 " "
Ordinary labourers	1.50 " "
Painters and glaziers	2.00 " "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.25 " "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.50 " "

Line of railway from Mansonville to the International Boundry, 3.12 miles. Date of Subsidy Agreement, November 28, 1911. Amount of subsidy, \$3,-

200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile. Railway Company, "Orford Mountain Railway Company".

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.
Earth foreman	\$2.25 per day of 10 hours.
Rock drillers	1.75 " "
Stationary engine engineer	2.50 " "
Stationary engine fireman	1.75 " "
Ordinary labourers	1.50 " "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.25 " "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " "
Masons	4.00 " "

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
Rock foreman	2.25	"	"
Carpenters	2.25	"	"
Steam shovel engineer	3.00	"	"
Steam shovel craneman	2.50	"	"
Steam rock drillers	2.25	"	"
Locomotive engineer	3.00	"	"
Locomotive fireman	1.75	"	"
Locomotive brakeman	1.75	"	"
Steam shovel fireman	1.75	"	"
Blacksmiths	2.25	"	"
Steam derrick engineer	2.50	"	"
Steam derrick fireman	1.75	"	"
Blasters	2.00	"	"
Tracklayers (skilled)	1.75	"	"
Tracklayers (ordinary)	1.50	"	"

THE CANADIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR—THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE third annual convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour was held in the city of Quebec, Que., on Tuesday, November 7, and the three following days, between thirty and forty delegates being present, from Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and Nova Scotia. In the absence of the President, the chair was occupied by Mr. John Moffatt, delegate of the Grand Lodge of the Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia. The sessions were held in the Bourse du Travail. The Department of Public Works and Labour of the Province of Quebec was represented by Mr. P. J. Jobin, Inspector of Factories, and Mr. Felix Marois, Secretary of the Provincial Arbitration Committee. The first day was occupied with the appointment of a committee on credentials, the adoption of its report, and the formation of committees on Ways and Means, Resolutions, Audit, Resolutions and Thanks. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed a balance on hand, and he stated that there were good prospects for the coming year.

The second day of the Convention was given up to a general discussion, each delegate being allowed fifteen minutes in which to present the views of the organization which he represented. The discussion embraced a wide variety

of topics, and many suggestions then made were subsequently embodied in resolutions adopted by the Convention.

It was stated by Mr. S. B. McNeill of the Provincial Workmen's Association, that there were twenty-seven lodges of this association in the province, with more than 5,000 members.

The discussion and adoption of the reports of the various committees, and the election of officers occupied the remaining sessions of the Convention.

Other Proceedings.

A visit was paid by the delegates to the Technical School, over which they were shown by Professor Vesey. Other activities of the delegates were of a social nature, including a banquet and a visit to the theatre.

Resolutions Adopted.

The following is a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Convention:—

1.

Believing that the time was never more opportune than now for the expansion of Canadian trades unionism through the Canadian Federation of Labour, *Resolved*, that this Convention heartily and unreservedly affirm its belief in the principle of Canadian trades unionism, and is determined to set forth the aims and objects of the Canadian Federation of Labour before the workmen of Canada, with the hope that they will see the wisdom of

joining our ranks. *Be it further resolved*, that the Constitution Committee of this convention recommend such changes in the constitution as will in their judgment put the Federation on a better business basis, and place it in a position to more fully carry out the principles we advocate, so that they will appeal more forcibly to the wage earners of this country.

2.

That in order to advance the interests of this Canadian Federation of Labour, good organizers be placed in such provinces or places as this convention or the Executive Council may see proper.

3.

That a printing trades group be formed, to include all branches of the printing and paper trades.

4.

(1) That the Federal Government be requested to employ on its steamships none but duly qualified captains.

(2) That ship owners or companies employing persons not qualified in accordance with the maritime laws of the Dominion be prosecuted, and dealt with to the utmost rigor of the law.

(3) That each official be compelled to live up to the conditions mentioned in his certificates.

(4) That the members of the Quebec Pilots' Association be prohibited from acting as captains in steamships plying on the St. Lawrence River, as the practice injures the licensed captains.

5.

That the Canadian Federation of Labour endeavour to obtain a favourable solution of the request made by the Canadian Union of Marine Department Employees for an increase of salary and the redress of some grievances.

6.

That the government of the Province of Quebec be requested to appoint an inspector of boilers vested with the authority of issuing certificates to stationary engineers.

7.

That American trades unions offering sick or death benefits to their members be prevented from doing so until they have obtained a license from the government and given necessary guarantees.

8.

That the Federal government be petitioned to pass a law prohibiting the circulation in our cities of open cars with footboards, as they are a constant danger to the employees and the public generally.

9.

That the Executive be a Committee to consolidate the constitution of the Federation in accordance with changes already adopted by the conventions of last year and this, the Committee also to revise and submit a constitution for the consideration of the next convention of this body.

10.

Whereas, this convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour, after due deliberation, finds that the provincial systems of certificated workmen, such as stationary engineers, mining and other classes, is inimical to the best interests of Canadian workmen, limiting the scope of their usefulness to one province, and depriving them for a time at least, if they move from their own to another province, from pursuing the occupation for which they are qualified by certificate, *be it hereby resolved*,

That the attention of the provincial governments be called to this matter, and that they be requested to enact such legislation as will render the certificates granted by any province valid in all provinces of Canada.

11.

That the Quebec Provincial Government be requested to amend the law on Sunday observance, so as to include the bakers among those exempt from work on Sunday.

12.

That the convention congratulate the Quebec government for establishing technical schools in this province, and also that a request be made to the same government asking for the appointment on the board of commissioners of said school of a union man, and also to add to said technical school a museum of devices for the prevention of accidents in industrial establishments.

13.

That in view of the fact that the employees of the McKeen Boot and Shoe Company have withdrawn their allegiance from the Canadian Federation of Labour, the Executive of the Canadian Federation of Labour be requested to withdraw the label from said factory.

14.

That the Federal Government be petitioned to so amend the law as to make compulsory the inspection of raw hides and skins.

15.

That the Quebec Government be requested to amend the Municipal Act so as to make it mandatory on the part of city corporations to appoint scaffold inspectors.

16.

That the Legislative Committee be composed of five members, the President, Vice-president, Secretary-Treasurer, and two members to be elected by the convention.

17.

That the Federal Government be petitioned to maintain in the cities of Quebec agencies of the Marine Department.

Election of Officers.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—John Moffat, Sydney, N.S.

Vice-President—L. C. Laroche, Quebec.

Secretary-Treasurer—Geo. G. Mercure, Ottawa.

Members of the Executive Committee:
Charles G. Pepper, Ottawa.
Omer Brunet, Quebec.

Vice-Presidents by Provinces:

Nova Scotia—S. B. McNeill.

Ontario—James C. Wigglesworth.

Vice-Presidents to other provinces to be named later.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.—CASE AT EDMONTON, ALTA.

Four miners, arrested at Edmonton, on Nov. 10, on complaint of the Alberta Coal Mining Company, charged with violating the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, were found guilty by Inspector Worsley at the Mounted Police Barracks this afternoon, and each was fined \$40 and costs, or thirty days in jail. The defendants, through their council, C. A. Grant, gave notice of appeal.

One of the accused miners was acquitted on the ground that he gave a reasonable explanation for quitting work on November 9th, when about seventy-five men, it is charged, went on strike at the Cardiff mine. Notwithstanding the application of the coal company for a board of conciliation, the miners, after giving thirty days' notice of a demand for increased wages, refused to settle their differences in the manner provided by law.

Inspector Worsley prepared a written decision in the case, reading as follows:

"I find Thomas Evans, Archie Benson, John Clelland and R. G. Brown to be guilty of the offence. In the case of George Reid, I am doubtful of his guilt and give him the benefit of such doubt. I base this decision on the following: That the defendants signed a document asking for an increase of wages, and afterwards a letter was written Geo. S. Montgomery, signed by W. Wilcox, John Provick and Thomas Evans, in behalf of the men, that the notice expired on November 8th and refusing a board of conciliation. On November 9th the men ceased work. I cannot from these various reasons, come to any other conclusion than that there was an organized strike on the part of the employees, contrary to the Industrial Disputes Act. The manager applied for a conciliation board, naming a certain person as representing the owners. The miners decline to accept a conciliation board. The means provided by the Lemieux Act seem to be perfectly fair to both parties and the only business way of settling such disputes."

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada during the seven months from April to October, inclusive, was 265,833, compared with 227,775 in the corresponding period of 1910, an increase of about seventeen per cent. Of the total arrivals

during the seven months, 172,260 were at ocean ports, compared with 142,529 in the corresponding months of last year. There was an increase in the number of arrivals from the United States from 85,246 during the months from April to October, 1910, to 93,573 during the same months of the present year. The following table shows in detail the immigration to Canada during these periods:—

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FROM APRIL TO OCTOBER, 1911—SEVEN MONTHS, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1910

	1910—11.				1911—12.				INCREASE.				DECREASE				Percentage	
	Male	Female	Child'n	Totals	Male	Female	Child'n	Totals	Male	Female	Child'n	Totals	Male	Female	Child'n	Totals	In-crease	De-crease
APRIL:																		
From U. S. A.	19,420	4,811	3,588	27,819	24,880	6,324	4,079	35,283	5,460	1,513	491	7,464	1,303	936	1,727	3,966	27	19
From U. S. A.	11,424	3,951	4,488	20,363	10,621	3,015	2,761	16,397										
From U. S. A.	31,344	8,762	8,076	48,182	35,501	9,339	6,840	51,680	4,157	577		3,498			1,236		7	
Totals.																		
MAY:																		
From U. S. A.	20,836	7,329	5,210	33,365	27,427	11,223	7,410	46,060	6,571	3,894	2,200	12,665			214		38	
From U. S. A.	8,508	2,938	2,748	14,194	10,103	2,753	2,534	15,370	1,585			1,176					8	
Totals.	29,344	10,267	7,958	47,569	37,530	13,976	9,944	61,430	8,166	3,689	1,986	13,841					29	
JUNE:																		
From U. S. A.	13,437	6,020	4,182	23,639	14,065	8,266	5,702	27,973	568	2,246	1,520	4,334					18	
From U. S. A.	6,275	2,186	2,182	10,943	7,736	2,367	1,932	12,035	1,461			1,092		119	250		10	
Totals.	19,712	8,506	6,364	34,582	21,741	10,633	7,634	40,008	2,029	2,127	1,270	5,426					16	
JULY:																		
From U. S. A.	8,630	4,363	3,026	16,019	8,973	5,478	4,158	18,609	343	1,115	1,132	2,590					16	
From U. S. A.	5,464	2,046	1,689	9,199	7,442	2,106	1,464	11,012	1,978	60		1,813			225		20	
Totals.	14,094	6,409	4,715	25,218	16,415	7,584	5,622	29,621	2,321	1,175	907	4,403					17	
AUGUST:																		
From U. S. A.	7,258	4,201	2,828	14,287	5,885	4,220	2,991	13,096			19	163	1,373			1,191	62	8
From U. S. A.	6,974	1,886	1,630	10,490	12,807	2,317	1,895	17,019	5,833	431	263	6,529						
Totals.	14,232	6,087	4,458	24,777	18,692	6,537	4,886	30,115	4,400	450	428	5,338					22	
SEPTEMBER:																		
From U. S. A.	6,540	4,373	2,865	13,778	6,968	4,289	4,336	17,593	438	1,916	1,471	3,815					28	
From U. S. A.	6,880	1,780	1,596	10,256	7,884	1,981	1,619	11,481	1,004	201	23	1,228					12	
Totals.	13,420	6,153	4,461	24,034	14,852	6,270	5,955	29,077	1,432	2,117	1,494	5,043					21	
OCTOBER:																		
From U. S. A.	7,017	4,491	3,084	13,592	5,023	5,102	3,511	13,646			611	427	984					
From U. S. A.	6,123	1,863	1,815	9,801	6,335	2,130	1,791	10,256	212	267		455			24			5
Totals.	12,140	6,354	4,899	23,393	11,358	7,232	5,302	23,902			878	403	772				2	
Grand Totals.	134,306	52,538	40,331	227,775	156,094	63,551	46,183	265,833	21,733	11,013	5,252	38,058					17	

British Emigration.

During the month of October, 1911, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month.	NATIONALITY.															
	English.		Welsh.		Scottish.		Irish.		British Colonial.		Total British Subjects.		Foreign.		Total.	
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	
October	7,930	8,276	106	162	2,120	3,025	630	517	520	500	11,306	12,540	2,222	3,315	13,328	15,855
Ten months ending October 31-st	121,602	100,634	2,049	2,063	39,792	33,950	6,605	6,159	7,237	6,590	177,285	149,386	25,996	36,437	203,251	185,801

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE YUKON TERRITORY ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1911, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1910.

NATURE OF GRANT.	October, 1911.		October, 1910.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of Acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of Acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's sales	14	14,239'00	5	4,425'00
British Columbia homesteads	14	1,810'20	3	481'40
British Columbia sales	5	148'10	17	375'165
Coal lands sales			3	639'00
Commutation grants			1	24'15
Homesteads	1,654	862,023'206	1,850	292,417'49
License of occupation	4		1	
Military bounty grants	1	160'00	1	163'00
Mining lands sales	4	2,074'14	1	18'00
Mineral rights (800 acres)	3		1	
North-West half-breed grants	13	1,801'33	58	10,949'34
Parish sales	1	180'00		
<i>Railways—</i>				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway			5	493'15
Canadian Northern Railway	2	12'38	27	6,174'79
Canadian Pacific Railway grants	9	361'59	14	820'31
Canadian Pacific Railway grants, Souris branch			4	510'40
Canadian Pacific Railway, roadbeds and station grounds			21	724'17
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	9	219'65	5	44'61
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Saskatchewan Road and Steamboat Company	4	639'00	3	592'32
Sales	44	2,853'255	45	4,632'03
School lands sales	21	802'24	37	3,303'65
Special grants	19	883'17	16	755'855
Yukon Territory homesteads	2	213'27		
Yukon Territory sales	4	200'34		
Totals	1,827	288,620'87	2,118	327,543'83

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
22ND NOVEMBER, 1911.

N. O. COTE,
CHIEF OF BRANCH AND
REGISTRAR OF DOMINION LANDS PATENTS.

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1911, AS COMPARED WITH OCTOBER, 1910.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910
Battleford			182	167				
Brandon	4	5						
Calgary					278	292		
Dauphin	59	99			458	436		
Edmonton			77	104				
Estevan								592'32
Grand Prairie			109	136				
Humboldt							22	16
Kamloops					44	69		
Lethbridge			118	73	185	135		
Medicine Hat			312	374				
Moose Jaw							5	
New Westminster					26	34		
Peace River			130	139				
Prince Albert			21	46				
Regina					123	134		
Red Deer			219	282				
Saskatoon			264	418				
Swift Current								
Winnipeg	153	260						
Yorkton			67	106				
Total	216	364	1,499	1,845	1,119	1,110	27	16

Total number of entries for October, 1910.....3,325
Total number of entries for October, 1911.....2,861

Net decrease..... 464

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1911, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCES IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITIES.	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatche- wan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from Ontario.....	12	119	98	2	231
“ Quebec.....	4	24	42	.....	70
“ Nova Scotia.....	1	2	8	.....	11
“ New Brunswick.....	.....	4	5	.....	9
“ Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
“ Manitoba.....	30	28	10	.....	68
“ Saskatchewan.....	1	187	8	.....	196
“ Alberta.....	.....	4	76	.....	80
“ British Columbia.....	.....	4	7	2	13
Persons who had previous entry.....	29	49	5	.....	153
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadians returned from the United States.....	.....	22	10	.....	32
Americans.....	17	515	383	12	927
English.....	20	221	122	9	372
Scotch.....	8	21	39	1	69
Irish.....	5	12	20	1	38
French.....	5	19	8	.....	32
Belgians.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
Swiss.....	3	2	1	.....	6
Italians.....	2	1	2	.....	5
Roumanians.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8
Syrians.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Germans.....	3	23	25	.....	51
Austro-Hungarians.....	45	71	70	.....	186
Hollanders.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	1	10	9	.....	20
Icelanders.....	3	1	1	.....	5
Swedes.....	6	30	32	.....	68
Norwegians.....	1	41	25	.....	67
Russians (other than Mennonites and Dookhobors).....	20	72	35	.....	127
Mennonites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dookhobors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
New Zealanders.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total.....	216	1499	1119	27	2861

Number of souls represented by above entries.

Of the 959 homesteaders who came from the United States during October, 288 were from North Dakota, 179 from Minnesota, 67 from South Dakota, and 69 from Wisconsin.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT SHOWS THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES BY PROVINCES DURING EACH OF THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF THE PRESENT YEAR, COMPARED WITH 1910.

Month.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910
January.....	144	152	642	976	568	1,558	6	12
February.....	121	161	830	1,069	677	1,007	9	17
March.....	200	202	1,610	2,688	1,172	1,901	14	23
April.....	305	324	2,483	4,240	1,735	2,620	37	25
May.....	333	281	2,328	3,745	1,612	2,328	35	20
June.....	350	354	2,516	3,440	1,771	1,985	37	23
July.....	289	307	2,446	2,576	1,593	1,356	33	21
August.....	295	261	2,194	1,938	1,477	1,256	37	23
September.....	211	258	1,679	1,530	1,234	1,077	55	16
October.....	216	364	1,499	1,845	1,119	1,100	27	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,473	2,664	18,227	24,067	130,15	16,190	280	201

Notes.

An important movement has been inaugurated by the Duke of Sutherland with a view to encouraging British immigration to Canada. At Brooks, Alta., about 2,000 acres of land have been purchased and divided into small holdings of 80 to 160 acres. Houses have been erected on these holdings and ready-made farms are prepared. 2,000 acres were also purchased by the Duke from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company between Medicine Hat and Strathmore, Alta., and seventeen farms have been laid out by the Company and are in working order. A large tract of land, consisting of about 2,500 acres, was purchased at White's Landing, on the Fraser River, and it is proposed to establish there a large demonstration farm and to divide up the property into farms where Scottish and British farmers will be sent. At Clyde, a few miles from Edmonton, the Duke purchased 2,500 acres where a large party of British labourers will be put to work and be given a chance to secure for themselves some of the land they clear.

Mr. Arthur Hawkes has been appointed by the Minister of the Interior a Special Commissioner of Immigration, to investigate immigration conditions in Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

A Canadian Highways Association was formed in British Columbia during November, and its first meeting was held at New Westminster early in the month. Resolutions were passed urging the Dominion and Provincial governments to begin the construction of a section of a trans-Canada highway in British Columbia, and asking aid for the improvement of the road from Vancouver to Seattle. A resolution was also passed requesting the Government of British Columbia to collect and publish data as to the best kinds of road for different parts of the Province, and the methods of construction.

Early in December a deputation of

the United India League and the Khaler Divan Society, of Vancouver, B.C., waited upon the Dominion Government and presented a petition on behalf of the Hindustanese domiciled in Canada, requesting the modification or repeal of certain immigration regulations which affected them. The restrictions which they desired to be removed were a regulation making it impossible for the wives and children of the Hindustanese residing in Canada to join them; the regulation requiring a continuous journey from the country of origin, which they declared was impossible in their case; and the restrictions imposed on students, merchants and tourists from India. They declared that they were prepared to co-operate with the government as to undesirables, and would give bonds to the immigration authorities that no Hindustani would become a public charge. The request was also made that the amount required for Hindus entering Canada should be uniform with other nationalities, and not as at present \$200.

ONTARIO LUMBER CUT, 1910.

ONTARIO still produces a little over one-third of the quantity of the lumber cut annually in Canada, but its annual cut, while increasing, is increasing more slowly each year. Ontario's 1909 cut was 17 per cent. greater than that of 1908; its 1910 cut was only 7.5 per cent. more than that of 1909. The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior has compiled statistics showing that 1,642,191,000 feet of timber worth \$30,011,000 was cut in Ontario during 1910, but that British Columbia will be Canada's leading lumber producing province in a short time. The diversified forests of Ontario have enabled this province to hold its supremacy up to the present, as illustrated in 1910, when the chief cut of seventeen species came from Ontario. White Pine to the value of \$17,743,074 came from Ontario forests and formed 85 per cent. of Canada's white pine cut. Nearly half of

the hemlock cut in Canada in 1910 was cut in Ontario, as was over 90 per cent. of the red pine. Ontario contributed over 70 per cent. of the hardwoods. Of the total made up by 23 species cut in Ontario, over one-half was white pine. Red pine contributed 10 per cent., hemlock 12 per cent., leaving 25 per

cent. to be equally divided among the hardwoods and less important conifers. To arrive at the correct amount cut by lumber mills of Ontario in 1910, there must be added to the above lumber cut 1,976,000,000 shingles worth \$3,557,211, and 851,953,000 laths worth \$1,943,544.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1911.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspector of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 286 individual work people in Canada during the month of November, 1911, were reported to the Department of Labour. Of these, 95 were fatal and 191 resulted in serious injuries. In addition, one fatal accident was reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the Department before November, 1911.

In the preceding month there were 111 fatal and 243 non-fatal accidents reported, a total of 344, and in November, 1910, there were 140 fatal and 267 non-fatal accidents, a total of 407. The number of fatal accidents reported in November, 1911, was, therefore, 6 less than in the preceding month, and 45 less than in November, 1910. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in November, 1911, was 52 less than in the preceding month and 76 less than in November, 1910. Altogether there were 58 less industrial accidents reported in November, 1911, than in the preceding month, and 120 less than in the same month of the preceding year.

Of 226 returns received during the month giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, 17 referred to persons under twenty-one years of age, 63 to persons between twenty-one and forty-five, and 36 to persons over 45. 100 persons were over twenty-one years of age, but their exact ages were not specified.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE
MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1911, BY
INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS
OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture	11	19	30
Fishing and hunting..	1	.....	1
Lumbering	7	7	14
Mining	5	8	13
Railway construction..	4	4	8
Building trades	6	13	19
Metal trades	6	45	51
Woodworking trades..	2	14	16
Printing and allied trades .....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing trades .....	.....	2	2
Textile trades	1	2	3
Food and tobacco preparation .....	.....	3	3
Leather trades .....	.....	1	1
<i>Transportation:—</i>			
Steam Ry. Service.	11	23	34
Electric Ry. Service.	1	5	6
Navigation	17	7	24
Miscellaneous	3	11	14
Public employees	2	5	7
Miscellaneous skilled trades	6	8	14
Unskilled labour	12	14	26
Total	95	191	286

NATURE OF FATALITIES AND ACCIDENTS.

The chief disaster of the month in which more than one employee met death occurred on November 16, when the barque *Antigua*, bound for Scotland with a cargo of spoolwood, foundered off the St. Martin River during a gale and snowstorm. The captain and eleven sailors were drowned out of a crew of fifteen.

Record by Industries and Groups of Trades.

A detailed record of the industrial accidents of the month, by industries and groups of trades, is as follows:—

Agriculture.—There were eleven fatal and nineteen non-fatal accidents recorded during the month of November, 1911, as compared with twenty-one fatal and twenty-five non-fatal accidents in October and twenty-one fatal and thirty-five non-fatal accidents during November, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, three each were caused by railway trains and falls; two by machinery, and one each by live stock, run-over and a runaway.

Fishing and hunting.—There was one fatality recorded during November, 1911, compared with one fatal accident in October, and eight fatal and one non-fatal accidents in November, 1910. The fatality was caused by drowning.

Lumbering.—There were seven fatal and seven non-fatal accidents recorded during November, 1911, compared with six fatal and ten non-fatal accidents in October, and eight fatal and six non-fatal accidents in November, 1910. Of the fatalities three were caused by drowning, two by falling trees, and one each by railway train and flying piece of wood.

Mining.—There were five fatal and eight non-fatal accidents recorded during November, 1911, compared with four fatal and five non-fatal accidents in October, and sixteen fatal and twenty-three non-fatal accidents in November, 1910.

Of the fatalities, three were caused by fall of coal and rock, and two by falls.

Railway construction.—There were four fatal and four non-fatal accidents recorded during November, 1911, compared with six fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents in October, and one fatal and one non-fatal accident in November, 1910. Of the fatalities, two were caused by victims being run over, and one each to an explosion of dynamite and suffocation in a cave-in.

Building trades.—There were six fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents recorded during November, 1911, compared with ten fatal and thirty-nine non-fatal accidents during October, and twelve fatal and twenty-four non-fatal accidents during November, 1910. Of the fatalities, five were caused by falls, and one by machinery.

Metal trades.—There were six fatal and forty-five non-fatal accidents recorded during November, 1911, compared with five fatal and thirty-eight non-fatal accidents in October, and seven fatal and thirty-eight non-fatal accidents in November, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, three were caused by falling material, and one each by a fall, electrocution, and machinery.

Woodworking trades.—There were two fatal and fourteen non-fatal accidents recorded during November, 1911, compared with thirteen non-fatal accidents during October, and one fatal and sixteen non-fatal accidents in November, 1910. One of the fatal accidents was caused by flying material and the other by machinery.

Printing and allied trades.—There were no accidents recorded during November, 1911, compared with none in October, and two non-fatal accidents in November, 1910.

Clothing.—There were two non-fatal accidents recorded during November, 1911, compared with one non-fatal accident in October, and one fatal and three non-fatal accidents in November, 1910.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1911.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture—				
Farmer.....	Starbuck, Man.....	Nov. 14	1	Mangled in threshing machine
".....	Beelon, Ont.....	" 3	1	Struck by a train
".....	Asquith, Sask.....	" 21	1	"
".....	Mill Bay, B.C.....	" 14	1	Kicked by a horse
".....	Madock, Ont.....	" 7	1	Fell from a box in barn
".....	Brandon, Man.....	" 19	1	Fell into a well
".....	Cainsville, Ont.....	" 29	1	Struck by a train
Farmhand.....	Lion's Head, Ont.....	" 7	1	Fell under wagon
".....	Galt, Ont.....	" 13	1	Dragged by a runaway team
".....	Gilbert Plains, Man.....	" 1	1	Caught in gearing of threshing machine
".....	Quebec, Que.....	" 28	1	Thrown from wagon
Fishing and Hunting—				
Fisherman.....	St. Stephen, N.B.....	" 18	1	Drowned, fell overboard
Lumbering—				
Lumberman.....	Richards, N.B.....	" 10	1	Struck by falling stump
".....	Webbwood, Ont.....	" 11	3	Drowned
".....	Lake des Cygnes.....	" 9	1	Struck by falling tree
".....	Cumberland, B.C.....	" 16	1	Killed by logging train
*Sawmill employé.....	Campbelltown, N.B.....	" 7	1	Struck by piece of wood
Mining—				
Driller.....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 9	1	Fell 40 feet
Miner.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 25	1	Fell down shaft
".....	Cumberland, B.C.....	" 13	1	Fall of rock
".....	".....	" 21	1	Fall of coal
Quarry hand.....	Outremont, Que.....	" 3	1	Crushed by falling rock
Railway Construction—				
Labourer.....	Waterdown, Ont.....	" 13	1	Buried under gravel in cave-in
".....	Pointe aux Trembles.....	" 18	1	Run over by cars
".....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	" 13	1	Explosion of mis-fired blast
".....	St. Jean, Que.....	" 22	1	Run over by train
Building Trade—				
Carpenter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 11	1	Fell from scaffold
".....	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 21	1	Caught in machinery
".....	Babcaigeon, Ont.....	" 15	1	Fell from a ladder
Rivetter.....	Levis, Que.....	" 1	1	Fell from scaffold
Roofer.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 14	1	Fell from roof
Builder's labourer....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 10	1	Fell from scaffold
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding trades—				
Metal worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 7	1	Crushed by a steel plate
".....	Lachine, Que.....	" 10	1	Struck by falling piece of timber
Lineman.....	Bowmanville, Ont.....	" 27	1	Fell from pole
Electrician.....	Stratford, Ont.....	" 25	1	Electrocuted
Steel worker.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 16	1	Caught in machinery
Ship carpenter.....	Midland, Ont.....	" 10	1	Struck by hopper door on —
Woodworking trades—				
Mechanical foreman (furniture factory)...	Berlin, Ont.....	" 14		Caught in belting of machinery
Wood worker.....	Campbelltown, N.B.....	" 8	1	Struck by piece of scantling
Textile trades—				
Cotton worker.....	Victoriaville, Que ..	" 15	1	Caught in machinery

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1911.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	ate.	No.	Cause of fatality.
<i>Steam Railway service—</i>				
Fireman	Redcliffe, Alta.	Nov. 8	1	Rear-end collision
Brakeman	Cobourg, Ont.	" 7	1	Fell off train and run over
"	Redcliffe, Alta.	" 8	1	Rear-end collision
"	Copetown, Alta.	" 2	1	Fell off car and run over
"	Winchester, Alta.	" 17	1	Knocked down and run over
"	Sharbot Lake, Ont.	" 24	1	Crushed between car
Yardman	Berlin, Ont.	" 3	1	Stepped in front of train
"	Regina, Sask.	" 22	1	Crushed between engine and car
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 7	1	Struck by switch engine
Labourer	Winnipeg, Ont.	" 6	1	Boiler plate fell
Mechanic	Montreal, Que.	" 4	1	By falling bar of steel
<i>Electric Railway service—</i>				
Conductor	New Westminster	" 4	1	Runaway interurban train
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Deckhand	St. Henri, Que.	" 7	1	Fell into hold of steamer
Captain and 11 men	Martin River, Que.	" 10	12	Barque "Antigua" foundered in Lower St. Lawrence
"	Great Salmon River	" 15	1	Crushed by steel hawser
Deckhand	Cornwall, Ont.	" 17	1	Crushed between lock wall & steamer
"	Sydney, N.S.	" 13	1	Fell into hold of steamer
Marine engineer	Halifax, N.S.	" 2	1	Caught in machinery
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Teamster	Vancouver, B.C.	" 2	1	Struck by electric tram
Driver	Montreal, Que.	" 2	1	Run over by vehicle
*Hostler (very stable)	Woodstock, N.B.	" 10	1	Burned to death
<i>Public Employés—</i>				
Cement worker	Montreal, Que.	" 4	1	Caught in a mixer
Conductor	Edmonton, Alta.	" 3	1	Struck by cement car
<i>Miscellaneous (skilled trades)</i>				
Joiner	Sydney, N.S.	" 8	1	Electrocuted
Machinist (starch works)	Port Credit, Ont.	" 7	1	Caught in machinery
Machinist (cement works)	Calgary, Alta.	" 24	1	Collapse of roof
Papermaker	St. Catherine's, Ont.	" 7	1	Caught in shafting
Elevator employé	Lethbridge, Alta.	" 22	1	Caught in machinery
Blacksmith	Portage La Prairie	" 7	1	Kicked by a horse
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Labourer	Brandon, Man.	" 1	1	Struck by piece of frozen earth
"	Montreal, Que.	" 2	1	Buried in collapse of sand-bin
"	New Westminster, B.C.	" 8	1	Buried in landslide
"	Hagersville, Ont.	" 7	1	Fell off load of lumber
"	Markham, Twp., Ont.	" 28	1	Struck by falling bucket, whilst clearing out well
"	New Westminster, B.C.	" 3	1	Buried in cave-in
"	Hull, Que.	" 14	1	Breaking derrick boom
"	Montreal, Q.C.	" 22	1	Fell into basement of building
"	Papineauville, Que.	" 28	1	Collapse of roof in demolition of bldg
"	Montreal, Que.	" 22	1	Killed by explosion of dynamite
"	Parry Sound, Ont.	" 19	1	Struck by ballast cable
"	Campbelltown, N.B.	" 10	1	Falling material

FATAL ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN THE PREVIOUS MONTH, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO
THE DEPARTMENT IN NOVEMBER, 1911.

Brakeman	Sackville, N.B.	Oct.	30	1	Crushed in collision
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Textile.—There were one fatal and two non-fatal accidents recorded during November, 1911, compared with one non-fatal accident in October, and one fatal and two non-fatal accidents in November, 1910. The fatality was caused by machinery.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There were three non-fatal accidents recorded during November, 1911, compared with one fatal and five non-fatal accidents in October, and three fatal and eight non-fatal accidents in November, 1910.

Leather.—There was one non-fatal accident recorded during November, 1911, compared with one non-fatal accident in October, and none in November, 1910.

Steam railway service.—There were eleven fatal and twenty-three non-fatal accidents recorded during the month of November, 1911, compared with eighteen fatal and thirty-eight non-fatal accidents in October, and twenty-three fatal and twenty-six non-fatal accidents during November, 1910. Of the fatal accidents three were caused by victims being run over, and two each by collisions, crushing, falling material and being struck by engines.

Electric railway service.—There were one fatal and five non-fatal accidents recorded during November, 1911, compared with six non-fatal accidents in October, and none in November, 1910. The fatality was caused by the derailment of cars.

Navigation.—There were seventeen fatal and seven non-fatal accidents recorded during November, 1911, compared with two fatal and three non-fatal accidents in October, and twelve fatal and six non-fatal accidents in November,

1910. Of the fatal accidents, twelve were caused by drowning, two by crushing, two by falls, and one by machinery.

Miscellaneous.—There were three fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents recorded during November, 1911, compared with nine fatal and twenty-three non-fatal accidents in October, and three fatal and twenty non-fatal accidents in November, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, one was caused by victim being run over, one by electric car, and one person was burned to death.

Public employees.—There were two fatal and five non-fatal accidents recorded during November, 1911, compared with one fatal and six non-fatal accidents in October, and seven fatal and twenty non-fatal accidents in November, 1910. The two fatal accidents were caused by machinery.

Miscellaneous skilled trades.—There were six fatal and eight non-fatal accidents recorded during November, 1911, compared with eleven fatal and ten non-fatal accidents in October, and six fatal and fourteen non-fatal accidents in November, 1910. Of the fatalities, three were caused by machinery, and one each by electrocution, falling material, and live stock.

Unskilled labour.—There were twelve fatal and fourteen non-fatal accidents recorded during November, 1911, compared with six fatal and fourteen non-fatal accidents in October, and thirteen fatal and twenty-three non-fatal accidents in November, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, six were caused by falling material, two by suffocation, two by falls, and one each by an explosion and machinery.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1911.

THERE were more trade disputes in Canada during November than is usual in that month, but owing to the termination of the strike of coal miners in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, with the signing of an agreement on November 17, there was an improvement in the situation as compared with October. A general strike of longshoremen at Montreal, Que., threatened a tie up of shipping at that port, but a speedy termination of the dispute enabled the vessels to clear the harbour before the close of navigation. The only other dispute of importance which began during the month was a strike of cotton mill operatives at Magog, Que., where about two-thirds of the employees in that industry stopped work.

Analysis of Trade Disputes During the Month.

Number and magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during November was fourteen, being four more than in October, and seven more than in November, 1910. About forty-three firms and 11,936 employees were involved in these disputes, about 32 firms and 3,578 employees being involved in new disputes.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during November was approximately 140,600 working days, compared with a loss of about 191,200 days in October, and 38,200 days in November, 1910.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes of the month, and the number of employees affected in each group of trades:—

Trade.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Employees.
Mining	1	80
Building trades	3	98
Metal trades	1	200
Textile trades	2	720
Clothing trades	1	350
General transport	2	2130
Total	10	3578

Localities affected by new disputes.—Of the new disputes of the month, six took place in the Province of Quebec, one in the Province of Manitoba, two in the Province of Alberta, and one in British Columbia.

Causes of disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes of the month:—

Cause.	No. of Disputes.
For higher wages	1
Against reduction in wages	2
For higher wages and changes in conditions	1
For longer hours	1
Alleged violations of Union rules	1
Against conditions of employment	2
Against action of a foreman	1
Sympathetic	1
Total	10

Methods of settlement.—Of the fourteen disputes in existence during November, nine were terminated, leaving five still unsettled at the close of the month. Two disputes were settled by conciliation, one by reference to a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, three by negotiations between the parties concerned, two by the resumption of work without negotiation and one by the places of strikers being filled.

Results of disputes.—The employees were successful in three of the disputes that were terminated, and the employees

in three. One ended in a compromise, and in the remaining two the results were indefinite, one dispute being referred to a Board, while in the other case work was renewed pending negotiations.

DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.

The trade disputes in existence in Canada during November, which began in previous months, comprised strikes of coal miners in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, machinists and boiler makers between Westfort, Ont., and Edson, Alta., iron moulders at London, Ont., and pulp mill hands at St. George, N.B.

Settlement of Strike of Coal Miners in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia.

After a cessation of work since April, owing to a strike, operations were resumed on November 20 in the coal mines in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia owned by the companies comprising the Western Coal Operators' Association. The cause of the dispute was failure to reach an agreement to take the place of one which expired on March 31. After a number of conferences between representatives of both parties, at which the Hon. Mr. Rogers, Minister of the Interior, assisted, the basis of a settlement was reached on November 13, and a new agreement, in the nature of a compromise, was signed on November 17, to be in force until March 31, 1915. The agreement provided for an increase of about ten per cent. in wages, and for a number of changes in conditions of employment. Sixteen companies and about 5,000 men were involved in this dispute.*

Strike of Machinists and Boilermakers of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

No settlement was reported in a strike of machinists and boilermakers of the

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which took place on October 10, and extended from Westfort, Ont., to Edson, Alta. The actual cause of the dispute was failure to reach an agreement as to hours, wages, and conditions of employment, but the strike was declared immediately after a notice of the Company that the shops at Rivers, Man., would be closed. About 180 machinists and boiler-makers were employed at this place, and 120 others went out on strike.

Strike of Iron Moulders at London, Ontario.

No settlement was reported in a strike of iron moulders at London, Ont., which began on June 5, on account of the refusal of three firms to grant the same minimum wage for a nine hour day as had been paid for a day of ten hours. About sixty men were originally involved in this dispute, but prior to the beginning of November only six men were reported to be still in receipt of strike pay, and eight had secured employment at other kinds of work. Of the remainder the majority had obtained work in other shops on the terms demanded, while some had left the town.

Strike of Pulp Mill Hands at St. George, N.B.

No change in the situation was reported in a strike of fifty-two employees of a pulp mill at St. George, N.B., who went out on April 26, on account of the refusal of the employer to grant a demand for an eight hour day, in place of days of thirteen and eleven hours, with an increase in the minimum wages.

NEW DISPUTES.

Strike of Cotton Mill Workers at Magog, Que.

A strike occurred in the mills of the Dominion Textile Company at Magog, Que., on November 20, which resulted in the closing down of the cotton mill and a considerable reduction of the working force in the print works. Out of a total

*An account of the settlement of this dispute with the terms of the agreement is given in a special article on another page.

of about 900 employees, including the office staff, it was estimated that about 600 were out of employment owing to the dispute. Of these about 400 were strikers, the remaining 200 being indirectly affected. The dispute arose out of a reduction in wages of approximately ten per cent., which was made in May, 1908. The employees demanded the restoration of this ten per cent., but the Company asserts that it has since been unable to restore it owing to unfavourable market conditions.

On November 21, Mr. DuBreuil, Fair Wages Officer of the Department, proceeded to Magog to assist if possible in arriving at a settlement of the dispute. The employees submitted to the manager of the mills at Magog, through Mr. DuBreuil, a proposition for a settlement of the dispute on the basis of a ten per cent. increase to those earning \$1.25 or less per day and to all those employed on piece work, with an increase of five per cent. to all other operatives, a permanent board of arbitration to be established to deal with all other disputes. As an alternative it was demanded that the Company should grant an increase of ten per cent. all round from May 1, 1912. Neither of these demands, however, were granted by the Company.

On the suggestion of the Fair Wages Officer, a committee of the Magog Municipal Council visited Montreal on November 24, in an endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute, but they were informed by the President that the company was not in a position to accede to the men's demand. No change in the situation was reported at the close of the month.

Strike of Longshoremen at Montreal.

On November 17, a strike of longshoremen took place at Montreal, Que., in which about 1,800 men were involved. About 300 freighthandlers were also indirectly affected. All the shipping companies of the port were concerned in the dispute. The cause of the strike was dissatisfaction with certain conditions of

employment, the men desiring recognition of the Syndicated Longshoremen's Union, and permission to have some one appointed by the Union to represent them on the wharves. The men also demanded a reduction in the number of deals required by the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company to be handled in a sling. On November 18, a conference was arranged between representatives of both parties through the good offices of the Department of Labour, and two days later an agreement was signed by which the demands of the men were granted.*

Strike of Garment Workers at Montreal, Que.

On November 21, a strike of garment workers took place at Montreal, Que., in which about 150 male and 200 female operatives were involved. The dispute was due to the withdrawal by the Company from the men of the privilege of using the elevator. It was claimed by the employers that this step was taken on account of numerous complaints as to the conduct of the men having been made by the female operatives, and on account of the practice of the employees to fill the elevator beyond its proper capacity. No settlement of the dispute was reported during the month.

Strike of Boilermakers at Montreal.

On November 13, a strike of about 200 boilermakers of the Locomotive Works Company took place at Montreal, Que. The cause of the strike was the refusal of the men to work on the boilers of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and the New York Central Railway, on account of the boilermakers of these two lines being on strike, the men of the former railway being out in western Canada, and the men of the latter in the United States. It was reported that work was resumed on November 25, under the conditions prevailing before the strike.

*A further account of this dispute is given in a special article on another page.

Strike of Coal Miners at Cardiff, Alta.

On November 9, a strike of 80 coal miners of the Alberta Coal Mining Company took place at Cardiff, Alta., on account of failure to reach an agreement with reference to wages and conditions of employment. At the time of the strike steps were being taken to establish a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. The Board was subsequently constituted, and the matters in dispute were referred to it. Work was resumed after the strike had lasted ten days.

Strike of Cotton Mill Hands at Hochelaga, Que.

On November 2, about 120 female cotton mill operatives at Hochelaga, Que., stopped work, the alleged cause being their dissatisfaction with a foreman. The trouble was settled by the Superintendent of the mill, and they returned to work on November 6.

Strike of Plasterers at Montreal, Que.

On November 4, a strike of plasterers took place in Montreal, Que., in which about thirty men were directly affected and fifteen indirectly. The dispute arose on account of the men desiring to work eight hours a day instead of seven and a half, the employer claiming that on account of the shortness of the hours of daylight it was not possible for them to work the full eight hours. On November 7 it was reported that the men had returned to work without any change in conditions.

Strike of Plasterers at Brandon, Man.

On November 18, a strike of plasterers

took place at Brandon, Man., in which eighteen men were directly affected, and six indirectly. It was alleged by the men that the strike was declared because the Superintendent of Works on a building had violated the rules of the Operatives Plasterers' Union. Work was resumed on November 22, the grievance of the men having been adjusted in a way satisfactory to them.

Strike of Carpenters at Calgary, Alta.

On November 16, a strike of about twenty-nine carpenters took place at Calgary, Alta., on account of a reduction in wages from 50 to 45 cents per hour. It was stated by the employers that the carpenters had changed from good to rough work, and that the wages ruling during June, July and August were restored. The places of the strikers were subsequently filled.

Strike of Longshoremen at Prince Rupert, B.C.

On November 1, about thirty or forty longshoremen at Prince Rupert, B.C., stopped work on account of an announcement made by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and the Pacific Coast Stevedoring Company that wages would be reduced from fifty cents to forty cents an hour. Work was resumed a few days later at the old rate of wages pending negotiations.

The table which is published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of November, and which have been reported to the Department:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C, No. 134.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Directly.		Indirectly.				
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.											
<i>Mining—</i> Coal mines	Alberta and Eastern British Columbia.	Failure to reach new agreement.....	16	7,000	April 1	Nov. 20	Work resumed Nov. 20, on agreement resulting from negotiations terminable March 31, 1915—compromise as to questions at issue.				
<i>Metal Trades—</i> Iron moulders.....	London, Ont.	Men demanded that a minimum wage for a ten-hour day be paid for a day of nine hours.....	3	6	June 5	No settlement reported at end of month.					
<i>Railway Service—</i> Machinists and boiler-makers	Westfort, Ont. to Edson, Alta.	Failure to reach an agreement as to hours, wages and conditions of employment....	1	300	Oct. 10	No settlement reported at end of month.					
<i>Miscellaneous trades</i> Pulpmill hands.....	St. George, N.B. ..	For day of eight hours, instead of thirteen and eleven with increase in minimum wages	1	52	April 26	No settlement reported at end of month.					

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.

<i>Mining—</i> Coal miners.....	Cardiff, Alta.....	For higher wages & changes in conditions.....	1	30	.....	.....	Nov.	5 Nov.	20	Work resumed, dispute referred to Board under I.D.I. Act.
<i>Building trades—</i> Carpenters.....	Calgary, Alta.....	Against reduction in wages..	1	29	.....	.....	Nov.	16	.....	Places of strikers were filled.
Plasterers.....	Montreal, Que.....	For day of eight hours in stead of seven and a half..	1	30	.....	15	Nov.	4 Nov.	7	Work resumed, no change in hours.
Plasterers.....	Brandon, Man.....	Strikers alleged Superintendent violated rules of union	1	18	.....	6	Nov.	18 Nov.	22	Settlement satisfactory to strikers reached and work resumed
<i>Metal Trades—</i> Boilermakers.....	Montreal, Que.....	In sympathy with striking boilermakers.....	1	2	200	.....	Nov.	13 Nov.	25	Work resumed, no change.
<i>Textile trades—</i> Cotton mill hands.....	Hochelaga, Que.....	Against action of a foreman..	1	.....	120	.....	Nov.	2 Nov.	6	Settled by Superintendent, work resumed on advice of Labour Council.
Cotton mill hands..	Magog, Que.....	For increase of ten per cent. in wages.....	1	.....	300	200	Nov.	20	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
<i>Clothing trades—</i> Garment workers..	Montreal, Que.....	Men refused permission to use elevator ..	1	150	200	.....	Nov.	21	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
<i>General transport—</i> Longshoremen.....	Montreal, Que.....	Against conditions of employment.....	20	1,800	.....	300	Nov.	17 Nov.	20	Work resumed on compromise through mediation of D. Department of Labour.
Longshoremen.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Against proposed reduction in wages.....	2	30	.....	.....	Nov.	1 Nov.	1	Work resumed at old rate pending negotiations.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during November, 1911:

DOMINION REPORTS.

Work of the Mines Branch.

Summary Report of the Mines Branch for the calendar year ending December 31, 1910. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1911. Pages, 252; price, 10 cents.

THE Summary Report of the Mines Branch of the Dominion Department of Mines contains an interesting account of the various activities of this branch during 1910, and it is pointed out that the work is becoming more and more practical. The recent progress that has been made in the electric smelting of iron ores is described, and it is claimed that by this means a better quality of steel is produced than under the Bessemer or open hearth processes, while the labour required is much easier and safer. The hope is expressed that Canadian manufacturers may utilize the electric furnace wherever suitable iron ore deposits and metallurgical fuel are near cheap water power. The development of the peat industry is described and it is shown that the Government experimental plant at Alfred, Ont., has succeeded in producing a satisfactory fuel for domestic purposes. The cost of producing peat fuel at the bog is estimated at \$2.00 per ton. During the autumn of 1910, about 500 tons of peat fuel manufactured at the Alfred plant were sold at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per ton to private individuals at Ottawa. Satisfactory experiments were conducted at Ottawa for the purpose of rendering the low grade iron ores of Canada suitable for smelting, by means of the Swedish Krondal separating system, power being derived from the gas producer plant of the peat fuel testing station.

Following a petition signed by the zinc producers of East and West Kootenay, British Columbia, an appropriation of \$50,000 was made for investi-

gating the processes used in the production of zinc and for making experiments in the manufacture of zinc and zinc products from Canadian ores, and a metallurgist was appointed to carry out this investigation, an eminent metallurgist of London, England, was also commissioned to investigate and report on various new European processes, but it appeared that none of these processes were yet ready for investigation.

A portion of the report deals with inquiries instituted with regard to powder explosions, and the best method of storing explosives, including a report on the explosives industry in the Dominion of Canada, by Captain Arthur Desborough, H. M. Inspector of Explosives, proceedings of a conference on proposed legislation regarding explosives, and reports of explosions at Hull, Que., Sand Point, Ont., and Bellevue Mine, Alta.

A preliminary report on the mineral production in Canada during 1910, shows a total production of over \$105,000,000, being an increase of more than fourteen per cent. over the previous year. The value of the total metallic product amounted to \$49,169,826 an increase of \$5,012,985 over 1909. Silver was produced to the value of \$17,106,604, nickel to the value of \$11,181,310, and gold to the value of \$10,224,910. Of the non-metallic minerals there were produced \$12,796,512 tons of coal valued at \$29,811,750, an increase of \$5,030,514, clay produces to the value of \$7,600,000, and cement to the value of \$6,414,315.

Insurance Statistics.

Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1910. Vol. 1. Insurance Companies other than life. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1911. Pages, 650; price, 40 cents.

In the report of the Superintendent of Insurance it is stated that during the year 1910, the business of fire in-

surance in Canada was carried on by 60 companies, of which 25 were Canadian, 19 British and 16 American. The cash received for premiums amounted to \$18,725,531, and there was paid for losses the sum of \$10,292,393. The ratio of losses to premiums was \$54.96 per cent., which is 8.67 below the average for the past forty-two years. The gross amount of policies, new and renewed taken during the year was \$1,817,055,685, which is greater by \$237,079,818 than the amount taken in 1909.

Accident insurance was transacted by seventeen companies, of which nine were Canadian, three American, and five British. Of these all but two Canadian companies transacted employers' liability insurance. For this class of risks the total premiums received amounted to \$1,644,252, and the losses paid to \$714,977. The total premiums for personal accident business amounted to \$1,815,571, representing policies to the value of \$296,236,458. The claims paid amounted to \$603,331, and the unsettled claims at the close of the year to \$118,868.

Guarantee insurance was transacted by four Canadian, three British and four American Companies. The total premiums received were \$298,940, guaranteeing an amount of \$90,780,163, and the net amount paid for claims was \$46,709, with unsettled claims amounting to \$40,140. The business of sickness insurance was carried on by seventeen companies, two American, five British and ten Canadian. Statistics of these companies, however, are not given.

Other forms of insurance in Canada, particulars of which are contained in the report, are plate glass, burglary, steam boiler, automobile, weather, title, live stock, and inland transportation.

Indian Affairs.

Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1911. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1911. Pages, 181. Price, 40 cents.

The report of the Department of In-

dian Affairs shows satisfactory progress in the conditions of the native races of the Dominion during the last fiscal year. The total Indian population is estimated to be 103,661, and the Eskimo population, 4,600. The net increase of births over deaths in the districts where returns were made was 346. As a proof that the Indians are not dying out, it is shown that the Six Nation Indians have steadily increased from 3,204 in 1880 to 4,402 in 1910. The health of the aborigines was well maintained, and good results are expected from the adoption of a textbook on hygiene for use in their schools. There has been a steady improvement in their dwellings, and the Indian houses in the western provinces begin to compare very favourably with those erected by the first settlers.

The Indians are more and more entering into the industrial life of the country. In 1911, the amount received by them in wages was \$1,540,021.10, compared with \$1,344,599.00 in 1910, and their receipts from various industries amounted to \$852,944.63 in 1911, against \$727,905.00 in the previous year. Their total income from industries was derived from the following sources:

Agriculture	\$1,459,962.46
Beef	236,753.36
Wages	1,540,021.10
Fishing	691,629.60
Hunting and trapping	819,424.25
Various industries	852,944.63

There was a total of 324 schools in operation during the year, with an enrollment of 11,190 pupils, compared with the previous year there was an increase of ten day schools, a decrease of one industrial school, and an increase of 565 pupils.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Vital Statistics.

Report relating to the registration of births, marriages and deaths in the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1909, (being the 40th annual report. Toronto: King's Printer, 1911. Pages, 317.

In the report on vital statistics of the Province of Ontario for the year

ending December 31, 1909, it is stated that during that year there were 54,465 births; 22,366 marriages; and 32,628 deaths; compared with 57,155 births; 21,058 marriages, and 32,714 deaths in 1908. Estimating the population of the province at 2,233,264 the birth rate was 24.4 per thousand; the marriages 10 per thousand, and the deaths 14.6 per thousand. An analysis of the deaths according to ages shows that 6,933 of the deaths were infants under one year, being 22.76 per cent. of the total birthrate, excluding stillbirths. The total infant mortality under five years of age was 8,558 or 27.88 per cent. of the birth rate. It is pointed out that in New Zealand provision is made by the Government for the payment of a fixed sum to needy mothers for expenses of childbirth.

Of the causes of deaths, 2380 were from tuberculosis. The percentage of deaths from this disease has declined from 15 per cent. in 1871 to 11 per cent. in 1890-1901, and to 7 per cent. in 1909. 1,597 persons died from cancer in 1909, an increase of 549 since 1902. Bright's disease caused 817 deaths; typhoid fever 669, diphtheria 430, and whooping-cough 262.

Farmer's Institute Clubs.

Annual Report of the Farmers' Institutes of the Province of Ontario, 1910. Appendix—Farmers' Institute Clubs. Toronto: King's Printer, 1911. Pages, 31.

An important movement was set on foot in Ontario three years ago during a series of Farmers' Institute meetings, when steps were taken to organize Farmers' Institute Clubs at a few of the most suitable points in the Province. About sixty clubs were formed during the winter of 1907-08, and in 1910 the number had grown to 219. The objects of these clubs are to hold meetings at which farmers may receive and give information, suggestions and experiences relating to their work, and thus improve the standard of agriculture in their district. Addresses are given by agricultural experts in their special lines, and in

other ways the clubs aim to stimulate the ambition of their members, and to increase their interest in the larger questions, not political or religious, which affect the social life and financial position of the farmer.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Women in Laundries.

Report on condition of Women and Child Wage-earners in the United States. Vol. XII: Employment of Women in Laundries. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1911.

The twelfth volume of the report on women and child wage-earners in the United States, prepared by the United States Bureau of Labour, deals with the employment of women in laundries. The report is based on results of an investigation made of the laundries in Chicago, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and in Rockford, Ill. In these cities there were 2,500 American and 2,000 Chinese laundries. 315 laundries employing a total of 6,417 persons were visited in New York, Chicago, Brooklyn and Philadelphia. Of these employees, 5,142 or 80.1 per cent. were women. In New York and Brooklyn hand laundries are predominant. The investigation showed that in all the cities there were large motor laundries or model plants, with rest and dining-rooms for the employees, and good ventilating systems. Such establishments, however, are not numerous. Other establishments of all grades and sizes down to the basement laundry with no sanitary conveniences comprise the major portion of the laundries. Unsanitary conditions were found in many of the hand laundries. They were found in poorly ventilated rooms with only a low partition or curtain separating the workroom from the living room. The hours of work in the nine large laundries in Chicago range from 48 to 60 per week, and the wages from \$5.62 to \$15.35 per week. With regard to the health of laundry employees, it is stated that the use of acrid and caustic chemicals in the bleaching process of the laundrying gives rise to catarrh of the throat. The

use of the old-fashioned flat irons cause rheumatic pains and hand ironers also suffer from gastric ulcer and other diseases of the stomach caused by bending over their work and pressing with their bodies. The use of foot levers by body ironers frequently cause displacement of the left kidney. A peculiar feature is the relative rarity of tuberculosis among laundry workers, and continuous standing is given as another cause of ill health among laundry workers.

The report contains brief particulars relating to 539 individual laundry workers, giving in each case the age, nationality, education, wages, and home conditions.

Free Employment Bureau in Milwaukee.

Bulletin of the Milwaukee Bureau of Economy and Efficiency, No. 6, Citizens' Free Employment Bureau. Milwaukee, Wis. September 1, 1911.

A bulletin of the Milwaukee Bureau of Economy and Efficiency has been issued describing the work of the free employment bureau during the first three months of its existence, from April 1 to June 30, of the present year. The Bureau was established by a general committee, composed of representatives of the City Council, the County Board of Supervisors, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, the Federal Trades Council the Chamber of Commerce, and the Press Club. This committee was formed at a public meeting called to deal with the problem of unemployment. The number of men out of employment was great, and the cause of this situation was attributed largely to the general depression in the metal trades throughout the country, which was felt especially in Milwaukee. It was believed that the objects of the Bureau, which were in a measure realized, were to obtain a more exact estimate of the actual number of unemployed and to relieve their fruitless search for jobs, and open up new avenues of employment by keeping in touch with employers of labour in the neighboring local-

ities, and finally securing work for the heads of families and individuals in particularly distressing circumstances. During the existence of the Bureau, 3,850 individuals were registered. 1,100 men, chiefly semi-skilled and unskilled workers, or one in 3.5 persons who applied secured work in the city or in the neighboring localities.

The expense of maintaining the Bureau which was borne entirely by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association was \$340, or 31 cents for each man given work. At least 34 per cent. of those placed obtained permanent employment.

The concluding pages of the report contains comments as to the best system of conducting such an office. It is stated that in times of industrial depression such agencies should be established for the benefit chiefly of semi-skilled and unskilled workmen, who have no union organization to aid them in securing work. It is stated that the business of such an office should be carried on in an aggressive manner by keeping in close touch with employers and following up information as to the opportunities for employment. A careful system of registration on the card index plan should be followed; and the names, and addresses and the occupations of the applicants should be carefully kept. Without a free employment bureau unemployed workmen are compelled either to wander about looking for employment themselves or depend on a private agency which is often open to charges of graft and incompetency.

Industrial Disputes of Indiana.

Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Indiana, for 1909 and 1910. Indianapolis, 1911. Pages, 1,266.

The report of the Bureau of Statistics of the State of Indiana for the years 1909 and 1910 contains an account of the establishment and work of the free employment bureau which was formed under an Act passed in March, 1909. This Act, which is given in the report, also provides for the

licensing and inspection of private employment agencies, which are placed under the supervision of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. It is stated that as a result of this legislation, the systematic robbing of the poor by unscrupulous persons in charge of private employment agencies has been practically done away with in Indiana. During the year 1910 the Bureau filled 2,387 places with persons who had applied for work, and filed complaints in eight cases against private agencies, securing convictions in each case, with jail sentences in four cases. In six cases sentences were suspended on condition that the agencies quit business. It is recommended that branch free employment bureaus be established in the larger cities of the State, in view of the success of the one in Indianapolis.

The report contains also statistics relating to taxation, agriculture, county and civic finances, court business, coroners' inquests, county poor farms, liquor licenses, county option elections, and industrial statistics of cities and towns.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Department of Mines. Annual report on the Mineral Production

of Canada during the Calendar Year, 1909. By John M. McLeish, B.A.

Report on the Gypsum Deposits of the Maritime Provinces. By William F. Jennison, M.E.

Bighorn Coal Basin, Alberta. By G. S. Malloch.

The Clay and Shale Deposits of Nova Scotia and Portions of New Brunswick. By Heinrich Rees, assisted by Joseph Keele.

Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended March 31, 1911. Part II, Weights and Measures, Gas and Electricity.

Ontario.—Annual Report on Highway Improvement, Ontario, 1911. Ontario Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Industries. Municipal Bulletin No. 5. Municipal Statistics.

Great Britain.—Annual Statement of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom for the year 1910, with comparative tables for the years 1906 to 1910.

Australia.—Vital Statistics of the Commonwealth for the quarter ended 31st March, 1911.

United States.—Bulletin of the Milwaukee Bureau of Economy and Efficiency, No. 8. The Newsboys of Milwaukee.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASE.

Pension for Labourer.

In an action tried in the Superior Court at Montreal, before Mr. Justice Greenshields, the judge awarded \$60 a year for life to George Green, a laborer, who, while shovelling snow on the Grand Trunk tracks in the Point St. Charles yards, was run down by an engine resulting in the amputation of three fingers. He claimed that he was

thus deprived of 50 per cent of his earning power. His wages, he said, were \$2.25 a day, and under the Workmen's Compensation Act, he was entitled to receive half his wages while off work and \$25 a month. The defendant's plea that Green's wage was only \$1.50 a day, and that they had already endeavored to come to a settlement with him but were unsuccessful.

ONTARIO CASES.

Work and Labour Expended on Lost Boat—Insufficient Evidence.

Appeal by the defendant, Laurie,

from the judgment of Chief Justice Meredith in favor of the Polson Company, of Toronto, for the recovery of \$500 upon their claim for work done by them upon the Knapp Roller Boat, and dismissing Laurie's action and Laurie's counter-claim in the Polson Company action for damages for the loss of the boat. The Divisional Court, to whom the appeal was taken, ordered a new trial, the costs of the former trial and of the appeal to abide the event of the new trial.

Mr. Justice Riddell, who gave written reasons for judgment, said that there was no doubt about the law; the Polson Company having the custody of the boat were bound to use reasonable care for its safety and to prove that they had used such care, referring to *Pratt v. Waddington*, 23 O. L. R. 178. The evidence given at the trial did not enable the court to determine whether such care was in fact used, and on this point he thought that there should be a new trial at which all facts could be fully developed. The new trial should be general. The other members of the court agreed in the result. *Polson Iron Works Limited v. Laurie; Laurie v. Polsons Iron Works, Limited*, 3 O. W. N. 213.

Master and Servant—Inquiry to Servant Negligence.

Appeal by the plaintiff from the judgment of Judge Snider, judge of the County Court of Wentworth, who (by consent) tried the action, which was in the High Court, and dismissed it. The action was brought by a workman to recover damages for injuries sustained by him while in the employment of the defendants. The plaintiff had his leg fractured in two places. Negligence on the part of the defendants was charged; but the trial Judge found that there was no actionable negligence. While dismissing the action, he assessed the plaintiff's damages, provisionally, at \$1,500.

The following were the facts: The plaintiff and four fellow-workmen were moving an iron beam, which

weighed two and a half tons, from one side of the defendants' works to the other, using power hoists. Hooks, resembling ice-tongs, with a ring in the top, were spread across the beam and hooked over the edge on each side. A hook let down from the hoist was hooked into this ring, and the beam then lifted, to be carried, thus suspended, to its destination. A pile of iron stringers lay on the floor, in the direct course of the moving beam. The hoist would not raise it high enough, with the long hooks at first in use, to pass it over the pile of stringers, and so the defendants' foreman handed a shorter pair of hooks to the plaintiff and his fellow-workmen to be substituted for the long hooks. The plaintiff was in the act of placing the hook of the block of the hoist in the ring attached to the pair of shorter hooks, when those hooks slipped or spread, and the beam fell, injured the plaintiff.

The appeal was heard by Chancellor Boyd and Justices Britton and Middleton, each of whom gave reasons for holding upon a review of the evidence, that the cause of the injury was the use of hooks which were too short, and that the defendants were liable, the foreman having directed the hooks to be used. Appeal allowed with costs, and judgment to be entered for the plaintiff for \$1,500 with costs.

Smith v. Hamilton Bridge Works Co., 3 O. W. N. 177.

\$6,000 for Loss of Arm.

The closing case at the last Barrie assizes, before Sir John Boyd, was an action for \$10,000 damages, by Roy Stone of Barrie against the C. P. R., for the loss of his right arm while in the company's service on March 8th of this year. The plaintiff fell between the cars at Bolton, Ont. The company, at the time of the accident, offered to have the plaintiff removed to a hospital in Toronto and pay for amputation of the limb. The family thought the limb must be saved, and sent their own physician to the city to bring the injured man to his home town, where

amputation of the limb finally took place. The jury rendered a verdict for \$6,000 damages for the plaintiff.

MANITOBA CASE.

Master and Servant—Negligence— Injury to Servant.

The plaintiff was a labourer residing in Winnipeg. In August, 1910, he was in the employ of the defendants at the gas works situate in Gladstone street, Winnipeg, and was employed to carry coal and coke in a wheelbarrow and to trim banks of coal and coke, and to do such other work as he was required to do.

He was ordered by the foreman (McNaughton) to release the brakes on a car standing on a siding and to move or "spot" it to a chute into which the coal from the cars was unloaded.

It was his duty to go upon the top of the car by means of a ladder attached to the side of the car, and to release the brakes, then to descend to the ground, and, by means of a bar applied to the wheels of the car, to start the car towards the chute, and, while it was in motion, to ascend the ladder and apply the brakes in order to stop the car at a point opposite the chute. He did as he was told, but was caught in the space between the car and the building, thrown to the ground and his left hip and leg were crushed and dislocated. He brought this action to recover damages for his injury.

The defendants denied any liability, and contended that the accident arose by reason of the plaintiff's own negligence and carelessness, and not by reason of any negligence on their part.

The action was tried before Mr. Justice Robson and a jury. In answer to questions, the jury found that McNaughton was a person in the service of the defendants to whose orders the plaintiff was, at the time of the injury, bound to conform; that McNaughton gave the plaintiff orders (specifying the orders); that the plaintiff conformed to those orders; that injury resulted to the plaintiff from so conforming;

that negligence on the part of McNaughton caused the injury (specifying the negligence); and that the plaintiff, by the exercise of reasonable care, might have avoided the accident. The jury were not asked in what respect the plaintiff omitted to take reasonable care.

The trial judge held that it was not necessary to ask that question, there being evidence upon which the jury might find that the plaintiff was guilty of negligence or contributory negligence; and that, upon that finding, supported by the evidence, the action should be dismissed.

Shondra v. Winnipeg Electric R. W. Co., 19 W. L. R., 13.

SASKATCHEWAN CASES.

Work and Labour in Road-making.

In an action to recover the value of work done by the plaintiff for the defendants and the value of extra work, it appeared that the plaintiff did work for the defendants, making roadways, etc., under a contract. There was a dispute as to an item for grading, which included covering the roads with cinders, watering, and rolling. The work was to be finished and ready for acceptance by the 15th July, 1910. The grading was done in good time, but the defendants failed to supply the cinders; and, before they did supply them, the engineer's final certificate had issued, and this action had been begun to recover the amount due under the contract and a sum for extras.

Judge Brown, the trial judge, held that, as the defendants had failed to supply the cinders as agreed, the plaintiff was entitled to recover the contract price, deducting therefrom what it would cost to complete the work. In finding the cost of completion, the Court had to look outside the certificate of the engineer and consider the evidence; and, upon the evidence, four cents per square yard would be sufficient to complete the work.

The other item in dispute was an extra; it was not provided by the con-

tract, but was ordered by the engineer and the building committee some time after the execution of the contract. As to this it was held, that the terms of the contract as to payment, measurement and engineer's certificate, did not apply to this item; and, upon the evidence, 25 cents per cubic yard was allowed for 1,504 cubic yards of cutting, filling, and grading.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff for \$1,187.91 and costs. *Ross v. Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association*, 19 W. L. R. 53.

Master and Servant—Summary Order as to Wages.

An appeal by George A. Anderson from an order or conviction by Hugh Maher, a Justice of the Peace, under the Masters and Servants Act, whereby the appellant, the master, was ordered to pay to Joseph P. Bissonnett, the servant, the sum of \$55.75, being a part of two months' wages claimed by Bissonnett, and costs.

The appeal was heard by District Court Judge Maclean. He held that under the Provincial Masters and Servants Act, the servant cannot obtain from a Justice of the Peace a summary order for payment by the master of wages that may be due to him, if he has not performed his part of the agreement; and where it was found that the servant had broken his contract, without lawful excuse, by leaving his master's employment before the period of hiring has expired, he was held not entitled, upon a summary complaint under the Act, to an order for the wages he had earned during the period he had served.

The decision in *Merritt vs. Rossiter* in the Manitoba Reports, in the time of Chief Justice Wood, was specially referred to. The appeal was allowed and the conviction quashed with costs. *Re Anderson & Bissonnett*, 19 W. L. R. 73.

ALBERTA CASE.

Aliens—Naturalization—Requirements of Naturalization Act.

Upon an application by G. C. and other aliens for certificates of naturalization under the Naturalization Act, Judge Winter, District Court Judge, held that strict compliance with the form B., in the schedule to the statute, is required. The direction as to the particulars to be inserted is imperative.

When an alien desires to be naturalized in Alberta, he must obtain from an official, designated by the Act, a certificate in form B. containing: (a) the name and description of the person before whom the oaths of residence and allegiance have been taken; (b) the name of the alien, his former address in the foreign country from which he came and of which he is subject or citizen; (c) the present address of alien; (d) the occupation or addition of the alien; and the certificate must be filed with the clerk of the Court, and the clerk must post up a copy of it in his office for two weeks; if objection is made, the judge has to decide the question in a summary way; if no objection is made, he is to direct the issue of a certificate of naturalization.

It is essential that all the particulars referred to as (a), (b), (c), and (d) should be included in the certificate of the official who administers the oaths of residence and allegiance; if any are omitted, the certificate is defective; the copy posted must correspond with the original certificate in all these essential particulars—the omission of any would make it defective. *Re Cabulak*, 19 W. L. R., 171.

UNITED STATES CASE.

Dases under Employer's Liability Policy.

In the case of *Mason-Henry Press vs. Aetna Life Insurance Company*, de-

cided by the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court for the Fourth Department, it appeared that an employer's liability policy provided that it did not cover loss or expense arising on account of, or resulting from, injuries or death to any person employed in violation of law, and that if any suit should be brought against the insured to enforce a claim for damages on account of an accident covered by the policy, the insurer would, at his own cost, defend such suit in the name and on behalf of the insured. An injured employee brought an action against the insured, claiming that he

was under sixteen years of age, and that the insured negligently hired him in violation of the labour law. While notifying the insured that it was not liable the insurance company defended the action. A judgment was recovered against the insured for negligence in violation of the labour law. The court held that in defending the suit the insurer did not waive the right to rely upon the exception in the policy, it having insisted upon the non-liability if the hiring was in violation of law, and having defended merely to protect itself and comply with its agreement.

LABOUR GAZETTE

JANUARY, 1912.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF
DECEMBER, 1911.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

DURING December unusually mild weather prevailed throughout the whole of the Dominion, permitting outdoor occupations to be carried on until a later date than in many previous years. In nearly all parts of the country the farmers were able to continue their fall ploughing, and in the Northwest Provinces, where threshing operations had been delayed by the weather in certain districts, the farmers were able to complete their threshing before the winter cold set in. Building operations were carried on to a far greater extent than usual at this time of the year in nearly all localities. The absence of snow delayed work in the lumber camps, but there was a fair demand for men. Mining operations were actively continued, particularly in the coal mines of Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia, and in the metalliferous mines of British Columbia. Navigation continued until an unusually late date in the River St. Lawrence, and in the inland rivers and lakes. Immigration continued to show an increase compared with the previous year.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement, by industries and groups of trades, of the more important changes in wages and hours of labour, information concerning which was received at the Department of Labour during December, 1911:

Building trades.—Plumbers at Berlin, Ont., were granted a rate of thirty-five cents per hour and an eight-hour day.

General transport.—Street railway employes at Kingston, Ont., received an increase in wages from \$1.50 per day to \$1.55 for new men, and \$1.70 per day for old employees. Conductors and motormen at London, Ont., received an advance in wages, to date from January 1, 1912, forty-two relief men being granted an increase from eighteen to nineteen cents per hour, and fifty-six day or fourth-year men from twenty to twenty-two cents an hour.

Public employes.—Civic firemen (34) at London, Ont., received an advance of ten cents per day from a rate of \$1.95 to \$2.52 $\frac{2}{5}$ per day to a rate of \$2.05 to \$2.62 $\frac{2}{5}$ per day.

Other industries.—Hospital nurses at Hamilton, Ont., received an advance from a rate of \$4., \$6 and \$8 per month to a rate of \$5, \$7 and \$10 per month.

Interruptions to Industry.

The number of strikes and lockouts which were reported to the Department to have been in existence during December was six less than in the previous month and two less than in December, 1910. The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during December was approximately 39,930 working days, a decrease of over 100,000 days compared with the previous month, and a decrease of about 1,350 compared with December, 1910.

Among industrial establishments, &c., destroyed by fire or through other causes during November, 1911, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Hotel at Halifax, loss \$65,000; dry goods establishment at Yarmouth, loss \$5,000.

New Brunswick.—Barns, with stock and season's crops, at Fredericton; jewelry store at Gibson, loss \$3,000; business section of Moncton, loss \$25,000; butter factory at Petitcodiac, loss \$4,000; McLaughlin building (commercial block), loss \$20,000, and cotton mill at St. John, loss \$9,000.

Quebec.—Power house at Cartierville, loss \$10,000; woollen factory at Chambly, loss \$100,000; harness and dressmaking establishment, Coaticook, \$2,500; lumber mill at Granby, loss \$3,000; at Montreal the following fire losses were recorded: spinning factory, loss \$4,000; cigar factory, loss \$5,000; 2 shoe warehouses, loss \$10,000; cigar factory, loss \$15,000; chemical works, loss \$20,000; motor cycle company's warehouse, loss \$30,000; garage, loss \$75,000; garage at Quebec, loss \$15,000.

Ontario.—Cold storage plant at Aylmer, loss \$4,000; hotel at Barrie; hotel at Brockville, loss \$75,000; evaporator at Burlington, loss \$3,000; business centre of Clinton; Canadian Pacific Railway Company's roundhouse at Carleton Place, loss \$20,000; portion of Frankford wiped out; cereal factory at Guelph, loss \$30,000; business centre of Golden City (Porcupine), loss \$50,000; Bloomfield mills, at Fergus, loss \$30,000; meat packing establishment at Fort William, loss \$25,000; business portion of Huntsville, loss \$10,000; biscuit factory (Perrin's) at London, loss \$20,000; hotel barns at Niagara Falls, loss \$2,500; jewelry store at North Bay, \$5,000; 2 grain elevators with 1,000,000 bushels of grain, rolling stock and engine-house of Can. Pac. Ry., loss \$1,000,000; also a dry-kiln, loss \$15,000; farm with contents at Rockfield; bakery and confectionery store at Stratford, loss \$5,000; cheese factory at Sparta, loss \$4,000; planing mill at St. Marys, loss \$10,000; at Toronto the following fires occurred: warehouse, loss \$2,500; jewelry factory, loss \$17,000; Aged Women's Home (partial), loss \$10,000; 2 stores, loss \$3,000; planing mill with stock of lumber, loss \$40,000; store and stable at Underwood, loss \$10,000; barn with contents near Windsor, loss \$10,000; business centre of Westport.

Manitoba.—Grist mill at Glenboro, loss \$45,000; bank and other business places at Ninga, loss \$60,000; general store at Oakburn, loss \$6,000; hotel and livery stable at Shoal Lake, loss \$6,500; 4 stores at Winnipeg, loss \$4,000.

Saskatchewan.—Court House at Arcola; business centre at Canora, loss \$20,000; hotel at Ceylon, loss \$25,000; business centre of Hawarden, loss \$50,000; business section of Milburn, loss \$50,000; flour mill at Moosejaw, loss \$500,000; flour mill at Rosthern, loss \$17,000.

Alberta.—Lumber at Coaldale, loss \$5,000; church at Magrath, loss \$5,000.

British Columbia.—Roller skating rink at Victoria, loss \$12,000; factory and woodworking plant, Fairview, loss \$25,000.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during December in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

A long period of mild weather, which was especially marked in the first half of the month enabled farmers to complete their ploughing in many localities, and to continue their threshing in Western Canada. Elsewhere farmers were chiefly engaged in marketing their produce and caring for their live stock. High prices prevailed for all agricultural produce, especially for dairy products and live stock, though there was a slight decline in the price of wheat, oats, and other field crops.

A serious car shortage was reported at some points in Southern Saskatchewan, about the middle of the month, but at other places the situation appears to have been well met. It was estimated by the Department of Agriculture of Manitoba that the grain crop of that province for 1911 was more than 160 million bushels, the oat crop alone reaching 73 million bushels. The increase of wheat over the previous year was nearly 22 million bushels, and of oats over 30 million bushels. There was a great increase in all other farm products, the potato crop being especially large in that province.

Heavy exports of apples were made from Nova Scotia, the quantity and quality of the fruit having been superior to that of any other season.

Fishing.

Good catches of smelt were made off the New Brunswick coasts and there were fair catches of herring reported off Louisburg and Main-a-Dieu, Nova Scotia. High prices were obtained by the fishermen. Quiet conditions prevailed in other parts of the Dominion in the fishing industry.

The international fur seal treaty was ratified at Washington, D. C., by the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Japan for the protection of seals in the North Pacific and Behring Sea for a period of fifteen years. It was reported that the United States Congress would appropriate a sum of \$200,000 to compensate Japanese and Canadian

dealers for abandoning pelagic sealing.

It was announced that the Canadian Sardine Company, Ltd., St. Andrews, N. B., proposed to erect a large sardine plant at Chamecook, N. B., comprising packing and can making factories. The buildings are to be ready for packing next summer.

Lumbering.

In the provinces of Ontario and Quebec the lack of snow impeded the hauling of logs in the lumber camps, but there was a fair demand for men for the shanties. Unusual activity prevailed in the lumber camps of Manitoba, the weather being favourable.

Mining.

Steady production continued in the coal mining regions of Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia. With the close of the shipping season in Nova Scotia, the mines were banking their coal. In the Province of Quebec, asbestos mining, which usually ceases in the winter months, was continued much later than in other years, owing to the mild weather. There was increased activity in the metalliferous mines of British Columbia, especially in the Kootenay District, a number of new mines becoming regular shippers, while many of the older ones increased their output. The Granby smelter resumed operations about December 20, having been closed during the strike of coal miners in the Crow's Nest Pass district.

Manufacturing.

The manufacturing industries throughout the country continued to be well employed, with the exception of a few that were affected by seasonal causes. Factories making goods for the holiday trade were especially busy.

Railway Construction.

Railway construction was not carried on so vigorously as in the earlier months, but the mild weather enabled better progress to be made than usual

in December. The successful tenderer for the first section of the Hudson Bay Railway, which is to run from Le Pas, Man., was notified by the Dominion government to proceed with the work at once.

The plans for the Canadian Pacific Railway shops at Calgary, Alta., as placed before the mayor and commissioners of that city, involve the construction of twenty buildings and twelve miles of trackage, occupying an area of 120 acres of land. When the shops are completed, they will give employment to over 2,000 skilled workmen.

General Transport.

The railways continued very busy hauling grain from the West, and the holiday passenger traffic was unusually heavy. Railway earnings continued to show large increases over the corresponding months of the previous year, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company showing net profits of \$3,737,122.26 for the month of November, a gain of \$250,244.23 over November, 1910.

The season of navigation closed very late. The last ocean-going steamer left Quebec on December 8, and the last vessel in in the coasting trade reached Quebec on December 23. In the Great Lakes navigation continued until late in the month, and the rivers were free from ice during the greater part of the month.

A feature of the month was the announcement of an issue by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of new stock of the par value of \$18,000,000.

A new departure has recently been made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in constructing buildings at Winnipeg, Man., Calgary, Alta., and Vancouver, B. C., for the free accommodation of their employees when they are compelled to stop over night at those points. In a communication kindly furnished by the Company it is stated that each building contains, in addition to the necessary sleeping rooms for cooks, waiters, pantrymen,

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City and District of Correspondent	Agri-culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construction	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney.....	Quiet	Fair			Active			Quiet	
2—Westville.....	Quiet		Active		Active		V quiet	Fair	
3—Halifax.....	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet				Quiet	
4—Amherst.....	Quiet	V quiet	V active		Active			V active	
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
5—Charlottown.....	Quiet	Fair					Quiet	Active	
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
6—Moncton.....	Quiet	Active	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet	
7—St. John.....	Active	Active	Fair	V quiet				Quiet	
8—Fredericton.....	Quiet		Quiet					Fair	
9—Newcastle.....	Quiet	V active						Quiet	
<i>Quebec—</i>									
10—Quebec.....	Active		Active	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet	
11—Sherbrooke.....	Active		Active			Active	Active	Active	
12—Three Rivers.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	V quiet				Active	
13—St. Hyacinthe.....									
14—St. Johns & Iberville.....	Active	Fair					Active	V active	
15—Sorel.....									
16—Maisonneuve.....								Active	
17—Montreal.....			Active	Quiet				Active	
18—Hull.....	Fair							Fair	
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Ottawa.....									
20—Kingston.....			Active					Active	
21—Belleville.....	Active	Active							
22—Peterborough.....	Fair		Active					Active	
23—Toronto.....	Active							Active	
24—Niagara Falls.....	Fair	Quiet						Active	
25—St. Catharines.....	Quiet						Active	V active	
26—Hamilton.....	Quiet						V quiet	Fair	
27—Brantford.....	Quiet						Active	Quiet	
28—Guelph.....	Active							Fair	
29—Berlin.....	V Quiet							V active	
30—Woodstock.....								Quiet	
31—Stratford.....	Fair						V quiet	Quiet	
32—London.....								Fair	
33—St. Thomas.....	Quiet	Active						Fair	
34—Chatham.....								Quiet	
35—Windsor.....							Active	Active	
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....	V quiet	Fair	Active			V quiet	Active	Quiet	
37—Port Arthur and Fort William.....									
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
38—Winnipeg.....	Active		Active					Quiet	
39—Brandon.....			V quiet				Quiet	Quiet	
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
40—Regina.....	Active							Quiet	
<i>Alberta—</i>									
41—Calgary.....								Quiet	
42—Edmonton.....	Active		Quiet		Active		Quiet	Active	
43—Lethbridge.....	Active		Active		V active			V quiet	
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
44—Nelson.....	V quiet		Active	V quiet		V active	Active	Quiet	
45—New Westminster.....	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Active			V quiet	V quiet	
46—Vancouver.....	Quiet							Quiet	
47—Victoria.....				Active			Active	Quiet	
48—Nanaimo.....	Quiet	Active	Fair	Active	V active		Quiet	Quiet	
49—Prince Rupert.....		Quiet				Active	V active	Active	

ADA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1911.

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Engineering, & Shipbuilding				Woodworking and Furnishing			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile		
Stationary Eng'rs.	Electric'ls Wk's & Linemen	Shipbuilders		Woodworkers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	cotton	Woolen	Carpet W'rs.
Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active				
Active	Active	Fair	Fair				Active	Active				
Active	Active	Active		Active			Active	Active	Fair			
ve	Active	Active		Active			Active	Active	Active			
ve	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			
ve	Active	Fair		Active	Fair		v active	v active	v active	v active		
ve												
at	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Active	Active		Active	V quiet	Active			
ive v	Active	Active		Active	Active		Active	Active	Active			
ive	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active		Active	Active				
ve	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
ve	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
ve	Active											
ve	Active		Active	Active	Active		v active	v active				
ve		v active		Active	Active		v active	v active	v active			
re	Active	Active		Active	Active		Active	Active	Active			Active
re	Active	Active		Active	Active		Active	Active	Active		Active	
re	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			
t	Active	Quiet		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
ve	Active	Fair		v active	v active	Active	v active	v active	Active			
ve	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			
ve	Fair	Active		Active	Active	Active	v active	v active	v active			
ve	Fair	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			
ve	Active	Active		v active	v active		Active	Active	Active			
ve	Active											
ve	Active											
ve	Fair											
ve	Active	Active										
e	Active	v active		Quiet			v active	v active	Active			
e	Active											
	Fair	Fair					Active	Active	Fair			
		Active					v active	v active	v active			
		Active					v active	v active				
	Active	Active	Quiet	Active		Fair	Active	v quiet	Quiet			
	Active	Active				Fair	Active	Active	Fair			

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City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>								
1—Sydney.....	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active		
2—Westville.....	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active		
3—Halifax.....	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active				
4—Amherst.....	Active	Active	Active	Active				V active
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>								
5—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>								
6—Moncton.....	Active	Active		Active	Active			
7—St. John.....	Active			Active		Active		
8—Fredericton.....			V active					
9—Newcastle.....								
<i>Quebec—</i>								
10—Quebec.....	Active	Active	Active	V active		Quiet	Quiet	Active
11—Sherbrooke.....	Active	Active		V active		Active		
12—Three Rivers.....	Active	V active	V active	Active		Active		
13—St. Hyacinthe.....								
14—St. John's and Iberville.....		V active		Active				Active
15—Sorel.....								
16—Maisonneuve.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
17—Montreal.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
18—Hull.....	Fair			Active				
<i>Ontario—</i>								
19—Ottawa.....								
20—Kingston.....	V active	V active		V active		V active		V active
21—Belleville.....								
22—Peterborough.....	V active	V active		Active				Active
23—Toronto.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
24—Niagara Falls.....	Active			Active				Active
25—St. Catharines.....	Active	Active	Active	Active		V active	Quiet	
26—Hamilton.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	
27—Brantford.....	Active	Active	Active	Active				
28—Guelph.....	Fair	Fair		Active				
29—Berlin.....	V quiet	V active	V active	Active		Active	Active	Active
30—Woodstock.....	V active	V active		Active		Active		Active
31—Stratford.....	Active	Active	V active	V active		Active	Active	
32—London.....	Active	Active				Active		
33—St. Thomas.....				Fair		Fair		
34—Chatham.....	V active	Fair		V active		V active		
35—Windsor.....	Fair	Fair		Active				
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Active							
37—Prt Arthur & Fort William.....								
<i>Manitoba—</i>								
38—Winnipeg.....	Active			Active		Active		
39—Brandon.....				Active				
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>								
40—Regina.....	Active	Active		Active				
<i>Alberta—</i>								
41—Calgary.....	Active			Active	Active			
42—Edmonton.....								Active
43—Lethbridge.....	V active			V active				
<i>British Columbia—</i>								
44—Nelson.....								
45—New Westminster.....						Active		
46—Vancouver.....	V quiet	Quiet		Quiet				
47—Victoria.....	Quiet	Active				Active		
48—Nanaimo.....						Active		
49—Prince Rupert.....								

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1911.—Continued.

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[illegible]

conductors, etc., separate toilet facilities for each class, as well as a large living or recreation room. A man and wife are housed on the premises as caretakers, and paid a monthly wage for looking after the place. The Company does all the laundry work, and furnishes bedding and equipment.

The Trades.

Building.—Building operations were carried on more extensively during December than for many years past at the corresponding period, and the exteriors of many more buildings were brought to the stage where inside work could be carried on during the winter. The following is a partial list of the number of building permits issued in Canada during December, with the estimated value they represent:

Locality.	No. of Permits	Value.
Halifax, N.S.	42	\$ 95,600
Maisonneuve, Que.	35	207,475
Hamilton, Ont.	68	92,300
Brantford, Ont.	18	15,980
London, Ont.	38	187,553
Chatham ...	3	55,350
Calgary, Alta. ....	.....	698,160

The total number of permits for six municipalities was 204 and the estimated value represented by permits in seven municipalities was \$1,352,418.

Metal and woodworking trades.—These trades were on the whole well employed, and the month compared favourably with December, 1910.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing and allied trades had a busy month, and there was a slight improvement over November in the amount of employment.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers were fairly well employed.

Textile trades.—Cotton and woollen mill employees had steady work:

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers, trunk and bag makers were generally busy.

Miscellaneous trades.—Retail clerks, hotel and restaurant employees and delivery men were very busy, the holiday season causing great activity in these trades. Barbers and laundry workers had a good month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was very well employed for the greater part of the month, as municipal road improvements, sewer construction, etc., were carried on to a much later date than usual. In the last two weeks of the month, however, work was slack, as there was practically no employment in the clearing of snow.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

During November, 1911, there was an increase in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada, of \$6,456,309, over the corresponding month of 1910. During the first eight months of the fiscal year, ending November 30, there was an increase of \$42,223,191 over the corresponding period of 1910. The total value of domestic exports during November, 1911, showed an increase of \$1,599,632, over November, 1910. The total value of domestic exports during the first eight months of the fiscal year, ending November 30, showed an increase of \$44,589,182 over the corresponding period of 1910. During November, there were increases in the exports of agricultural products and manufacturers, and decreases in the exports of the products of mines, fisheries, the forest, animals and their produce and miscellaneous merchandise. The accompanying table contains the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade.

Canadian Trade, November, 1911.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of November		8 Months ending Nov.	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
able goods	24,193,107	29,458,795	184,947,225	215,346,915
goods.....	16,416,481	17,608,202	111,857,048	123,680,549
Total.....	40,609,588	47,066,997	296,804,273	339,027,464
and Bullion.....	1,023,639	6,075,620	7,514,102	19,042,085
Grand Total.....	41,633,227	53,142,617	304,318,375	358,069,549
Duty collected	6,075,036	7,611,417	47,214,081	56,035,799

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of November.				8 months ending November			
	1910		1911		1910		1911	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
Mines.....	4,187,848	34,861	3,214,218	41,378	26,660,371	205,551	26,471,130	164,268
Fisheries.....	2,569,610	8,772	1,759,403	8,245	10,776,890	68,747	10,708,226	79,759
Forest.....	4,363,759	533	4,222,573	4,770	36,139,683	123,085	31,355,048	195,300
Animals and their produce.....	15,383,230	75,062	4,764,702	95,202	40,024,124	616,324	38,225,731	916,648
Agriculture.....	2,993,217	1,033,887	19,773,581	828,313	56,994,632	7,051,807	61,899,816	7,686,108
Manufactures.....	84,218	426,741	3,360,419	678,397	22,799,863	3,180,917	22,256,086	4,474,815
Miscellaneous.....	14,841	241,953	23,352	75,329	224,168	1,195,144	89,685	694,621
Total Merchandise.....	35,518,616	1,821,809	37,118,248	1,731,634	193,639,731	12,441,584	196,005,722	14,211,519
Gold and Bullion.....		187,066		165,901		2,058,062		2,327,642
Grand Total Exports.....	35,518,616	2,008,875	37,118,248	1,897,535	193,639,731	14,499,646	196,005,722	16,539,161

In the reports of the trade commissioners and commercial agents of the Department of Trade and Commerce, it is pointed out that Canadian exporters, in common with exporters of the United Kingdom, enjoy a preferential tariff in the markets of New Zealand and South Africa over all foreign competitors. By these tariff arrangements valuable concessions have been made to Canada many of which have not been available to any considerable extent.

Attention is called to the increasing demand in Great Britain for cereal breakfast foods such as prepared oats, wheat kernels, barley crisps, shredded wheat, &c. The total imports of oatmeal into Great Britain last year amounted to \$923,610 of which \$734,435 worth came from Canada. There is also an unlimited demand for barley and the large brewers of the Midland counties have expressed a desire to receive samples of Canadian barley.

Domestic trade.—Wholesale trade was generally rather quiet, as is customary at this season of the year, but the Christmas trade of retail shops was very active, especially in the larger centres of population, and was said to have been better than in the previous year. Fur dealers were adversely affected by the mild weather. Collections were fairly well met, though in Western Canada payments were rather slow.

The bank statement for November showed an increase of \$1,209,009 in paid up capital over the previous month, the total at the end of November being \$107,472,558. Notes in circulation amounted to a value of \$101,943,056, a decrease of \$3,911,965 compared with the previous month. Deposits in Canada, payable on demand showed an increase of \$9,758,703 over the previous month, and current loans in Canada an increase of \$1,864,411.

The following are the returns from the Canadian Clearing Houses for the month of December, 1911:—

Halifax	\$ 8,171,304
St. John	6,548,000*
Quebec	12,039,000*
Montreal	199,206,501
Ottawa	19,407,413
Toronto	159,528,745
Hamilton	12,852,254
Brantford	2,533,792
London	6,921,267
Port William	2,270,000*
Winnipeg	12,796,000*
Brandon	3,130,000*
Regina	7,951,000*
Moose Jaw	4,644,000*
Saskatoon	7,648,000*
Calgary	22,137,479
Edmonton	13,098,000*
Lethbridge	2,702,000*
Vancouver	46,160,000*

*Correct to thousands.

Many of the important Canadian chartered banks issued their annual statements during the month, all of which were of a favourable nature. The Merchants' Bank announced net profits of \$1,179,581.03, an advance of over \$120,000 over the previous year. The sum of \$500,000 was transferred to the reserve fund, and \$100,000 was contributed to the Officers' Pension

Fund. The net profits of the Bank of Ottawa amounted to \$595,228.59. \$100,000 was carried to the rest account, and \$10,000 was transferred to the Officers' Pension Fund. The Union Bank showed net profits of \$662,537.04, being fourteen per cent. on the average paid up capital during the year. In addition the sum of \$457,060, was received as premium on new stock, and with \$200,000, was transferred to rest account, \$10,000 was contributed to the Officers' Pension Fund. The Quebec Bank showed net profits of \$276,391.89, to which was added a balance of \$30,580.95 to credit of profit and loss account. Of this sum, \$175,000, was paid in dividends, \$5,000 was reserved for the Pension Fund, and \$100,000 was transferred to the Contingent Account.

An important announcement was made that the directors of the Eastern Townships Bank had approved of an agreement to amalgamate with the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The consolidation of these two companies will produce a bank with a capital of \$15,000,000, a rest of \$12,400,000, deposits amounting to \$165,475,000, total assets of \$211,000,000, and branches to the number of 332.

Canadian Revenue.—Canadian revenue for the month of November, 1911, amounted to \$11,595,670.63, compared with \$10,061,060.41 in November, 1910. The total revenue from April 1 to November 30 amounted to \$87,886,848.69, compared with \$75,875,446.69 in the corresponding period of 1910. The total expenditure on capital account during November, 1911, was \$945,355.33, as against \$3,145,526.62 in November, 1910. The total expenditure on capital account from April 1 to November 30, 1911, was \$15,835,194.82, compared with an expenditure of \$19,123,941.11 in the corresponding period of 1910. The items of expenditure during November, 1911, compared with \$839,403.39 on public works, including railways and canals, and \$105,952.00 on railway subsidies.

Notes.

Steps were taken by the Niagara Navigation Company of Toronto toward the purchase of the Hamilton Steamship Company, 1,002 shares of new stock being issued for this purpose.

A Bill was introduced into the House of Commons to appoint a harbour commission at Hamilton, Ont., for the purpose of administering the navigation laws there and of making regulations for the control of navigation.

A Hydro-Electric power transmission line was under construction from St. Thomas to Port Stanley. It was reported that a number of small motors have been contracted for by fishermen at Port Stanley for cutting ice, which will be utilized for packing ice.

Messrs. T. Chase Casgrain, K.C., C. A. Magrath, and H. A. Powell, K.C., were appointed by the Imperial government the three Canadian members of the International Waterways Commission, which is to settle disputes relating to the waters lying on the boundary between Canada and the United States.

The annual report of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company of Montreal showed gross sales of over 12½ million dollars, with unfilled orders amounting to ten million dollars. There were net profits of \$622,137.58 on the year's operations from which after the payment of a dividend of 4 per cent. on common stock there is a surplus of \$467,137.58.

It was reported that a merger of implement manufacturing companies operating in western Canada was in the process of formation; the new organization to be known as the M. Rumeley Company, and will include the present Rumeley Company, the Gaar Scott Company, and the Advance Threshing Company. Confirmation was given to the

report by the Saskatchewan managers of the above companies.

The announcement was made by the Board of Education of London, Ont., that an industrial school will be opened on January 2, 1911, in the new Alexandria School building. It is proposed to hold evening classes three times a week until April 30 when the Spring term closes. The courses for boys and men are divided into three groups as follows: Group 1, Machine Shop Practice, Forging, Woodworking; Group 2, Mechanical Drawing, Architectural Drawing; Group 3, Business English. The courses for girls and women are also divided into three groups, as follows: Group 1, Sewing, Dressmaking and Cookery; Group 2, Home Economics; Group 3, Practical English. Each student is to select one subject from each group. The fees charged are \$3 for the term of four months, or \$1 per month, for instructions on two or three evenings per week; and \$1.50 for four months, or 50 cents per month. It is estimated that the total cost of these classes will amount to \$1,361, with a return of \$300 in fees, thus making the net cost \$1,061.

A statement of the electric power generated by five Hydro-Electric Companies for the year ended March 31, 1911, calculated on the horse-power year basis, is as follows:—

Canadian Niagara Power Company.....	
.....Niagara Falls, Ont.	48,093
Ontario Power Company	
.....Niagara Falls, Ont.	49,881
Electrical Development Company	
.....Niagara Falls, Ont.	20,875
Ontario and Minnesota Power Company	
.....Fort Francis, Ont.	2,332
Maine and New Brunswick Electrical Power Company	
.....Arvastock, N.B.	282
	<hr/>
	121,373

Of this amount (121,373), 82,378 horse-power years was generated for export.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Except in the building and allied trades, which are usually affected by the approach of winter, general activity prevailed in the Sydney district during the month. The weather, however, was open and mild and permitted the continuation of much outside labor until the end of the year. Both the coal and steel industries were active, and prospects are bright for these larger trades. Business men reported a large volume of business done during the month, and they look forward to a busy year in 1912.

The closing of the St. Lawrence shipping season usually brings more or less idleness to the collieries, but while there were a few idle days at the larger Cape Breton collieries both in the Glace Bay and Sydney Mines districts, there was not sufficient idleness to affect labour to any extent.

The Dominion Coal Company began banking coal at Nos. 2 and 8 Collieries, and intend to continue banking until they have placed three hundred thousand tons of coal in the heaps. The system of banking coal is beneficial to the workmen in that it provides employment when the shipping season ceases.

The Dominion Steel Company had a busy month in nearly all departments and report large orders ahead for steel rails and rods. A large supply of ore and dolomite is now in the bins for winter use. During the month a large number of men, mostly natives from farms, left Marble Mountain for the winter and early in January the force employed will be further reduced, a sufficient number only will be kept for development work in preparation of a busy year, beginning next Spring. The men not needed at Marble Mountain will not be thrown out of employment, however, as the Company intend to find them work elsewhere during the

winter season. About sixty men are now being employed in the lime-stone business at Ball's Creek but the force will be increased to one hundred later on, as the material is taken by rail from Ball's Creek to the Sydney Steel plant. The building trades had a fair month but as in the case of the lime-stone workers, quite a number of carpenters left for their homes for the winter. The amount of finishing in progress being larger than usual, carpenters had a fair month. Woodworkers in factories continued active and the outlook for the winter season is regarded as very favorable. Railway traffic was of fair volume but will grow heavier as shipping decreases. Shipping was fairly brisk, the absence of hard frost and heavy storms being favourable to this business. The Cape Breton Electric Company reported a year of progress, employing about one hundred and sixty men on the regular operating staff. During the busy season, however, when adding to their power house and installing an auxiliary plant and making other improvements, they employed as high as two hundred and fifty men. The Company is at present building power lines to furnish motive power for the operation of the new briquetting plants of the Mackay and Colonial Mines. Other improvements are also being made. The Sydney Cement Company employ about sixty men and had a good year, their sales being largely in advance of 1910. Improvements were made during the year by which the capacity of the plant was increased and an improved product turned out. The outlook for the coming year is most encouraging. Chappell Bros., woodworkers and builders, employed on an average of one hundred and fifty men during the last eight months and paid out in that time \$80,000 in wages. They report a very prosperous year, indeed the best since the business started, and in anticipation of another good year in 1912 are

stocking heavily. Shaw & Mason, iron and brass founders, had a satisfactory year, and at present are employing upwards of sixty men. They report prospects favorable. The Saunderson Manufacturing Co., while not making extensive improvements, increased their business during the year.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company report the following outputs for the year.

Coal	780,000 tons
Pig Iron	85,000 "
Coke	100,000 "
Steel	85,000 "

The amount of pig iron made exceeds the amount made in 1910 by 20,000 tons. The amount of coke exceeds that of 1910 by 10,000 tons. The amount of steel exceeds that of 1910 by 12,000 tons. The output of coal is about 60,000 tons less than the output of 1910. This was caused by the disastrous explosion at No. 3 Colliery in January of this year, and no output of coal was received from the colliery for a few months after the explosion, as the mine had to be put in good condition before active operations could begin. The foundations for the fluid compression plant for the compressing of ingots at the open hearth furnaces are near completion, and the machinery will be installed and in operation in the early Spring months. The prospects for 1912 are fair and barring accidents, both the steel and coal outputs will be increased. The Inverness Collieries will be busy all winter, and new development work to locate another seam will be started, as the Canadian Northern Railway will be able to consume at the new machine shops being constructed more than the output of the present colliery. Both the wholesale and retail business were very active during the month. Fair catches of herring were made along the Louisbourg and Main-Dieu Coasts.

WESTVILLE, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

The conditions of labour continued

very brisk in all the various departments with the exception of those that are governed by the weather conditions. Building operations were carried on in many places notwithstanding the lateness of the season. The collieries were very active. The shipments for the month of November for the district were about 54,000 tons being an increase of about 3,000 tons for the month over the corresponding month of 1910. The increase for the eleven months ending November 30 for this district was about 95,000 tons. The outside industries such as brick-making, farming and excavating were quiet. So far there has not been much frost or snow in this district for the woodmen, but the lumbering industry has a favourable outlook. All the various manufacturing industries were well employed in this district.

AMHERST, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

The general condition of the labor market was very favourable. Fine weather prevailed during the whole of the month, giving builders and contractors a splendid opportunity of finishing their season's operations. The Canada Car Company continued to add to its number of workshops. During the month a 40x60 new galvanizing shop was erected and the machinery installed therein, and it is now in active operation. Extensions were also made to the cabinet and forge shops. Where formerly a floor space would only allow for fifteen cars, the passenger shop, will when completed, have a capacity of thirty-five cars. There was unwonted stir in lumber circles and a strong demand for men to go into camps for the winter. Labour has never been so well employed for the past four or five years. Business men both in wholesale and retail branches report exceptionally good trade during the Christmas season. In every instance the trade was larger than in the previous year. At Springhill mines new men are being constantly added to the working staff and the total amount of

wages paid is now about up to the standard prior to the strike. The output for the current month will total about forty thousand tons of coal which is slightly over the average formerly produced. The Dominion Coal Company which is now operating these mines, is planning great development work in the coming spring.

At this season of the year there is little being done in agriculture save that the farmers are disposing of their products. Prices in our local markets were very satisfactory to the farmer; indeed so much so that the consumers in Amherst and other industrial centres of the County are complaining of the high prices of poultry, beef, pork and other foodstuffs. Taken in all the farmers throughout Cumberland have had a very satisfactory season and the prices for the produce are abnormally high.

There is little or no fishing being done in Cumberland at this season of the year. The harbours not yet being frozen over, but little has been done in the smelt industry.

Earlier in the season it was anticipated that lumbering operations would be rather dull this winter but the upward turn of prices has stirred up our lumbermen into more than ordinary activity. Large transfers of lumber properties have taken place during the month and it looks now as if the cut this winter would be exceedingly heavy.

All industries have been steadily employed during the month. A number of them have increased the number of their employees and there will be no reduction made during the winter months. Indeed the tendency will be the other way. Every industry in town is working to about its full capacity and finding a ready market for the products of the different workshops. Mining operations at Springhill, the Joggins and River Hebert have been active during the month. The Joggins colliery intends at an early date to install electrical coal cut-

ting machines. One machine was installed some seven months ago and has been working very satisfactorily. The management now feels that the experimental stage has been passed and other machines will be introduced in the near future. This will be followed by an increased output in the Joggins colliery without any decrease in the number of hands. The demand for coal has been very steady during the month.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

December shows a decided improvement industrially over the corresponding month of 1910. The weather was milder than usual, and building operations were carried on with greater facility than is customary at this time of the year, and good progress was made on many of the contracts. Work along the water front, while not up to the highest winter average, showed much activity, with prospects for the coming months most promising. Several tons of grain were shipped.

Local fishermen reported small catches. Manufacturing was fully up to the standard.

The heavy apple shipments still continued. Last year the total shipments amounted to about 278,000 barrels, while so far this year the figures have reached about 900,000 barrels. Following were shipped from Halifax from September 1 to December 18, 1911 (exclusive of some 1861 half-barrels and 9,907 boxes):

London	332,333
Liverpool	151,323
Glasgow	134,281
Hamburg	133,673
Bristol L.....	13,430
Newfoundland	6,736
South Africa	2,675
Manchester	3,701
Total	778,152

Besides the above, 100,000 barrels were sent to Western Canada, and shipments were made to Hull, Eng., (17,574 barrels), St. John, N.B., and elsewhere.

The Christmas trade in certain lines was extremely large, confectioners, fancy makers and poultry dealers reporting big sales, while leading jewellers reported the biggest sales in their history.

The annual report of the Acadia Sugar Refinery shows a net profit of \$96,012.45 for the year, disposed of as follows: Two interim dividends of three per cent. on preferential stock of \$40,000 each, and two of two and a half each on the ordinary stock of \$34,066.67 each and a balance of \$46,119.11.

Shelburne.—On December 9 there was launched from the yard of Joseph McCall a fishing schooner, built for Captain Abraham Inkpen, Burin, Newfoundland. She is 105 ft. over all, and registers 96 tons. Another fishing schooner for Newfoundland parties is under construction, as well as a steamer for the new Burrell-Hanson Iron Company of Yarmouth.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

The condition of the labour market during the month of December was not little changed from that of November, the supply being in excess of the demand. The fine weather during the greater part of the month enabled more outdoor work to be done than usual. In Charlottetown, good progress was made on the new Zion Church and throughout the country the Government contracts, including the Tracadie seawater were concluded for the winter. The merchants report a brisk trade during the Christmas holidays and the month closed with business on a whole on a sound basis.

Conditions in agriculture were normal during the month; a considerable amount of produce was shipped from the Western end of the Province. Fish-operations were quiet with the exception of smelt and eel fishing which was carried on successfully. The few factories were working under normal conditions. The demand for labour was about equal to the supply. Railroad construction was concluded during the month for the season and the

Autumn time table remained in force, the usual number of trains being run.

MONCTON, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

A considerable decline in the demand for carpenters, masons, painters and unskilled labourers was noticed. This however is usual at this season of the year. Trade and commerce have been active and fully up to last year's standard. Building operations have been quieter, but the unusually mild weather throughout the entire month was very favourable to the completion of contracts. The number of building permits issued within the city for 1911 total 95 representing \$82,835.00 as compared with 76 permits representing \$95,455.00 for 1910. This list includes 29 dwelling houses, the balance being for outbuildings and remodelings. On December 1 the Moncton Tramways Company began operating a street car line extending from King street along Main, High and John streets to the Intercolonial railway shops. About December 19 the natural gas was turned on into the gas pipes throughout the city and is in use at several establishments. The J. A. Marvin Ltd., biscuit factory, employing a staff of 50 hands intend operating actively all winter, \$6,000 of new machinery has been installed during the season and the output largely increased. The New Brunswick Wire Fence Company report an increase of 50% in sales to farmers during the season. An additional weaving machine was also installed. The Maritime Hat Company employing a staff of ten male and thirty female operatives is also in active operation with encouraging outlook. At the Record Foundry, the Cotton factory and Humphrey Woollen Mills normal conditions prevail and no probable change is in sight. Incorporation has been asked for the George McSweeney Company, Limited, capitalized at \$49,000 divided into 980 shares to take over the Brunswick Hotel property; also for the International Automobile Company, Ltd., cap-

italized at \$50,000 divided into 500 share. Customs collections for the Port of Moncton during the month of November show import value \$73,266 and duty \$11,453 as compared with import value \$50,332 and duty \$4,009 in November, 1910. Bank collections reported fair.

Farmers have had a quiet month owing to absence of snow roads, work being limited to the marketing of produce and the usual daily routine winter work. Considerable hay was moving at from \$7 to \$8 per ton loose. Pork was slacker than last season averaging about 7½¢ per lb. per carcass. Xmas turkeys sold at 25¢, ducks at 20¢, geese at 20¢ per lb.

Good catches of smelt are reported along Kent County shore. Prices have also been high ranging from 4½¢ to 5½¢ per lb. In many cases the yield from the nets were as high as 3 tons consequently good money was made. The outlook for lumbering is much quieter than last season. Locally but little is being done, larger operations being confined to the northern parts of the Province. Steady conditions prevailed in all local manufacturing concerns and no material reductions in staffs or curtailment of operations being so far in evidence.

Railroad construction has been confined to the ordinary work upon road-bed as is usual at this season. Repairs have been made upon the section of road between Hillsboro and Albert and the Salisbury and Harvey train is again operating between those points.

Outside the regular runs of the railway service considerable special work has been done and consequently the demand for operating crews has been very good.

The demand for unskilled labour has fallen off materially from last month. Wages were \$1.50 per day. Transients have departed, the local supply being in excess of the demand.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

The labour market was only fair dur-

ing December, several of the buildings under construction having been finished as far as bricklayers were concerned, and work on the new Armory ceased for the winter. The building outlook for spring is considered good, as it is anticipated that several new industries will be started.

A new wholesale millinery company has been started under the name of Washburn, Nagle, Earle Company, Limited. The company is capitalized \$10,000. The Union Bank of Canada has decided to open a branch in Fredericton at the first of the new year. The Telegraph Publishing Company has closed its job printing office and business. Up to December 23, there have been filed at the Customs House cargo manifests for eleven steamships in connection with the winter port service. These vessels took away Canadian goods valued \$1,121,997, and foreign goods valued \$1,252,264, making a total valuation \$2,374,261. The shipments of wheat consist of 822,216 bushels. Bank clearings for the five weeks ending December 23 were \$8,074,090, and for the corresponding period last year \$7,481,326, being \$592,764 greater in 1911 than in 1910 and \$1,828,125 in excess of the five weeks ending November 23 of the current year.

Traffic on the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Intercolonial has been very heavy, especially during Christmas week, and trains were invariably behind schedule time in arriving.

FREDERICTON, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Employment was more general during December than is usually the case at this season of the year. The building trade, especially had favourable weather, and much outside work was engaged in. The holiday trade showed a considerable increase over previous years, giving temporary employment to many as well as help towards the end of the month. The discontinuance of civic work and lack of snow in the woods caused a general slackening of industrial activity.

pecially affecting unskilled labour. Busy conditions continued in practically all of the factories, and skilled labour was fully employed. The Hart Boot and Shoe Company was inquiring for more help, and the John Palmer Larrigan Works was working overtime. In fact, there has been no shortening of the hours of labour in any of our industries as has been the common practice at this season in former years. The New Brunswick Foundry, which was destroyed by fire some months ago, has been reconstructed on an enlarged scale, and will soon give employment to a much larger number of men than formerly. The renovation of Christ Church Cathedral, also gutted by fire, has given employment to a large number of workmen, especially carpenters and painters, while the construction of Intercolonial station house kept bricklayers and masons busy in the early part of the month. Wholesale and retail dealers reported business to have been more brisk during Christmas week than ever before at this season. Surveying parties are now out on the St. John Valley Railway route, and the line which is to run from Gibson to the coal fields at Minto, and active construction is promised on both lines as soon as the snow leaves in the spring. The construction of these railways should be a great stimulus to labour for years to come, and citizens generally look for increased prosperity from their operation.

There was a good demand for farm produce and good prices prevailed in the country market during Christmas week. Turkeys retailed at 25 to 30 cents per pound; geese \$1.50 to \$2.00 each; chickens 15 to 20 cents per pound; beef 7 to 8 cents; pork 8 cents; lamb 10 cents; potatoes \$2.00 per barrel; butter 23 to 28 cents per pound; eggs 35 to 40 cents per dozen.

There promises to be a great curtailment in lumber operations this year on account of large stocks left over from last season, and lack of snow in the woods has also interfered to some extent with the work. Wages, however,

have ruled about the same as last winter. The mills in this district are all closed down for the winter, most of the employees going to the bush.

NEWCASTLE, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

The labour market was dull and the supply much greater than the demand. It has been one of the finest seasons for outside work ever known here. The only employment now is fishing. Smelt fishing has been very good and hundreds of men were engaged at that work and were doing well, some of them making from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars a night. The bass fishing is much better than it has been for several winters and is giving a great many men steady employment. All other work is limited. Not nearly as much lumber is being cut this winter as last. The price was low all summer, and there is, therefore, a heavy stock of sawn lumber on hand. The cut will not be more than 60 per cent. of that of the winter before.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

The weather in the early part of the month was cold and stormy and greatly retarded outside work. Christmas retail trade appears to have been very heavy. Navigation closed very late, the last ocean-going steamer to leave Quebec being the Bray Head which sailed on the 8th of the month, and in the coasting trade the last vessel was the steam barge Carleton, which arrived in Quebec from Anticosti on December 23.

Farmers were busy putting meat upon the market, and the prices of the Christmas trade ruled high. Beef by the quarter sold for 7 to 8 cents; mutton (carcase) 8 to 9 cents; pork (carcase) 9 to 9½ cents; turkeys 18 to 20 cents; chickens 13 to 15 cents, and ducks and geese 14 to 16 cents per pound. In the lumbering industry the heavy snowfall in the early part of the month gave good roads at the very start for logging operations. In railroad construction a num-

ber of gangs were laid off as the weather conditions were unfavorable.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND. DISTRICT.

Labour was exceptionally well employed during the month, outside work being carried on with but slight interruption, owing to the very mild weather. The different works were all running to full capacity, and more machinists would have found employment. The Jencks Machine Company propose to double their plant. They now employ from 350 to 375 hands. This number they will increase by 250, providing a by-law is ratified by the electors under which the municipality would give the company a loan of \$100,000, to be paid back in ten annual payments. The company will also be exempt from taxation for ten years.

An agreement subject to the ratification of the ratepayers has also been made with the Canadian Brakeshoe Company, Limited, a branch of one of the strongest companies in that line of business in England. The company agrees to employ not less than one hundred hands to start with, and to add each year not less than twenty-five more. The plans call for an expenditure of between \$40,000 and \$50,000 on the building. They also agree to pay not less than \$1,000 a week in wages. The city will give the company a site which will cost \$11,000, and exemption for ten years from taxes.

Another company that has decided to settle here, is the Cosmopolitan Clothing Company, which agrees to employ between seventy-five and one hundred hands to begin with. The city agrees to purchase for it the old carpet company building, and to give exemption from taxes for a number of years.

The Paton Manufacturing Company have not been so busy in years as they are at present. Within the month between twenty-five and thirty employees, who were thrown out of work through the destruction of the mills at Chambly Canton have secured work with the Paton Company.

Retailers reported that although country people could not come to town in such numbers as when there is good sleighing, the Christmas trade was above the average.

Farmers were given a good opportunity to finish their season's work. Owing to the mild weather, ploughing was engaged in up to Christmas, which is somewhat unusual. The heavy rain during the month filled the wells and brooks, so that there will be no shortage of water as was anticipated at the first of the month. Lumbering operations were handicapped for the want of snow. All branches of manufacture were fully employed during the month, and there was work for all. The open season allowed work to be proceeded with in the asbestos region much later than is generally the case.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DIS- TRICT.

The condition of the labour market during December was generally satisfactory. The building trades were not active during the month, no new building being started. Sash and door factories had a good month, employing their full staffs. The confectionery industry had one of its best months in the year, the volume of business being more than twice that of last year. All the other industries were busy. In the retail trade business was brisk on account of the Christmas season, with the exception of furs. Prices of meats and farm products were very firm, stocks being limited and rapidly absorbed by an active demand. Wholesale business was quieter, but the month was altogether satisfactory. Banks reported a good month with easy collections. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour and relations between employers and employees were most cordial. Work on the farm was quiet, and the labour supply was amply sufficient to meet the demand.

The building trades were quiet with the exception of plumbers and steam

and gas fitters. The other skilled trades were all active. Unskilled labour was fairly well employed.

SOREL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

December was an active month for all branches of labour. Manufacturers were crowded with orders and good men readily found work in all departments, with wages ranging from \$2.00 to \$2.50 and \$3.00 for a ten hour day. Shipyards were busy repairing the two hundred boats wintering in the harbour. Nearly 900 men were employed in the government shipyards. Trade was in a flourishing condition on account of the holiday season. Building operations were at a standstill, not a single permit being taken out during the month. Banks received less deposits than during the same month of last year, and larger amounts were withdrawn than last year. There is some uncertainty as to employment next spring, which causes some anxiety among the working classes.

The local market was fairly well stocked, in spite of the bad condition of the country roads. The price of everything was high. Turkeys sold for 22 cents per pound, other fowls 15-16 cents, beef 13-15 cents, pork 12-13 cents, fresh eggs 50-55 cents per dozen, case eggs 35 cents, butter 30-35 cents per pound, farmers' lard 19-20 cents, etc.

ST. JOHNS AND IBERVILLE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

The labour situation continued active, the open weather permitting building operations to go on. Three building permits were taken out during the month. Work is expected to be fairly abundant in the various manufactures throughout the winter. Business, wholesale and retail, suffered somewhat from the fact that the country people did not come to make their purchases as usual, owing to the bad roads. Banks reported a satisfactory month. There was no sign of trouble between employers and employees.

Farmers were much hampered by bad roads in marketing their products, and prices were very high in consequence, turkeys selling as high as 35 cents per pound, geese from 22 to 28 cents, chickens 20-22 cents, and fresh eggs 45-50 cents a dozen. The lumber cut is almost finished, and it is feared it will be hard to get it out. Railroad construction work is over for the season.

The building trades had a good month, as well as the metal and engineering trades. Shipbuilders and caulkers were quiet. The other skilled trades were active. Unskilled labour was well employed.

MAISONNEUVE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

December was one of the best months for several years in the building trades and several other industries. Business was very active except in furs and heavy clothing, on account of the very mild weather during the month. There was no strike or change in wages. Building operations were carried throughout the month, and several residences were even started during December.

All the skilled trades were actively employed, with men in demand in many instances. Unskilled labour had a good month.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Although there was much activity displayed in building operations, the result is far below that of last year. From January 1st to December 1, 1911, there were issued 3,609 building permits valued at \$13,957,210, while for the same period of last year the number of permits issued was 3,404, representing a total value of \$15,859,059. Bank clearings for November amounted to \$244,282,078, as against \$217,715,346 for the same month of last year, or an increase of \$26,566,732. Customs receipts at the harbour of Montreal for November were \$1,750,494, or an increase of \$184,508 over November, 1910. Internal revenue

returns showed an increase of \$125,-279.82 over November of last year.

Manufacturing establishments were generally busy. Railway construction was quiet, but all other industries had an active month.

The skilled trades were active with the exception of iron ship builders, shipwrights, caulkers, ice cutters and drivers and steamboat men and steamboat firemen. Unskilled labour was quiet.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

The labour market for December was not very active on account of the large industries at Chaudiere Falls and elsewhere on the Ottawa and Gatineau Rivers having closed operations at a much earlier date than usual through low water.

All steam factories were working full time, but the Mica industries were shut down after a pretty busy season. Owing to the winter being late in setting in, the contractors for the extension of the water works and sewage services have not yet closed their operations, and about 250 laborers, mostly from the lumber mills in and around Hull, were still employed during the month at a fair salary varying from \$1.75 to \$2 per day.

Although navigation officially closed on November 29, it was kept up until Christmas by most of the small crafts engaged in gathering and piling logs into various booms to insure the early opening of operations next Spring. The Dupuis-Fleming & Co.'s steam barge was kept hauling sand from the shores of Kettle Island until January 1, thus establishing a record for the closing of navigation in the Ottawa River. The Ottawa Forwarding Company will employ the usual number of men all winter, building and repairing canal barges. Several of the most important merchants in Hull declare that their business during the usual thriving holiday season has not been so good as last year, and that collection

is poor. Money is scarce and will likely be until next Spring.

Labour was brisk amongst tradesmen, in almost every trade. The traffic on the railways was larger than in November. The farmers are glad to see the prices of their products going up. They have had a splendid fall through which they have been able to prepare their ground for next Spring. They have good winter roads to drive to the city.

All through the district the labour situation is about the same as in Hull.

KINGSTON AND DISTRICT.

December, 1911, was very active, industrially, at Kingston, and in the surrounding district. Exceptionally mild and favourable weather gave those engaged in railway construction and extension, the regular building trades mariners, and others, a chance to rush their work towards completion.

Up to the close of the month men were engaged in the unusual occupations of roofing public and private buildings sailing schooners laden with coal, ploughing, etc. Mariners declared December weather to be far more favourable than that of November.

The customs revenue for the month of November totalled the sum of \$25,765.62. The revenue for the eight months of the fiscal year shows an increase of \$38,390.06 over the same period last year. This means an increase of business among Kingston merchants of at least a quarter of a million dollars for the eight months.

During the season of navigation just closed, the amount of grain that was passed through the canal office at Kingston, en route for Montreal, was 16,040,262 bushels. During the season there was reported at the canal office 3,761 tons of flour, 212 tons of merchandise, and 32,085 tons of coal. According to the report of the chief of the fire department there were 78 alarms received and answered up to December

15th. The loss was \$11,020. Insurance, \$265,000.

Several by-laws affecting industry are to be submitted to the qualified electors in January. One, to make the assessment of the Canadian Locomotive Works Company a fixture at \$100,000. It is proposed to double the capacity of the works. Another is to grant certain concessions to encourage the erection of a box factory that will give steady employment to a number of people.

As the result of friendly interviews between the management of the electric street railway company and its employees several increases in salaries were granted. Heretofore the pay of the employees was \$1.50 per day, but they were paid for overtime work. For the future their pay will be \$1.70 per day, for old employees. New men will be increased to \$1.55 per day.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Labour conditions continued active, as the mild weather favoured outdoor operations, and a large amount of inside finishing work on uncompleted contracts gave carpenters and builders a steady month. Building permits for November totalled \$12,300 being an increase of \$3,730 over the same month of 1910. The Trades and Labour Council have leased for a number of years the premises on George street formerly used by the S. A. S. A by-law will be submitted to the people on January, as to whether they are in favour of a supply of electric power from the hydro-electric Power Commission of Ontario. Operations for overhauling machinery at the Cordage Works are proceeding as rapidly as possible and considerable work is being given local firms. The task is a big one and manufacturing may be held back till the first of the year. The electrical superintendent of the International Harvester Company has arranged for the supply of electric power. The Quaker General Electric Com-

pany are very busy and find it hard to get girls to do the work. Both of these firms have been advertising for help all this month. Navigation has been open most of the month. Sewer construction work has been going on all this month owing to the mild weather. A large number of teams and men were at work on the new government wharf on George street.

Retail merchants reported business light for this time of year owing to the mild weather and absence of snow.

Farmers reaped a rich harvest during the latter part of the month. Poultry reached from 20c. to 25c. per lb. Eggs sold for 40c. per doz. Hay was selling at \$14 per ton and first class hay is scarcely procurable. Oats in this section of the country were the poorest crop in many years, the straw is short but good for feeding purposes. All other grains were the same, the failure being attributed to the dry season at the beginning of the year.

Active conditions prevailed in lumbering. Some difficulty was experienced in securing efficient men to go into the woods.

Factories as a rule were busy, with prospects of steady work for some time to come.

Lindsay.—The R. M. Beal Leather Company have been making important improvements and additions to their tannery and are now advertising for additional hands as they wish to double the staff of the Larrigan factory. Busy conditions prevailed at the Sylvester foundry, over one hundred men are employed at the present time, and the firm are willing to take on more mechanics at any time.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

The favourable condition which prevailed during the previous month continued throughout December. The open weather permitted building and other outdoor operations to be carried on freely during most of the month, so that the building trades and unskilled labourers were much more generally employed

than is usual at this season. The Christmas trade set in early and was very active, affording many temporary employment as extra help, and putting a large amount of money in circulation. Skilled labour in nearly all lines was actively employed, the number out of work being few as compared with previous seasons, and mainly confined to recent arrivals. A large number of Italian labourers employed here during the summer have returned to Italy.

The water front property of the city, including the sea wall and Lake Shore boulevard, the wharf properties at Yonge and Bay street, and the Ashbridge Bay area, valued at \$2,937,648, has been transferred to the new Board of Harbour Commissioners.

The investigation by Sir William Meredith, acting as Commissioner for the Provincial Government in connection with the question of compensation for injuries to workmen, was resumed at the Parliament Buildings on the 27th and following days. Frederick Bancroft, representing the Dominion Trades Congress, presented the proposition adopted by that body and other labour organizations embodying their views as to the basis of the proposed legislation. These include proposals that the Act to be adopted shall cover all employment; that the doctrine of contributory negligence shall be abandoned; that the entire cost of compensation shall be borne by the employer, who shall be compelled to insure by a yearly tax levied upon the industry or occupation; and that a Provincial Department of Insurance should be created to administer the Act.

Farmers were able to continue field work to a much later date than usual, but towards the end of the month were mainly occupied with the care of stock and marketing produce.

Nearly all manufacturing plants were busy, especially those engaged in catering for the holiday trade. Orders in staple lines came in freely, giving every prospect of a continuance of activity. The automobile trade is particularly good, large shipments being made to the

Australian market, and new orders from that country are being continually received.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

The year closed with generally satisfactory conditions in all lines of industry. The building trades were active and nearly all manufacturing establishments were employing full staffs. A factory for the manufacture of machinery for tailor shops and clothing factories has located here. A building has been secured and the plant is being installed. The city council directed the construction of another section of sewers.

Christmas trade was very good and commercial and financial conditions generally satisfactory.

Late mild weather enabled farmers to resume ploughing. Rough and uncertain weather prevented fishermen from working for long periods.

Railway employment was steady.

Welland.—The Pittsburg Nut, Bolt and Nail Company will establish a plant here. The John Deere Company has appropriated a million dollars for extension of its branch here. Ratepayers will vote on by-laws to provide \$20,000 for a waterworks filtering plant and to grant concessions to a preserving factory.

Bridgeburg.—A factory to manufacture a "patent lighter" has been started. Twenty hands—chiefly females—will be employed.

Chippawa.—The new school was well advanced and the lighthouse nearly completed.

Port Colborne.—Two of the largest grain-carrying lake vessels lay up here for the Winter with full cargoes for the mill. The Grand Trunk Railway's business here has greatly increased during the year. The flour mill ships 25 carloads of flour per day, and the cement works from 15 to 40 cars per day.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

The labour market continued active and labour generally was well employed. Although only three building permits were filed at the City Buildings totalling \$2,400.00, as compared with 15 permits for November, totalling \$18,475, there was no lack of work for the building trades, as many buildings for which permits had been issued in earlier months had begun. Never before have there been so many buildings in course of erection at this season of the year, and although the building trades are doing their best to handle the work much will be left incomplete owing to severe weather conditions. And still the demand for new houses continues.

During the month the canning factories were closed down after a very busy season. Operations on civic work such as concrete sidewalks, curbing, paved roads, have ceased for the winter, sewer construction being the only line of such work giving employment. The new water main is progressing favourably. Notwithstanding adverse conditions of roads and weather, the Christmas trade was the best ever experienced by many merchants, and was generally reported to have been good.

Most of the mills and factories were running full time.

Port Dalhousie.—Labour was well employed for the month.

Merriton.—Favourable conditions prevailed for the employed of labour, which was active to busy.

Thorold.—The labour market was active to busy with conditions of employment good. Work on the new basket factory was begun this month.

Grimsby.—A new factory for Grimsby will be The Grimsby Soap Works, Ltd., capitalized at \$50,000.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Active conditions prevailed during the month in nearly all lines of indus-

try. Owing to the exceptionally mild weather building operations were carried on more extensively than usual during December. Hamilton has secured another big automobile industry, namely The Schacht Motor Car Company of Canada, which has purchased a modern three-storey brick factory on Sanford avenue, and expects to be in a position in its first year of operation to reach an output of 250 pleasure and 75 commercial cars.

Industrial Commissioner Henderson has been negotiating with the proprietors of a large gas and coke concern in New York City, and it is expected that a Canadian branch of the industry will be established here early in the new year. One of the local steel firms has promised to use 75 per cent. of the product as soon as it can be made. The city will make an active start shortly on the construction of the municipal power plant. It expects by February 15 to be in a position to supply house customers as well as factories in East Hamilton. The city will also begin the underground work in the centre of the city as soon as the weather breaks in the spring. The Hydro-Electric Board has accepted the tender of the Standard Underground Cable Company for 165,000 lbs. copper wire, involving an outlay of about \$25,000 by the city.

About \$20,000 will be spent remodeling the City Hall and installing a new heating system. The Inksetter and Myers Company, Limited, have taken out a permit for frame and corrugated iron factory building on Strachan street, in which to make ice, at a cost of \$40,000.

A permit has been taken out by the Magnetic Cream Separator Company for the erection of a factory for the manufacture of cream separators that will cost \$35,000. It will be located on Sherman avenue north. The Steel Company of Canada, Limited, will immediately proceed with the erection of two new open hearth furnaces of fifty tons capacity each, and ground is now being broken for the blooming mill, the continuous billet mill, and the combination rod and bar mill. The contract for the

erection of these buildings has been given to the Hamilton Bridge Company, which undertakes to have the structures completed by April 1. Contracts have also been made for the open hearth furnaces and it is hoped to have the mill in operation by October 1. A large number of skilled workmen will be employed in the mill.

Custom collections for the port of Hamilton during the month of November amounted to \$224,367.61, an increase of \$15,728.01 over the corresponding month a year ago. It has been decided by the retail grocers of this city not to make Wednesday afternoon closing an all-the-year feature of the business. A vote taken on the proposition resulted in 109 in favor of Wednesday afternoon closing and 63 against. The association felt that the sentiment was not strong enough, and that a success could not be made of the movement against the active opposition of 63 grocers. Wholesalers found trade a little quiet toward the end of the month. Many of the large retail establishments report the Christmas trade as having been the largest in the history of their stores.

The Hospital Governors have increased the salaries of the nurses at the City Hospital from \$4, \$6 and \$8 per month to \$5, \$7 and \$10.

The members of the local Cement Workers' Union are endeavouring to have the rules governing the local cemeteries amended so as to allow the erection of cement tombstones therein.

Farmers in this locality were occupied mainly with the care of stock and marketing produce. The Christmas market was one of the best held in many years, good prices being realized for produce. Turkeys sold readily at 25 cents per lb., and chicken, ducks and geese also advanced in price.

Nearly all the mills and factories were working full time and some of them have found overtime necessary to keep abreast of their orders for outside points.

The navigation season of all the Hamilton steamers closed on Dec. 8, after

one of the best years in the history of the various companies.

The Merchants' Mutual Steamship Company have purchased a portion of Lansdowne Park, and it is expected that a dock will be built abutting on the new site.

Burlington.—About 25 hands were thrown out of employment by a fire which completely demolished the evaporating building of J. C. & M. C. Smith.

Dundas.—A wire fence factory has taken a lease of the old glove factory on Cross street and will shortly commence the manufacture of wire fences of all kinds.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Labour was not so well employed as in the preceding month or the corresponding month of last year. The building trades were busy for this time of the year, and should favorable weather continue, there will be considerable work. The iron trades were not so busy, with one or two exceptions, and some men have been laid off. Two new companies were organized recently. The Brantford Oven and Rack Company, Limited, with a capital of \$50,000 and the Brantford Cold Storage Company, Limited, with a capital of \$40,000. The former expect to erect buildings soon. Merchants report a brisk Christmas trade, the volume of which would have been increased by more seasonable weather.

Paris.—The fabric mills were busy, but the iron trades were slack, a number being out of work.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Local conditions for the mass of the workers showed a decided improvement over the same period of last year. Finishing contracts kept those engaged in the building trades actively employed. Contracts were awarded for the new factory of the Guelph Stove Company and work on the foundation commenced, the open weather of the past

month being favourable for all outdoor work. A number of sewers are being laid making considerable work for labourers. Nearly all the factories were working full time with full staffs, some working over time. The prospects are that similar conditions will continue throughout the winter.

The financial statement of the Guelph Radial Railway showed net profits for the year 1911 of \$7,499.83. Out of this the directors have declared a dividend of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on capital account.

The new branch of the Radial Railway running into St. Patrick's ward, was opened during the month and is proving a great convenience to the working class of that district.

The customs revenue for the month of November was \$18,942.74 an increase of \$29.96 as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported an excellent Christmas trade.

Farmers were occupied mainly with the care of stock and marketing produce, though many took advantage of the open weather during the fore part of the month to finish up fall ploughing.

The large addition to the Provincial Winter Fair building was completed and the Fair which was held from the 12th to the 15th of the month proved to be the best on record. There was an attendance of 33,508, with the number of entries in all classes larger than ever.

The different associations holding their annual meetings at the same time were largely attended.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

The month of December was a busy one in labour circles, with but few exceptions. The mild weather was favourable to the building trades and good progress was made on the new buildings under construction. Manufacturing establishments in nearly all branches were busy and working over-

time, with a demand for help in the cabinet-making trade. The Dominion Sugar Company completed its season's run during the latter half of the month, and reports having had a good season.

Wholesale and retail trade was exceedingly good and merchants reported that their sales exceeded those of the same period of 1910. Plumbers received an increase in wages under an agreement providing for a rate of 35 cents per hour and an eight hour day. The Trades and Labour Council have undertaken to start a co-operative store, and are selling shares for \$2.50 each. By the end of the month they had sold and collected over \$1,000, and they expect to be able to ask for a charter early in January, 1912.

Waterloo.—All classes of labour were well employed, manufacturing establishments were all busy and some working overtime. Good progress was made on the new Post Office and other new buildings during the month.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Industrial and business conditions were probably as satisfactory this year as they have been for any December in the history of the place. Most of the factories were working full time, and several of them overtime. The furniture, the wagon, and the musical instrument industries were particularly busy. The Canada Furniture Manufacturers are completing an important addition to their local factory. And one of the local organ factories reports that it will take weeks yet to fill the Christmas orders.

Some of the merchants reported the best Christmas business in their experience. There is apparently no scarcity of money. The chairman of the relief committee of the City Council reports that the demands on the charity funds have been unusually light so far this year. There is some demand for work, mostly from people who have but recently come to the country; but not a great deal. And so far it has not been diffi-

cult to supply work for practically all those seeking it, and really wanting it. There is no demand, however, for unskilled labour, and there is not likely to be any during the rest of the winter. For skilled men in both woodwork and iron work there is usually some demand.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Labour conditions continued active, all classes being fully employed, especially those working in the Grand Trunk shops, and in the woodworking and clothing factories. There was considerable inside work done on many buildings this month. The wholesale and retail merchants reported an excellent trade and most of them had to employ extra help for the holidays.

The ratepayers are asked to vote, at the municipal elections on a by-law to authorize the corporation of the City of Stratford to guarantee payment of ten thousand dollars, to organize a company to establish a factory for the manufacture of piano supplies, if carried, they agree to employ forty hands. The customs returns for the month of November totalled \$12,465.55, a slight increase on the figures for the same month last year.

The farmers were marketing their produce, for which they received the following prices:—

Turkeys, 18c to 20c per lb.
Ducks, 70c to 75c each.
Geese, \$1.25 to \$1.50 each.
Chickens, 60c to \$1.00 per pair.
Eggs, 30c to 50c a doz.
Butter, 27c to 29c per lb.
Potatoes, \$1.10 to \$1.25 a bag.
Apples, 75c to \$1.00 a bag.
Wheat, 88c a bush.
Oats, 40c a bush.
Barley, 65c a bush.
Peas, \$1.00 to \$1.10 a bush.
Hay, \$16 to \$18 per ton.
Live hogs, \$5.75 to \$5.90 per cwt.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Another disastrous fire visited this city on the night of December 15, and partially destroyed the factory of the D. A. Perrin Company, manufacturers

of biscuits and candies, at a loss of about \$150,000, throwing out of employment about 450 employees. This is the second large fire in two months with a loss of over one million dollars. The bake shop was completely destroyed, but the candy shop will open again at the first of the year, and temporary quarters have been secured for bake shop, which will be opened as soon as necessary machinery can be installed.

The weather during the month was the mildest in years, with hardly any snow, and outside work was carried on to a large extent. Building permits were taken out for two new stores on the site of the fire a month ago. Seventeen feet in the burned area was sold at \$1,000 per foot. Work has commenced on these structures. A contract for a five-story addition to Darch & Sons harness factory has been let for \$17,000 and work will be commenced at once. Work is also being rushed on the \$45,000 Masonic Temple building. The factories and foundries of the city are very busy, and a great amount of overtime is being worked. Retail trade was exceptionally good, and a number of the stores were almost sold out by the Christmas shoppers. City Firemen and Street Railway Employees were both granted increases in wages during the month.

Wingham.—Work on the extension of the Wingham Stove Works is being rushed, and residences on the site of the new factory are being razed. The building will be 80 x 100 feet and three stories in height.

Strathroy.—The Nicholas factory, for the purpose of manufacturing kitchen cabinets, screen doors, windows, etc., has been granted by the council a loan of \$12,000 without interest for 15 years, to be repaid in annual installments of \$800. They will erect a two-story factory 50x60, with 13,000 square feet of floor space.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

The general condition of the labour market in the city and district was

quieter than during the preceding month. Open weather permitted outside work to be continued, but there was a falling-off in the amount of work done. Only one building permit was issued during December, totalling \$2,100. A considerable number of vacant houses were in evidence, these being for the most part houses without the modern improvements.

Ratepayers will be asked to vote on the proposed extension of the St. Thomas Street Railway to Port Stanley. A largely signed petition has been presented to the City Council asking that the question be submitted to the ratepayers.

The Gaso-Electric Motor Co., Ltd., of St. Thomas, has been gazetted, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The Company is to manufacture motor vehicles, aeroplanes, motor boats, electric and gaso line engines and dynamos.

Traffic men on the railroads entering the city report that regular men had a good month. A number of spare men were added to the extra list.

Railway shop employees were well employed.

Christmas markets were well attended, and a good supply of fowl was offered.

Very little work was done in this district by farmers during the month, aside from the care of stock. The city markets were well attended with buyers and sellers.

This season's catch of fish at Port Stanley has been heavy.

Local industries report an average month.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Unfavourable weather prevailed during the greater part of the month and was a serious draw back to outside work. Many labourers and mechanics were unable to work more than three quarters of time.

Factories generally were running full time with a few exceptions. Three building permits were issued for the month. School \$25000 one addition to

the Palmer Baking Company for \$30,000 and one small farm building for \$350.

Merchants report the Christmas trade far below that of 1910 principally owing to the unfavourable condition of the roads which prevented farmers marketing their produce; as a result produce has reached the highest price recorded on the Chatham market.

On January 1 milk dealers propose raising the price of milk from 7 cents to 8 cents per quart.

The Board of Education at the last meeting raised the salaries of the heads of the different departments \$100. Each to take effect in January. All branches of trade employed inside here fairly busy, a number of the factories closed down during the Christmas holidays and a larger number were idle for a few days.

Railway officials reported a heavy holiday passenger traffic.

Prospects look bright for 1912 in all branches of trade. During 1911 the volume of building permits in Chatham amounted to about \$17,000.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Labour was well employed in this city and district. Weather conditions were fine for outdoor work, and the building trades were just as brisk as at any time during the year owing to the mild weather. Dry goods and hardware merchants were complaining about the dullness in their trade. The Bell Telephone Company had a large gang of men employed putting all the wires under ground. All manufactures in the city were running full time with full staffs, which is unusual at this time of the year.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

The supply of labour was slightly in excess of the demand during the month. This is usual at this season owing to cessation of building operations and

municipal work, and to the closing of navigation.

Unfavourable weather conditions and lack of snow had a bad effect on the retail clothing and shoe trades. Merchants on the whole however reported good holiday business.

Lumbering operations were somewhat hampered by the bad weather conditions.

The Algoma Central Railway expect to connect with the Canadian Pacific Railway this winter and will continue through to the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific as quickly as possible.

The Lake Superior Paper Company expect to start manufacturing in their new paper mill early in the spring they will also have their rebuilt and enlarged pulp mills ready at the same time. The steel plant and blast furnaces were operating steadily with orders well ahead.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

During the last month of the year there has been a minimum of unemployment compared with previous years. Outdoor work has to a large extent ceased because of weather conditions. In the building trades inside work is keeping a more than usually large number employed. In manufacturing trades generally there has been seasonal slackness. In some of the larger factories the hands have been put on short time. This is the case with the railroad shops. Activity in business generally has been very marked, due to the large crop receipts and the exceptionally heavy holiday trade. All the railroads have been exceptionally busy. Bank clearings for the month were much heavier than they have hitherto been.

Receipts of grain at Winnipeg continue to be of larger volume than in any previous year, and this is keeping the rolling stock of the railroads fully employed. Some threshing is still being done and very little of the crop in Manitoba remains in the fields. Work in the

lumbering camps and the cordwood camps has been facilitated very much by the character of the weather. The early freeze up made trail-making easy. More than the usual number of men are employed in this work.

In the building trades work is confined almost entirely to inside work. A special effort is being made to complete during the present month the new building for the Publicity Bureau, and many men are being employed despite the severity of the weather.

In the metal and engineering trades the class most active are the electrical workers. The installation of the electrical distribution system of the City of Winnipeg is giving employment to large numbers, and the low rates for electric current now in effect is stimulating the use of it for many purposes. The rate for current for electric light purposes is three cents with a minimum charge of fifty cents per month. For heating, cooking, and operation of purely domestic appliances the price is one cent per kilowatt hour with a minimum charge of 75 cents per month. This rate applies to such utensils as electric irons, electric cooking stoves and electric radiators.

The manufacturing jewellers are also very busy.

In the woodworking trades business generally is quiet at this season.

In the printing trades there has been during December unusual activity, and orders ahead indicate that during the early months of the year business in these trades will be good. During the month many people have been pressed into service in the stores for the holiday season. It has been an exceptionally good one from the standpoint of the stores. The mild weather made shopping easier, and it started earlier than usual this year, and continued heavy until the close of the season.

In transportation circles all hands available for train operation have been in request, and the outlook for the early months of the year indicates heavy traffic.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

The labour market during December was quieter than during the previous month. Owing, however, to exceptionally fine weather much building has been done that otherwise would have been left till spring.

Nearly all exterior building operations have ceased for the winter with the result that members of the building trades were unemployed, excepting plasterers and carpenters engaged on interior finishing.

The Hanbury Manufacturing Company was still working overtime in its factory, also, the McDiarmid and Clark sash and door factory.

The former company has removed all its sash and door machinery and will use the whole plant for the manufacture of hardwood interior finishes and cabinet work, a branch of the business which has greatly increased at this point. As usual there has been considerable activity in the retail trades and business was better than in preceding years.

The Hanbury Manufacturing Company has decided not to cut any logs in its reserve north west of here, in consequence there is no demand at this point for lumbermen.

REGINA, SASK., AND DISTRICT.

The demand for labour, especially in the building trades, has steadily decreased from the beginning of the month. Although excellent weather prevailed, a large percentage of the building trades were idle, especially carpenters, many finding it difficult to secure employment. This in some respects may be attributed to the closing down for the winter of a few of the large buildings in the course of construction.

On December 16, street railway operations were terminated,—the year's programme having been completed on this date, which comprised the laying of seven miles of trackage, poles and wiring, etc.

Increased trade was reported both in wholesale and retail circles, it being the general opinion that the trade had more than doubled compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Threshing was carried on steadily in Southern Saskatchewan. The frosty nights and clear days were favourable to the work, and farmers reported that the grain was not damaged to any great extent by the heavy frosts of a few weeks ago.

Some threshers purchased horse power machinery and substituted this for the steam or gasoline engines and reported making much headway. It was expected that the rest of the wheat and oats would soon be threshed but the flax would not be threshed until spring.

One of the greatest drawbacks which the farmers have experienced this season has been the car shortage in many places the situation being serious in consequence.

CALGARY, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

The general condition of the labour market was good for December the open weather permitting building operations to be rushed. The supply did not equal the demand in the case of plasterers and plasterers labourers and steamfitters. The outlook for the building trades during the winter months is far better than in the corresponding period of last year.

The contract for the Canadian Pacific Railway car shops have been let to the Westinghouse-Kerr Company, and preparatory work is now under way. The concrete basement of the Canadian Pacific Railway \$1,000,000 hotel is about complete, the steel work is expected to arrive shortly, and erection of same will commence immediately on arrival. The excavation for the west wing of the station is also complete and the concrete work started. The upper work of the structure will be built simultaneously with that of the hotel.

Work on the superstructure of the Molson's bank has recently commenced and is being vigorously prosecuted.

The Dominion Bridge Company, which has purchased land immediately adjacent to the city limits has commenced the preliminary work of laying out the ground for work shops to employ about 300 men.

The City Commissioners closed down all public works under their charge on the 24th for at least one week.

Wholesale, retail merchants report trade this month has far exceeded that of last year and in many instances it has increased by 50 per cent.

EDMONTON, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

The general condition of the labour market continued active and the prospects are that it will remain so till late in the winter.

Weather conditions being favourable, the building trades had an active month which would compare well with the previous month and the corresponding month a year ago.

Transportation companies and wholesalers reported exceptionally heavy business. Retailers and distributors were very active and reported collections good. Edmonton has been made the general headquarters of the new Western Division of the Canadian Northern Railway, with a General Superintendent in charge.

The estimates in preceding reports as to the favourable results of the 1911 crop in the district is receiving confirmation.

Recent enquiry among local millers elicits the information that never before have there been such fine offerings of wheat of good milling grades. Considerable inconvenience and some loss has been caused by the unfortunate delay to threshing owing to the abnormally late harvest, but the magnificent weather which has prevailed has en-

abled great progress to be made with threshing.

Lack of snow has delayed lumbering operations.

The threatened strike in the coal mines was fortunately averted and conditions are again normal, every mine in the district producing up to full capacity, though the total output is still only a fraction of the amount the available market could take. General activity prevailed in all trades, and while a large number of unskilled labourers returned from construction camps the demand was about equal to the supply.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

December was a rather poor month for labour in the city, but in the outlying districts conditions were better. The farmers were very busy threshing and found employment for a large number of men. This work is almost finished. Coal miners were very busy and there was a great demand for coal. At the Bridgend mines there is great activity in house building for the miners and others. At the Chinook mines forty-eight cottages are being built for miners. Both mines are finding work for men as fast as they are developed. The building trades were very dull compared with conditions in December, 1910. The estimated cost of buildings erected in Lethbridge up to the first of December was \$910,350.00. The overhead traffic bridge is almost completed. The frost has stopped most of the city work on the streets. Bank clearings showed a falling off. The wholesale and retail trades were fairly active with better prospects. Flour and feed mills were very busy. The two in Lethbridge were working a double shift and a quantity of the flour was being sent to Japan.

NELSON, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

The general condition of the labour market in this district has been good for the season.

Coal and coke are now coming in from the Crows Nest District but not nearly up to the normal quantity yet.

The rush of the building trade and other city improvements being mostly over for a season, teamsters and transfer men are beginning to find business getting slack. The Provincial Government is building a large bridge of cement and iron, over the Columbia at Trail. The contractors, Messrs. Armstrong and Morrison of Vancouver have a large crew of men at work. A new public school has been built by Messrs. John Burns & Son of Nelson, costing \$40,000.

There was exceptional activity in the mining industry, with every prospect of good times ahead. From all quarters come reports of new mines becoming regular shippers and many of the older mines increasing their output, notably the Standard and the Van Roi at Silverton, and the Molly Pibson at Kokanee.

The Granite Poorman mines near Nelson continued to be regular shippers. The action of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company in bringing coke from Pennsylvania during the protracted coal strike, kept the Trail Smelter in operation and furnished a ready market for all the ores of the Kootenay.

Part of the Kaslo and Steam Railway was burned in a forest fire some time ago, which has stopped operations for a time on some of these mines.

The lumber industry comes next to mining in this part of British Columbia but most of the sawmills are now shut down for the winter, except where planers are kept going—and the logging camps are the centres of industry. The past season if not quite up to expectation is generally admitted to have been fairly good.

The Nelson foundry has had a busy season and added considerably to the extent of their works and equipment. The two jam factories have also done a good season's work—and have given a great stimulus to the fruit growers. The soda water factory does a steady

and growing business, and so do the marble polishing works. The granite quarries close to the city supply an unlimited amount of good building stone and give work to a regular crew of men. Railroad construction has almost been at a standstill in this district for some years, but now the Canadian Pacific Railway is building the Kootenay Central from Golden to Fort Steele, via Windermere and some mining branches and Spurs around Sandon and Three Forks.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

The weather during the month was so wet that very little outside work has been done. Building road grading, land clearing, etc., were practically at a standstill, and consequently there are many idle men. At least half the month has been lost time on all outside work. There is for the time of year more building going on than usual, however, two large schools and an eight-storey steel business block being in course of construction, besides a number of dwellings. Building permits totalled \$60,000 for November, and will be about the same for December, but an accurate statement is not available.

Trade, in both wholesale and retail, was brisk, the holiday trade being exceptionally heavy.

Many people are arriving daily from all parts, but mainly from Great Britain and our prairie provinces, some with means, but many in search of employment, which at this season is difficult to obtain.

Agriculture at this season is practically at a standstill. Fishing was also very slack. Lumbering is carried on the year round here with little variation, and the usual amount of logs were cut in the camps during December.

Railway construction is going very slowly this month, though traffic on the B. C. Electric is increasing so rapidly that they report taking on new men every day.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

The bank clearings closed the ante-holiday season with a new record, and the total for the six-day period ending December 22nd showed the high figure of \$12,898,320, an increase of 27.58 per cent. over the corresponding period of a year ago, and 88.08 per cent. over 1909. Wholesale grocers reported a splendid run of orders. The business from Kootenay points was larger than usual, as the reopening of the mines has restored the confidence of the retail merchants. The city and suburban trade was also brisk, repeat orders being placed by several grocers. Business in the fruit line was poor owing to the bad weather, this also applying to vegetables. Potatoes, cabbage, turnips, etc., were badly frosted in basements, and will have to be replaced.

The prevailing conditions of the labour market in general were very unsettled, and the outlook disappointing, owing principally to the bad weather. The work in hand is on heavy construction, namely, steel and concrete buildings. The only work for carpenters on there slow burning buildings is laying floors. Interior finish in many cases is of marble, steel, or tile. The interior wood finishings when used are imported in sets, already cut to measure. Consequently carpenters are only required to do assembly work and a large number of carpenters are out of work on this account.

To December 22, 995 applications for work were received at the civic free labor bureau, and of these 215 secured employment. The Elevator Constructors reported their members all employed. The unions reported that their memberships were being increased. The civic employees are agitating for a work-week of 44 hours and a minimum wage of \$3 a day. It was given out here that the British Columbia Federation of Labour will meet at Victoria on January 22nd next. There will be 100 delegates present from all parts of the province. The United Mine Workers, District 18, will send a fraternal delegate, and the Western Federation of

Miners at Yueir decided to affiliate. At this convention an amendment to the Workman's Compensation will be asked for to allow a layman to conduct his own case if he so desires without the aid of a lawyer. Also a provincial act will be requested making \$3 for an 8 hour day the minimum wage.

While the volume of work in hand at present is a great deal larger than it was a year ago, the number of unemployed were almost double what it was then owing to the great influx of immigrants.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

The general condition of the labour market showed little change from that of November, there being a very considerable number of men out of employment, mostly labourers and men connected with the building trades. The weather conditions proving more favourable than last month, the paving contractors were able to complete some unfinished work, while the contractors for several of the concrete blocks being erected have made fair progress with their work. There are nineteen brick or concrete blocks in various stages of construction, comprising hotels, office buildings, apartment houses, schools, etc. The School Board has let a contract for the erection of a new High school at a cost of \$360,000, not including site or furnishings. The City Council has awarded a contract for furnishing a supply of water from Sooke Lake for \$1,700,000. Both of these contracts are subject to the ratepayers voting the necessary money at the forthcoming municipal elections. The firm of the Uplands, Limited, has let a contract for \$280,000 for the development of their residential district at Cadboro Bay. The contract awarded will include grading, asphalt paving, sewers, etc.

Wholesale and retail trade continued in a healthy condition. Retail merchants reported the Christmas trade better than in any previous year. Poultry is plentiful, with prices higher than last year. Turkeys ranging from 28c to 35c per lb.

for Eastern, and 40c per lb. for local birds. Other poultry in proportion.

The British Columbia Telephone Company has given notice of its intention to raise the rates on business telephones from \$4 to \$5 per month, commencing on April 1, 1912.

The shareholders of the Victoria Labour Temple Company held their annual meeting recently. The auditors report showed that the affairs of the Company were in a flourishing condition, there being a balance of over \$10,000. The Company hope to be able to commence the erection of the new Labour Temple in the near future, a lot having been purchased several months ago.

The real estate market is somewhat quiet, with prices remaining firm. A Real Estate Exchange has recently been organized among the leading firms of the city, with a large membership.

The British Columbia Government have made arrangements to give a series of lectures on fruit growing, vegetable raising, etc., by specialists in these departments, to fruit growers and farmers living in the southern portion of Vancouver Island.

The pelagic sealing treaty came into effect on December 15th, which stops all seal hunting in the North Pacific for a period of fifteen years. It is estimated that Canada will receive upwards of \$2,000,000 during the life of the treaty as her share of the seal herds taken on the Pibyloff Islands, Copper Island and Japanese Island rookeries, as the skins are likely to increase in value each succeeding year. Whale fishing on the west coast of Vancouver Island has ended for the year, and the ten whaling steamers have paid off their crews, and the four stations of the Canadian Northern Pacific Fisheries Company closed down until next spring. The past season was the best in the history of the industry, over 6,000 whales being taken. The British Columbia Fisheries, Limited, has been formed for the purpose of developing the deep sea and coast fisheries of northern British Columbia. The Company has a large cold storage plant at Prince Rupert. Tenders are being invited in Eng-

land for the construction of sixteen halibut fishing steamers to be used in the industry next year, when operations will be carried on on a large scale.

The lumbering industry is in a very healthy condition, the local demand being large during the past year.

All the various manufacturing firms are having a steady and healthy trade, and working full time.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

The month was not very favourable for labour largely owing to bad weather which affected outside work. Business men wholesale and retail report the holiday trade to have been very good.

The herring fishing was in active operation but the run is not as large and is more scattered than in former years. The sawmills of the city and district are running steadily. The logging camps are not working as steadily as they have been owing to wet weather. The coal mines of the city and district are working full time trying to keep up with the demand and the two principal companies are doing a very large amount of development work so that they can increase their output.

Very little railroad construction was done during the month outside of clearing the right of way.

There was much activity in the city, during the month in finishing up work for the season.

PRINCE RUPERT, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

General outdoor labour was not hindered to any extent by weather conditions, but no special activity can be recorded. The laying of plank sidewalks on main streets has kept rough carpenters and assistants well employed. Retaining wall construction, and the completion of street grading continues to afford steady employment, but the bulk of the street grading contemplated for the present will be finish-

ed in a few weeks. Work will then, begin probably, on the excavation of pipe-line within the city for the new water supply, and the completion of the reservoir in the centre of the city. The pipe line is to be let out to station gangs and the reservoir will be done by day labour. There is enough labour available locally for all the works in sight for the next month or two.

New buildings in progress are the City Hall, City Fire Station, Methodist Church, and a new theatre. These are all advancing rapidly but not keeping fully employed all the constructional labour available. Completion of the new Provincial Government wharf affords employment for a fair number, and the letting of contracts for warehouses, etc., is anticipated shortly.

The coming of winter has reduced activity in mining in the district. Local retail trade became more active owing to the Christmas and New Year season but wholesale houses were quiet as transportation to the interior is practically at an end until spring. The regular train service of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for one hundred miles in land, however, continues; and trains are busy with freight and pass-

engers. Railway construction proceeds steadily with no marked activity as yet within the city limits. Good progress inland is reported by the Grand Trunk Pacific officials. Employment among longshoremen was light, not more than about forty or fifty being at work at any one time. A movement was set on foot to establish a Trades and Labour Council in the city.

Labour is generally in a settled condition. The trouble with the Longshoremen and their employers the G. T. P. and Pacific coast stevedoring company is quiescent, the men having returned to work at the old rate of wages (50 cents per hour) pending promised consideration by the G. T. P. of a demand by their union for wages at the following rates: Day work (general freight) 50 cents per hour. Coal handling and night work 60 cents per hour. Sundays and legal holidays time and a half. It is noteworthy that the G. T. P. officials here do not recognize the men's union which number 125 members according to secretary's estimate. Employment in longshoring is light at present, probably not more than 40 to 50 men being actively employed at any one time.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS IN CANADA DURING 1911.

THERE was a continuance of prosperity in Canada during 1911 in nearly all branches of industry, and at the close of the year, the outlook was considered very promising. The immigration movement was greater than in any previous year, it being estimated that 40,000 more immigrants entered Canada than in 1910. Building operations were carried on throughout the country to an extent greater than in any previous year. Many new industries were established, while important additions were made to many old ones. While some anxiety was felt as to the grain crops in Western Canada, owing to unfavourable weather at a critical period, the yield proved to be heavier

than in any former season, and the high prices obtained made up for a lowering of the grade of wheat. Railway construction was actively carried on, especially in Western Canada, and the demand for labour was so great that the immigration regulations were relaxed for a time, in order to allow the freer entry of men for this class of work. The fishing industry had a fairly good year, especially in the case of whaling in the Pacific, and fishing off the "banks" in the Atlantic. The lumbering industry was not quite so prosperous as in the previous year in the Eastern Provinces, but in Manitoba and British Columbia the industry had a good year. Coal mining was actively

carried on in Nova Scotia and on the Pacific coast, but there was almost a complete cessation for nearly eight months in Alberta and the Crow's Nest Pass district of British Columbia. In Ontario and Quebec the metalliferous mines had a prosperous year, but in British Columbia they were impeded to some extent by the strike of coal miners, several smelters being compelled to close down. Great activity prevailed in all of the manufacturing industries, and in many localities there was a demand for skilled artisans and female labour. There was general activity in nearly all lines of trade as shown in increased exports and imports, and in the reports of financial institutions.

Immigration.

Immigration returns for 1911 showed a total immigration of about 351,000, compared with 311,084 in 1910. There were 175,000 immigrants from Great Britain, and 130,000 from the United States. A remarkable feature was the great increase in the number of immigrants from the United States during the last quarter of the year.

There was a decrease in the number of homestead entries compared with 1910.

Wages and Prices.

The upward tendency of wages, which began in 1909, continued during 1911. No decrease in the rates of wages was recorded, and in the few cases where a decrease in weekly earnings occurred this was due to a reduction in the number of working hours. The wages of farm labourers in Manitoba advanced about \$10 a month. Coal miners in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia to the number of about 7,000 received increases averaging about five per cent. Many increases in wages were granted in the building trades, especially during the months of April, May and June. In the metal trades and in the various branches of railway service the tendency was also upward.

There was a general upward trend in the cost of living, which was especially marked in the case of farm products.¹

¹A special article on Prices in Canada during 1911 appears on another page of this issue.

Trade.

The following statistics of bank clearings for the years 1910 and 1911 afford an indication of the increase in the volume of trade throughout the country during the past two years:—

City.	1910	1911	Year's Increase.	Percentage of Increase.
Ontario.....	\$2,088,558,596	\$2,306,783,375	\$218,224,809	10.44
Quebec.....	1,593,851,254	1,838,950,530	244,999,276	15.38
Manitoba.....	1,374,114,888	1,455,419,212	81,304,324	5.92
British Columbia.....	123,710,055	132,531,368	8,821,313	7.15
Alberta.....	101,226,496	124,307,293	23,080,797	22.80
Atlantic.....	95,855,316	87,621,484	-8,233,832	-8.59
John.....	77,843,546	76,866,726	-976,820	-1.25
London.....	67,154,297	71,330,392	4,176,095	6.22
Minneapolis.....	952,415,182	1,170,605,864	218,190,682	22.09
Vancouver.....	444,988,818	539,859,610	94,870,792	21.32
Calgary.....	150,677,031	219,245,879	68,568,848	45.53
Edmonton.....	101,567,074	133,762,447	32,195,373	31.72
Montreal.....	71,635,122	122,649,238	51,014,116	71.24
St. John.....	50,739,159	72,487,159	21,748,000	42.89
St. Catharines.....	19,004,823	60,051,791	41,046,968	216.00
Port of Spain.....	21,278,869	39,675,683	18,396,814	86.46
London.....	29,377,842	35,223,623	5,845,781	19.90
Chbridge.....		28,530,298		
Total.....	\$6,193,701,338	\$7,272,953,182	\$995,426,980	

¹Two months. ²Nine months. ³Four months.

Conditions in the Industries and

General conditions of employment in the various industries may be briefly summarised as follows:—

Agriculture.

The winter of 1910-11 was a very favourable one, very little damage being caused by frost. Vegetation was somewhat delayed by a late spring, but this was made up by the unusually warm weather during the latter half of May and June, combined with plenty of showers. The summer was very dry in Ontario and hay and small fruits suffered in consequence. Threshing was delayed to some extent in the western provinces by rains, but mild weather until late in December enabled the farmers to complete their threshing without loss.

A large acreage of grain was sown. It was estimated by the Census and Statistics Bureau that the total area in wheat was 10,503,400 acres compared with 9,294,800 acres in 1910. A heavy crop was produced and good prices were obtained, but the quality of the Western wheat was impaired by rains during the harvesting season. An unusual quantity of alfalfa was sown. The yield of hay in Southern Ontario was short owing to the drought, but there was a fair crop in other places. There was an increase of nearly 300,000 acres devoted to flax.

It was estimated by the Department of Agriculture of Manitoba that the total grain crop of that province for 1911 was more than 160,000,000 bushels, the oat crop alone amounting to 73,000,000. Compared with 1910, there was an increase of nearly 22,000,000 bushels in wheat and an increase in oats of over 30,000,000 bushels.

A very small quantity of fruit was winter-killed, and British Columbia was the only province where any damage was done by frost. The fruit district of Nova Scotia had an unusually good year, and in Ontario there was a fairly good crop of peaches, plums and

grapes, but small fruits suffered from the drought and some damage was caused to the apple crop by violent storm early in October. The potato crop in the Maritime Provinces was very good but in Ontario it was light.

Light pastures in Ontario owing to the small rainfall diminished the quantity of dairy products, but this was counterbalanced by high prices.

The production of maple sugar in the Eastern Townships was greater than for several years past. There was an unusually good demand for farm labour in the spring, but during the summer the supply was good and wages were somewhat lower than in the previous year, except in Manitoba where there was an advance of about \$10 per month. High prices were obtained for agricultural products especially dairy and grain products. The prices of livestock, however, had a tendency to decline.

Fishing.

During the early part of the year there were fair catches of smelts and other winter fish off the Atlantic coast, but winter fishing on the whole was slightly below the average. In the months of March and April drift ice interfered with off-shore fishing, and the lobster catch was consequently light, but their price being high the season was more prosperous than in several previous years. The weather continued unfavourable in May, and mackerel and cod were scarce. Later on, however, fair catches of mackerel were made, and in August and September there were good runs of herring.

There was a very large increase in the number of vessels sailing from Lunenburg, N. S., for the "banks". The catch for the season totalled 216,400 quintals, against 209,205 in the previous year. During December very good catches of smelts were made. In British Columbia good herring and halibut catches were reported in February. The spring salmon run was light in Southern British Columbia, but

in the northern rivers it was exceptionally good. The total pack of spring salmon was 750,000 cases as compared with 762,200 in 1910, and of sockeye 265,000 cases, compared with 566,000 cases in 1910. Whaling was better than in 1910, upwards of 1,450 whales having been taken off Vancouver Island.

Steps were taken towards the better conservation of fisheries by an amendment to the fisheries regulations by which trawlers will be prevented from participating in bounties and by the putting into force of a new set of regulations. The trapping season of 1910-11 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta was reported to have been a poor one.

Lumbering.

In certain districts of Ontario and Quebec the lumber camps closed earlier in the spring than usual, but in Manitoba the winter of 1910-11 was reported to have been the best for many years for bush work. During the early months of the year low water in some localities curtailed the operations at the mills. The drives in Ontario and Quebec and the Maritime provinces were delayed by the backward spring and by dry weather. In the months of July and August forest fires in Nova Scotia and Ontario did much damage. The lumbering industry in British Columbia had a fairly prosperous year, but the prospects for the winter of 1911-12 were for a diminution in the cut, attributed in part to the dullness of the British market. The export of lumber was hampered during August by the scarcity of steamers in Nova Scotia and by a shortage of cars in Ontario. The great strike in the transportation trades in England also delayed shipments in the Maritime Provinces. The prices of lumber were firm in the early part of the year, but they gradually declined as the season advanced.

A Bill was passed by the New Brunswick Legislature prohibiting the export of pulpwood cut on Crown Lands.

Mining.

The coal mines of Nova Scotia had an exceptionally prosperous year. The miners found steady employment during the winter months of January, February and March. In the spring, operations were slightly curtailed owing to the delay in the opening of navigation, but there was increased activity in May and a continual increase in activity from that time on. With the settlement of the strike of coal miners at Springhill, N.S., towards the end of May there was a still greater improvement in the coal mines. In the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec there was the usual winter dullness at the beginning of the year in the various metalliferous mines, but there was some activity in the silver, nickel and copper mines. In February and March the production of the Cobalt mines was somewhat low owing to the lack of power. During the spring active development work was carried on in the Porcupine District, but great damage was done there by forest fires in July. In the month of May the asbestos mines and metalliferous camps resumed full activity and continued with a steady production during the rest of the year.

In the Province of Alberta there was a heavy output in the coal mines during the early part of the year, although in some districts operations were curtailed owing to the interruption of traffic. From April to November, however, conditions were very dull owing to a general strike of coal miners. With the settlement of this dispute in the latter month normal conditions were resumed and a steady output was maintained until the close of the year. The coal mines of the Crow's Nest Pass District of British Columbia were affected by the general strike above referred to. On Vancouver Island the coal mines produced steadily throughout the year. Activity prevailed in the metalliferous mines of British Columbia, and towards the end of the year there was increased activity in the Kootenay and Slocan districts, a number of old

July. In the month of May the asmines in which operations had ceased for several years having been re-opened.

Manufacturing.

The year was a very prosperous one for nearly all branches of manufacture, especially for the iron and steel industry and farm implement factories. In some places, however, low water interfered with progress. In a number of localities there was a demand for labour especially for female labour. Many new factory buildings were erected and many others were enlarged to meet the growing business. Many establishments worked overtime in order to keep up with orders.

Railway Construction.

Railway construction was carried on to a great extent during the winter of 1910-11, the abundant snow-fall affording facilities for the transportation of supplies during March. Construction gangs were augmented owing to the number of important contracts which were awarded. These included undertakings to the value of \$17,000,000 on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and \$800,000 on the Canadian Northern Railway; and for the first section of the Quebec and Saguenay Railway. The demands for construction labourers was so great that the immigration regulations, with reference to money qualifications, continuous journey, etc., were relaxed until October 1, with respect to immigrants from countries from which immigration is sought. About 720 miles of new track were laid in the Province of Saskatchewan. The contract for the first section of the Hudson Bay Railway was awarded, and the successful tenderer was authorised in December to proceed immediately with the construction.

The railway mileage in the province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta increased from 8,650 in 1910 to 10,109 in 1911, showing that 1,459 miles of railway were constructed during the past year.

General Transport.

Railway traffic was heavier than in 1910, all the principal companies showing steadily increasing earnings. The field crops in the Northwest provinces were far greater in quantity than in any previous year, and the railways were taxed to their utmost capacity in moving them. Notwithstanding considerable additions to the rolling stock of the railways operating in Western Canada, numerous complaints were made of a car shortage at various points in Southern Saskatchewan. An enquiry instituted by the Board of Trade of Regina, brought out the fact that in December there was a shortage of 6,855 cars at sixty-six points tributary to Regina.

The transatlantic shipping season exceeded that of any previous year, in the number of vessels engaged, and in the number of passengers and quantity of freight carried. The statistics of the port of Montreal show that 398 trans-Atlantic liners and 352 coastwise vessels were accommodated at that port during the season, making a total of 750 ocean-going ships, as against 715 in 1910. The increase in freight is indicated by the customs returns of Montreal from May to November, inclusive, which amounted to \$11,638,763.01 in 1911, compared with receipts of \$10,833,191.67 during the same period of 1911.

Traffic on the Great Lakes showed great increase over the previous year. An unusual quantity of coal was brought to the head of Lake Superior and the lateness of the season of navigation permitted the shipping of more grain at Port Arthur and Fort William than in many previous years.

The Trades.

Building.—There was increased activity in the building trades in nearly all the important centres of population. Labour in all branches, both skilled and unskilled, was well employed up to within two or three weeks of the close of the year, and wages were firm with an upward tendency. The only

locality in which a serious interruption took place through trade disputes was Vancouver, B.C., where a general strike in the building trades caused a cessation of work for about seven weeks.

Complete returns of building permits issued in the Dominion in 1911 were not available, but the following figures show the advance over the previous year. In Regina, Sask., the building permits issued in 1911 represented a value of \$5,089,340, compared with \$2,351,288 in 1910. At Hamilton, Ont., during the year ending October 31, there were issued 1,333 permits representing a value of \$4,173,105, an increase over the previous year of 415 in the number of permits and \$1,626,825 in the value represented. At Moncton, N. B., there were issued in 1911, 95 permits to the value of \$82,835, as against 76 permits to a value of \$95,455 in 1910. During the first eleven months of the year, according to the Financial Post, permits issued in twenty-seven of the principal cities of the Dominion represented a value of \$119,455,471, as against \$93,258,041, in the corresponding period of 1910, being a gain of 28.1 per cent.

Metal and woodworking.—The employees in the metal and wood-working trades had an active year, and there were few interruptions from industrial disputes. Manufacturers of agricultural implements, and of structural materials, were especially busy. Many factories were working overtime and in some localities skilled labour was in demand.

Printing.—The printing and book-binding trades were steadily employed, the supply of labour about equalling the demand.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors had a normal year. Garment workers were actively employed, with a demand for female labour in some localities. Boot and shoe factories had a fair year, with quiet conditions for a time at Quebec.

Textile.—Cotton mill hands were steadily employed, with wages the

same as in the previous year. Almost the only interruption was caused by a strike at Magog, Que., which lasted about ten days.

Leather.—The leather trades had an active year in nearly all localities, with quiet conditions prevailing in Calgary, Alta.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were well employed. Cigar makers and tobacco workers also had a good year.

Miscellaneous.—Retail clerks and delivery employees had a busy year owing to the general buoyancy of trade. Hotel and restaurant employees were also busy, the tourist and general passenger traffic being heavy. Laundry workers and barbers had a good year.

Unskilled labour.—The year was very favourable to unskilled labourers, owing to the large amount of building and municipal improvements carried on in the principal cities. The fine weather also enabled outdoor work to be carried on to a much later date than usual.

Labour Legislation.

The following is a brief summary of the more important enactments relating to labour which were passed by the Dominion Parliament, and by the Legislatures of the several provinces during 1911.

Dominion legislation included an amendment to the Fisheries Act requiring licenses of persons engaged in the manufacture of commercial products from sea lions, hair seals, sharks or dog fish, fixing the annual license fee for salmon canneries in British Columbia at \$50, and imposing a license fee for lobster canneries. The Railway Act was amended with respect to returns of accidents and casualties, the acquiring of lands, liability for fires, and rates to be charged for electrical power. The Post Office Act was amended, increasing the salaries of superintendents and of railway mail clerks.

Nova Scotia legislation included an Act regulating the use of lamps in coal mines, one extending the operation of the Mines Regulation Act of 1908 to mines of stratified ironstone, shale or fireclay, as well as coal. Acts were also passed incorporating the Dominion Coal Company Employees Benefit Society, and the Co-operative Association, Limited, of Sydney, N. S.

In *New Brunswick* the Workmen's Compensation Act was amended by allowing an injured workman to secure compensation from his employer in a lump sum, when weekly payments have been awarded him. The New Brunswick Factories Act was amended with reference to boiler inspection and the employment of stationary engineers. City and town councils were authorized to make by-laws for early closing of shops, except in the case of certain classes of establishments. An Act was passed requiring the manufacture in Canada of all wood suitable for pulp or paper cut on Crown Lands.

In *Quebec* an Act was passed requiring the notification of accidents in mines and quarries. The grant to the Polytechnic School of Montreal was increased. The minimum pension of female teachers of primary schools was increased. The powers of the City of Montreal were extended with regard to building regulations, and an Act was passed regulating the sale of bread.

The Building Trades Protection Act passed by the *Ontario* Legislature during the last session compels contractors to adopt measures according reasonable safety from accidents to persons employed on their buildings, and contains regulations for this purpose which must be observed by the contractors. Provision is also made for the proper enforcement of this Act by inspectors. The Mining Act of Ontario was amended with respect to the use of electricity in mines. Public laundries were brought within the scope of the Ontario Factories Act. Municipal councils were authorized to pass by-laws regarding the production, handling and sale of milk. Slight changes were

made in the legislation respecting apprentices and minors. An Act was passed providing for the licensing of embalmers. Another Act authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to make regulations governing the erection, operation and safety of theatres, and the licensing and operating of moving picture machines.

In *Manitoba* the Children's Protection Act was amended with reference to the employment and adoption of children, making it unlawful to employ any child under twelve years at night, or to employ any child under sixteen years in any occupation injurious to life, limbs, health, education and morals. An amendment to the Charities Aid Act provides for the recovery from employers of the cost of maintenance of an employee when admitted to a hospital, in cases where deductions are made from the salary or wages of employees for medical attendance. The Motor Vehicle Act was amended with reference to the licensing of chauffeurs. The Municipal Act was amended with reference to building permits and plumbing inspectors.

The most important labour legislation passed in *Saskatchewan* was a Workmen's Compensation Act. An Act was passed regulating the licensing and operation of moving picture machines. Amendments were made to the Dairy-men's Act; to the Railway Act, forbidding the operation of cars on Sundays, and to the Municipal Telephone Act.

In *British Columbia* an Act was passed authorizing the Provincial Board of Health to make regulations respecting the health of lumber, mining and railway construction camps, saw-mills, and other places where labour is employed. By an amendment to the Health Act, the Board of Health was authorized to make regulations with regard to the sanitary conditions of boarding houses, tenement houses and lodging houses, and the compulsory registration of these houses; the construction, inspection and purifying of theatres, dance

halls, barber shops butcher and baker shops, and other buildings; the licensing and regulating of plumbers; and the regulating and repairing of plumbing.

Notes.

The census of Canada, taken on June 1, 1911, showed a population of 7,192,338 persons, compared with a population of 5,371,315 at the time of

the previous census in 1901. The figures for 1911 are subject to slight correction.

According to Bradstreet's the business failures in Canada during 1911 numbered 1,399 as against 1,459 in 1910. The assets of these firms amounted to \$6,399,647 compared with \$6,961,147 in 1910, and their liabilities were \$12,799,001 in 1911, and \$15,525,104 in the previous year.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907--PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1911.

DURING the month of December the report was received of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Alberta Coal Mining Company, Limited, and its employees at Cardiff, Alta.

An application was received during the month of December for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation on behalf of the station agents, telegraph and telephone operators, and towermen, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, employed by the Michigan Central Rail-

road Company on its lines in Canada. In the application it was stated that the matters in dispute related to the refusal of the Company to adopt certain amendments to the existing schedule of rules and rates of pay. The number of employees affected by this dispute was given as 115 directly and 3,000 indirectly.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on December 26, Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, Ont., being appointed a member thereof on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE ALBERTA COAL MINING COMPANY, LIMITED AND ITS EMPLOYEES, AT CARDIFF, ALTA.

THE Minister of Labour received on December 12 the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between the Alberta Coal Mining Company, Limited, and its employees at Cardiff, Alta.

The application for the establishment of this Board was made by the Alberta Coal Mining Company, and stated that the differences in question related to the refusal of the Company to accede to the employees' demand for

increased wages and improved conditions of employment. The number of employees affected by the dispute was given as 80.

A Board was established by the Minister on November 8, and was constituted as follows: Messrs. J. O. Hannah, of Calgary, Alta., and Clement Stubbs, of Bellevue, Alta., members appointed on the recommendation of the Company and the employees respectively, and Mr. Norman Fraser, of Edmonton, Alta., Chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation

of the foregoing members of the Board.

The Board met at Edmonton on December 1st and completed its work of investigation on December 7, having in the meantime visited the Company's mines at Cardiff, Alta., for the purpose of investigating conditions there.

Report of Board.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

539 16th Street, Edmonton, Alta.,
7 Dec., 1911.

To the Minister of Labour, Ottawa:

In the matter of "The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907," and of a dispute between the *Alberta Coal Mining Co.* (Employer) and *Miners, Mine Labourers and Others* (Employees).

We, the undersigned members of the Board, having carefully gone over the evidence submitted by both parties, and having made a thorough inspection of the mines of the above named Company, and having investigated the wages and conditions existing at other mines in this Competitive Field, make and submit to you the following findings and recommendations:—

That all the findings of the Board as reported on March 24th, 1910, be carried into effect, together with the following provisions and further recommendations:—

1. *General Increase on all Present Contract Prices for Narrow Work.*

In comparing the present narrow work rates, with similar work paid for in this competitive field, and investigation of average earnings of miners engaged in this class of work at the Alberta Coal Company's mine, would recommend that the yardage rates remain as at present, except in the case of room turning and that this be increased to \$1.25 per yard for four yards.

2. *Increase in Present Mining Rate.*

Investigation shows that the average daily earnings of the contract miners at this mine are up to the average standard of this field. While it is true that retail prices for coal have advanced during the past year yet from the statement of the Manager of the Alberta Coal Co., that owing to his Company being under contract they did not receive any advantage from this increased price, would recommend that the present mining rate remain the same.

3. *Increase in Price of Timbering.*

That the present price of timbering is reasonable, would recommend that they remain the same.

4. *Payment for Removing Bone.*

That the recommendations of the former Board in regard to this matter be carried into effect and would further recommend that the price paid be 42 cents per lineal yard where the bone is over four inches in thickness.

5. *Payment for Laying of Track.*

That as the payment for laying track is included in the mining price would recommend that this be continued, except that would recommend that the Company lay track in all main haulage entries, and lay all switches.

6. *Increase to all Day Labourers of 25 cents per Day.*

That the scale of wages, as per schedule attached, which has been submitted by the Company since meeting of the Board, be accepted with the following additions and changes: Timbermen \$3.25; Track-layer \$3.25.

7. *Payment of Miners taken from Working Face to Perform Company Work.*

That as the average daily wages for contract miners was found to be higher than the wages of underground day laborers, would recommend that when a miner is taken from his working place to perform Company work that he be paid at the rate of \$3.25 per day

of eight hours, while actually engaged in such work.

8. *Removal of Water from Working Places.*

Would recommend that when practicable the Company remove the water from the working places, and when the miner removes the water from his working place that he be paid at the rate of \$3.25 per day of eight hours while actually engaged in such work.

9. *Relative to Pay Days, etc.*

That as it has always been the custom at this mine for wages to be paid once a month, and as the present arrangements for pay day does not give sufficient time to make up the pay-rolls and issue statements to employees prior to pay day would recommend that the pay day be on the 10th of each month, the pay periods to cover from the first to the last of each month, and that statements be issued to the employees at least three days prior to pay day.

In making the change in the date of pay day we would suggest that a special pay should be made covering the period from the 20th, (which is the present regular date for making up accounts) to the last of the month, and that payments for work done during this single period immediately preceding the change being made should be made on the 10th of the succeeding month, making the first regular pay-day on the new date.

Further demands submitted to Board:

- A. Recognition of U.M.W. of A. agreement with same and check off by assignment.
- B. Minimum rate for deficient places.

Relative to Section A, it is clear that when the employees are organized more harmony between employer and employees should result, through the handling of matters in dispute through the employees' committees and representatives, than would otherwise result, and we would consider it advis-

able that such methods of handling disputes and grievances should be followed out.

B. In connection with the minimum rate we believe that some provision should be made in the case of a miner performing work which was not anticipated in the fixing of contract prices, through changes or deficiencies that would reduce his earning power, and as this principle is already acknowledged between the mine workers and operators in the coal fields of Southern Alberta, but as, also, the sum to be considered as the minimum rate is at present being made the subject of reference to an Arbitration Board between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America we would suggest that the decision in that case should be the basis of settlement in the present dispute.

(Sgd.) NORMAN FRASER.

Chairman of Board.

I agree with the foregoing reports with the following provisions:

1st. That the following be substituted for recommendation No. 2. As the miners at a number of the mines in this field have already received slight advances, and as the market prices have been enhanced while the mining rates have remained the same, would recommend that the mining rate be increased 10 cents per ton.

2nd. That the following be added to recommendation No. 6, drivers, Spike Team, \$3.50 per day 8 hours.

In connection with the "Monthly Pay" it should be noted that while it now exists at the Alberta Coal Mining Co.'s mine, the employees at most of the mines in the vicinity, and practically all other trades are paid semi-monthly and my opinion in the matter is that this method should prevail throughout the Province.

As, however, there is considerable agitation to have this made a Legislative matter it is possible that some change in this way be made by Legis-

lative action in the near future, thereby avoiding disputes on this account.

(Sgd.) C. STUBBS,
Representative of Employees.

In the matter of scale of day wages would note an objection to the recommendation of the Board in this respect, and having carefully considered the scale of wages submitted by the Company, condition of employment, etc., it is my opinion that this scale submitted

is reasonable and fair and should be adopted at the mine.

(Sgd.) JOS. HANNAH,
Representative of Employer.

DAY WAGES SCHEDULE.

ALBERTA COAL MINING COMPANY.

Inside Labour—

Track layers	\$3.00 per day of 8 hrs.
Drivers	3.00 per day of 8 hrs.
Hooker-on	2.75 per day of 8 hrs.

Outside Labour—

Blacksmith	3.50 per day of 9 hrs.
Timber Sawyer	2.50 per day of 9 hrs.
Box car shovellers ..	2.60 per day of 9 hrs.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION ON MATTERS IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE WESTERN COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION AND EMPLOYEES.

IN connection with the agreement which was signed on November 17 by representatives of the coal mining companies of Southern Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, comprising the Western Coal Operators' Association, and the officers of District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, representing the employees, the terms of which will be found in the December, 1911, number of the *Labour Gazette*,¹ it would appear that certain points involved in the dispute were, by agreement, left for subsequent adjustment. A Committee of Arbitration was accordingly constituted for this purpose in December, composed of Mr. W. F. MacNeill, Calgary, for the Western Coal Operators' Association, Mr. W. B. Powell, of Coleman, Alta., for the employees, and Mr. H. Bentley, of Lethbridge, Alta., as Chairman. The appointment of a Chairman was made on request by the Minister of Labour, the other members of the Board being unable to agree upon anyone to act in this capacity. The report of the Committee of Arbitration was made on December 19, and was communicated to the Minister of Labour on December 26, in the following terms:

Lethbridge, Alta., Dec. 19th, 1911.

To the Honorable,
The Minister of Labor,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:—

I have the honor to report that:—

Regarding certain matters which were left for settlement, at the signing of a certain agreement between the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, and the Western Coal Operators' Association, on November 17th last,

The Committee to settle the matters met me at Lethbridge, Alberta, Tuesday, December 19th, 1911, and the points to consider were as follows:

- (1) Amount to insert in Minimum Rate Clause.
- (2) The making of prices on five classes of contract work in the mines of the Canadian Coal Consolidated Company, Limited, of Frank, Alberta.
- (3) The making a price for pillar work of The Maple Leaf Coal Company, Limited, of Bellevue, Alberta.

¹See pages 541-564.

Regarding minimum rate, I found the following clause had been agreed to by the parties interested:

Minimum Rate:

"When a miner's working place becomes deficient, owing to any abnormal condition preventing him from earning the minimum wage of \$—— per shift, the Company shall pay him a sufficient amount to secure him the said minimum, providing he has done a fair day's work."

For the above I inserted \$3.00 as the amount.

Regarding contract rates at the Canadian Coal Consolidated Company's mines, I found the following specifications:

Parallel Airway: (Old Mine)

Shall be driven 7 x 8 feet timbered with sets 8 pieces 5 ft. centres, to be paid for at the rate of \$—— per lineal yard.

Angle Chute: (Old Mine)

6 ft. x 10 ft., to be paid for at the rate, of—— cents per lineal yard when timbered with three piece sets—— per set. Yardage—— per lineal yard.

Main Gangway: (Shaft Mine)

Entry shall be driven 10 feet wide by 7 feet high in the clear, inside the timber, and to be securely timbered with sets, not exceeding 5 ft. centres, ditch to be carried on one side, to be paid for at the rate of \$—— per lineal yard. To include also the laying of ties and short length rails.

Parallel Airway: (Shaft Mine)

8 ft. high in the clear, 8 ft. wide, 6 inch collar and 6 inch leg on high side, 5 ft. centres, lagged on top—— per lineal yard.

Raises or Angles: (Shaft Mine)

7 feet x 8 feet without timber—— cents per cubic yard, if timbered with props—— cents per foot. Yardage——.

In the Parallel Airways (Old Mine) I put a rate in of \$6.35.

In Angle Chutes (Old Mine) I put in the rates of \$3.50, 60c. and \$1.75 respectively.

In Main Gangway (Shaft Mine), I put a rate in of \$11.00.

In Parallel Airway (Shaft Mine) I put in a rate of \$5.90.

In Raises or Angles (Shaft Mine) I put in the rates of \$.50, \$.05 and 1.75 respectively.

Regarding price for pillar work at Maple Leaf Company's mine, I found the following specifications:

Pillars:

———per cubic yard for which I put in a rate of \$.43.

In arriving at the figures for the various rates, I was governed almost entirely by the rates paid in the same and neighboring mines, keeping in mind any differences there were in the local conditions as between one mine and another.

Yours truly,

(Signed) H. BENTLEY.

REVIEW OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, DURING 1911.

THE total number of strikes and lock-outs in existence in Canada during 1911 was 104 compared with 87 in the previous year. Of these, 98 commenced in 1911, while six (6) were in existence in the previous year. There was a large increase in the estimated number of

working days lost being more than last year. This was largely caused by the continuance of the strike of coal miners at Springhill, N. S., until May 27 of this year, and the existence of a strike of coal miners involving 7,000 men in Alberta and eastern British Columbia

for nearly eight months. These were the two most important disputes during the year, the only other one in which industrial conditions were largely affected was a general strike of the building trades in Vancouver, B.C., which impeded building operations there from June 5 to July 25.

Magnitude of Trade Disputes.

There were approximately 28,918 employees involved directly and indirectly in trade disputes which began during 1911, compared with 19,554, in 1910. The following table shows the number affected according to the months in which each dispute began.

TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
IN TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN
DURING 1911.

	Directly	In-directly	Total
January.....	302	69	371
February.....	1,067		1,067
March.....	1,412	145	1,557
April.....	7,353	7	7,360
May.....	4,008	136	4,144
June.....	8,144	125	8,269
July.....	1,351	95	1,446
August.....	294	121	415
September.....	371		271
October.....	355		355
November.....	3,107	421	3,528
December.....	104	11	115
Total.....	27,788	1,130	28,918

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes which were reported to the Department in 1911, according to the months in which they occurred:—

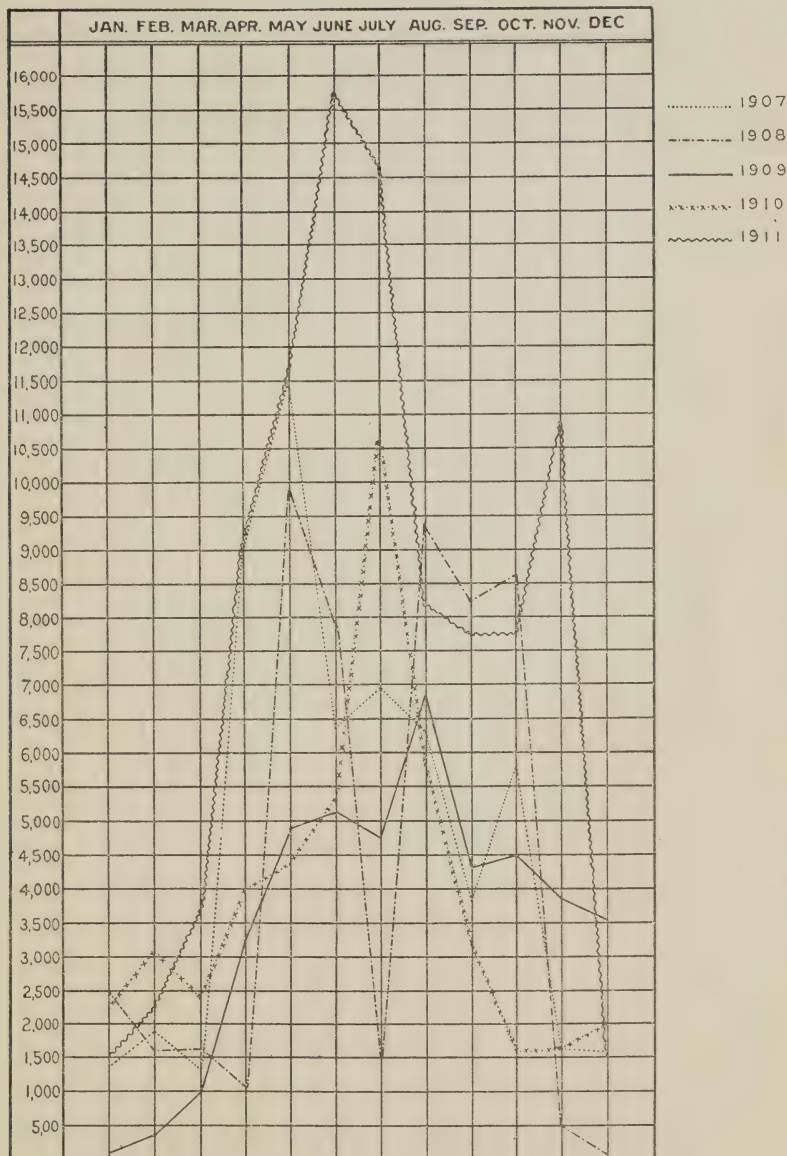
TABLE SHOWING MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING 1911, ACCORDING TO THE
MONTH IN WHICH THEY BEGAN.

Magnitude.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
2,000 and over.....				1		1					1		2
1,000 to 2,000.....					1	1							2
500 to 1,000.....		1			1	1	1				1		5
300 to 500.....			1		1								2
200 to 300.....	1		1		4	1		1	1	1			10
100 to 200.....		1	2	1	2	5					1		17
50 to 100.....			2	3	5	3	3	1	1			2	19
25 to 50.....	2		1		5	3							15
6 to 25.....		1	2	1	2	1		2	1	2	1		13
Not reported.....					5	3						1	9
	4	3	10	6	26	19	7	4	3	3	10	3	98

TABLE SHOWING MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WORK
PEOPLE INVOLVED IN 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910 AND 1911.

Magnitude.	Year.										Total
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	
2,000 and over.....		5	2		1	3	2	2	2	3	20
1,000 to 2,000.....	2	5	3	4	4	10	2	2	2	2	36
500 to 1,000.....		0		5	6	7	4	7	7	5	54
300 to 500.....	8	9		4	6	9	9	6	2	5	67
200 to 300.....	7	13	2	4	15	7	6	4	9	10	82
100 to 200.....	15	23	10	15	14	18	7	12	10	17	141
50 to 100.....	21	19	15	17	29	28	2		4	19	181
25 to 50.....	28	34	23	17	32	23	7	11	15	15	210
6 to 25.....	37	36	35	21	30	31	15	14	15	13	247
Unknown.....	4	1	2		1	5	2		5	19	29
Total.....	123	160	103	87	133	146	66	68	81	98	1,070

The following diagram illustrates the variations from month to month of the total number of employees involved in trade disputes during each of the years from 1907 to 1911 inclusive:—



Loss of Time in Working Days.

The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during 1911 amounted approximately to 2,018,740 working days, compared with a loss of approximately 718,745 days in 1910. An estimate of the loss of time by months is given in the following table:—

TABLE SHOWING LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS TO EMPLOYEES THROUGH TRADE DISPUTES BY MONTHS DURING 1911.

Approximate Loss in Working Days.		Approximate Loss in Working Days.	
January	29,100	July.....	303,100
February.....	32,525	August.....	203,200
March.....	39,500	September	189,750
April.....	226,000	October.....	191,200
May.....	282,450	November	140,600
June.....	341,385	December.....	39,930
		Total.....	2,018,740

Number of Disputes According to Trade Affected.

The following table shows the number of disputes during 1911 arranged by months according to the industry affected. From these it may be seen that out of 98 disputes 30 occurred in the building trades and 18 in the metal working and shipbuilding industries:—

TABLE SHOWING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN CANADA BY TRADES DURING 1911.

TRADES	NUMBER OF DISPUTES,												
	Jan.	Feb.	M	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Agriculture.....													
Shirg.....													
Lumbering.....													
Mining.....	2	1	1	1							1		6
Building.....				3	13	6	2	2			3	1	30
Metal Working and Shipbuilding.....	1	1			6	6	1				1	1	18
Woodworking and Furnishing.....			1	1									2
Textile Trades.....			2								2		4
Clothing Trade.....	1		4		1	3					1	1	11
Food and Tobacco..													
preparation.....					1		2		1				4
Leather.....										1			1
Printing and Book-binding.....								1					1
Transport.....					5	2			2		2		13
Unskilled Labour...			1			2							4
Miscellaneous.....		1	1	1			2						5
TOTAL.....	4	3	10	6	26	19	7	4	3	3	10	3	98

The following table shows the number of disputes in the various groups of trades during each of the last ten years:—

TABLE SHOWING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910 AND 1911.

Trades	NUMBER OF DISPUTES										
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Total
Agriculture.....				2							2
Building.....	23	44	29	19	29	45	12	13	25	30	274
Metal.....	31	17	16	13	21	17	9	5	14	18	161
Woodworking and lum- bering.....	10	9	3	2	11	6	5	4	4	2	56
Textile.....	1	5	3	1	4	6	6	2	2	4	34
Clothing.....	9	11	12	11	9	17	5	10	10	11	105
Food tobacco and prep- aration.....	10	6	11	4	8	1	1	2	8	4	55
Leather.....	3	4	1		3	5		2	1	1	20
Printing & Bookbinding.....	3	3	5	7	6	2	1		1		28
Transport.....	4	18	2	4	15	15	7	4	6	10	85
Longshoremen.....		4		1	1	3		3	1	3	20
Mining.....	3	9	6	12	13	14	10	10	3	6	86
Fishing.....	1	1	2		1	1		2			8
Unskilled.....	6	9	3	2	12	7	8	9	5	4	65
Miscellaneous.....	10	20	10	9	5	7	2	2	1	5	71
Total.....	123	160	103	87	138	146	66	68	81	98	1070

Disputes by Localities Affected.

Of the 98 disputes which began in 1911, 42 took place in the Province of Ontario and 19 in the Province of Quebec. In the Province of Alberta there were 13, and in British Columbia 8, while more than one province was affected in five disputes. No strike or lockout was reported in the Provinces of Prince Edward Island or Saskatchewan. The following table shows the number of disputes by provinces according to the month in each they began:—

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA BY PROVINCES DURING 1911.

PROVINCE	NUMBER OF DISPUTES												Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Nova Scotia.....	1												1
Prince Edward Island.....													
New Brunswick.....				1	2							1	4
Quebec.....		1	3		1	1	3	1					19
Ontario.....	3	2	5	2	16	3	2	1	2	1	6	1	42
Manitoba.....					2		2			1	1		6
Saskatchewan.....													
Alberta.....			1	1		7		2			2		13
British Columbia.....			1	1	5	2					1		11
More than one province affected.....				1						1			2
Total.....	4	3	10	6	26	19	7	4	3	3	10	3	98

The following table gives the number of trade disputes by provinces which have occurred during the past ten years:—

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA ACCORDING TO PROVINCES FOR THE YEARS 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910 AND 1911.

Locality.	Number of Disputes.										
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Total
Nova Scotia.....	12		7	7	1	12	3	6	3	1	69
Prince Edward Island...	2										2
New Brunswick.....	7	7		5	8	8	6	1	1	4	49
Quebec.....	20	33		21	24	29	19	12	17	19	225
Ontario.....	65	83		32	61	71	26	26	34	42	492
Manitoba.....	8	1	4	9	9	6	1	7	7	6	58
Saskatchewan.....						1	1	1	5		8
Alberta.....	1	5	1	2			3	6	6	13	56
British Columbia.....	8	24	4	10		1	6	8		1	100
More than one province affected.....				2		2 ²	1 ⁴	*	2 ⁶	2 ⁷	1
Total.....	123	160	103	87	138	146	66	68	81	98	1,070

¹First dispute affected Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; second, affected same provinces with the addition of British Columbia.

²Dispute took place in Quebec and Ontario.

One dispute took place in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, and the other in Alberta and British Columbia.

⁴Disputes affected all the provinces except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

⁶Dispute took place in Alberta and British Columbia.

⁷One dispute took place in Quebec and Ontario, and the other in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

⁸One dispute took place in Alberta and British Columbia, and the other in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Disputes by Months.

The following table shows the number of disputes which have occurred in each month during the past ten years, from which it may be seen that the greater number took place in the months of April, May and June:—

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA BY MONTHS DURING 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910 AND 1911.

Months	NUMBER OF DISPUTES										
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Total
January.....	8	6	9	6	12	8	7	4	2	4	66
February.....	5	12	5	4	6	3	6	3	7	3	
March.....	12	22	9	6	8	8	5	4	5	10	
April.....	20	23	20	8	13	28	9	7	11	6	145
May.....	27	29	23	11	28	31	14	11	15	26	215
June.....	18	23	9	12	14	20	6	8	10	18	138
July.....	7	15	6	13	8	15	3	10	12	7	
August.....	6	11	6	8	17	12	6	10	5	4	
September.....	9	7	3	9	15	8	2	2		3	
October.....	4	6	8	3	3	7	2	4	2	3	
November.....	7	3	2	3	12	3	2	3	5	10	50
December.....		3	3	4	2	3	4	2	4	3	28
Total.....	123	160	103	87	138	146	66	68	81	98	1070

Causes of Disputes.

Of the 98 disputes which took place during 1911, 42 arose from demands for higher wages. The question of wages also entered into 21 other disputes. The following table shows the causes of trade disputes during 1911 according to the months in which they began:—

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1911.

	Number of Disputes.												Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Increase in wages.....	1	1	4	4	15	10	4	.....	1	.....	1	1	42
Against reduction in wages.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	7
Delay in payment of wages.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages on legal holidays.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Decrease in hours.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Increase in hours.....	1	.....	1
Increase in wages and shorter hours.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Increase in wages, shorter hours and recognition of union.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Increase in wages, shorter hours and other changes.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Increase in wages and recognition of union.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Increase in wages and other changes.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4
Against piece work system.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Against employment of non-unionists.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Against employment of non-unionists and against discharge of employees.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Against employment of persons other than non-unionists.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Discharge of employee and changes in conditions of employment.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Against disch'g. of employees.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Lockout on account of employees joining a union.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Against conditions of employment.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Unsympathetic.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Dispute between Unions.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Classified.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	10
Total.....	4	3	10	6	26	19	7	4	3	3	10	3	98

In the following table comparison is shown of the principal causes of strikes and lockouts which have taken place in Canada during the last ten years:—

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA WHICH BEGAN DURING 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, AND 1911, RESPECTIVELY.

Causes	NUMBER OF DISPUTES										
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Total
Increase in wages.....	54	60	36	30	55	65	21	38	35	47	441
Against reduction in wages.....	7	7	7	8	3	3	14	5	2	7	63
Decrease in hours.....	7	8	3	3	7	11	3	2	.....	3	47
Increase in wages and decrease in hours.....	14	18	8	4	7	8	1	.....	6	7	83
Against employment of particular persons.....	8	13	16	9	13	20	4	8	9	10	110
Against conditions of employment.....	5	5	4	8	3	5	3	5	4	3	45
Recognition of union.....	5	5	4	1	5	3	.....	4	3	.....	30
Unsympathetic.....	9	10	3	1	2	2	1	.....	6	2	36
Classified.....	14	34	22	23	43	29	19	6	16	19	225
Total.....	123	160	103	87	138	146	66	68	81	98	1070

Results of Disputes.

Of the 104 disputes in existence during 1911, 33 ended in favour of the employers, and 23 in favour of the employees, while in 19 cases a compromise was reached. The following table shows the results of strikes and lockouts during the year according to the months in which they were terminated:—

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1911.

Result	Number of dispu es.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug.	Se t.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
favour of employers.....	2	1	2	3	8	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	33
favour of employees.....	1	1	1	1	9	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	23
ttled by compromise.....	1	1	1	1	4	4	5	1	1	1	1	2	21
employees partially successful.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
change, emply'r not concerned.....	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
definite, unsettled or not reported.....	1	3	3	1	4	4	2	2	2	1	2	4	23
Total.....	4	2	6	6	25	16	12	6	7	3	9	8	104

The following table shows the results of trade disputes which have been in existence during the past ten years:—

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, AND 1911.

Results	NUMBER OF DISPUTES										
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Total
In favour of employers.....	35	46	43	37	45	57	43	26	28	33	393
In favour of employees.....	46	45	24	24	41	33	12	10	22	23	280
Settled by compromise.....	33	46	28	15	23	39	9	15	15	21	244
Employees partially successful.....	1	1	6	6	3	3	4	5	2	2	26
No change (employers not concerned).....	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	9
Indefinite (unsettled, or terms unknown).....	4	10	9	10	22	16	5	14	14	23	127
Total.....	118	147	101	87	140	149	69	69	84	104	1079

PRICES IN CANADA DURING 1911.

THE Department is unable at the close of December to issue final statistics with regard to the general level of prices in Canada during 1911. Sufficient analysis, however, has been made of the data collected during the year to warrant the belief that prices in general were higher throughout the Dominion in the second half of 1911 than in any previous period of which official record has been kept. The index number of the Department dates from 1890, and the only other year within that period in which prices were at all on comparable

levels was 1907. From general information as to the level of prices prior to 1890 it may be stated that never since the first six years of Confederation have wholesale prices been so high in Canada.

Comparing the year 1911 with 1896, in which prices were at their lowest within the past forty years, a rise of 45 per cent. is shown. If the calculation took into account the relatively high importance of agricultural products in Canada, the rise shown would doubtless be increased to 50 per cent. or over.

The more important elements combin-

ing to affect the above general result are as follows: Undoubtedly the rapid increase in grain prices in the past few months has been the most widespread of all the changes of the year in general influence. The gain was particularly noticeable in the case of barley and oats. Wheat was firm to upward. The prevailing scarcity of feed caused a rapid increase in the price of bran, shorts and hay during the autumn months. On the whole grains and fodder would seem to have advanced nearly thirty per cent. during the past twelve months. On the other hand, dairy products, animals and meats, though firm in some lines, have been on the whole lower than last year. The price level of fish was considerably

higher than in 1910. Tea, coffee, sugar, fresh fruits, vegetables and canned goods have all been higher, though flour has been somewhat lower. Raw cotton has been downward, but other textiles were steady to strong. Hides advanced very rapidly, and leathers considerably. Most of the metals, with the exception of iron, were upward. Coal was very firm, but coal oil was lower. Lumber prices were steady on the whole, with some weakness showing in a few lines during the autumn. Bricks and miscellaneous building materials advanced, but linseed oil and turpentine were downward. Housefurnishings, drugs and chemicals and furs were steady. Raw rubber declined.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, DECEMBER, 1911.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

THE Department of Labour Index

Number of wholesale prices stood at 130.8 for December as compared with 130.8 in the preceding month and 123.0 in the corresponding month last year. The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade, 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Over 200 articles, carefully selected so as to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

It will be seen that wholesale prices as a whole are on practically the same level as in the preceding month, but are considerably higher than at the

same period of 1910. The chief increases during the past year contributing to the latter result occurred in grains and fodders, dairy products, fish, miscellaneous foods, hides, leather, metals, drugs and chemicals, furs and liquors, there having been a decrease in animals and meats, textiles, paints and oils. The features of the past month were a slight decline in grain and fodders, animals and meats, paints, oils, etc., with a rise in dairy products, fish, metals, fuel and lighting.

The following is a table of the Department's Index Numbers arranged by the various groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, showing the average price level for December, 1911, compared with that of the previous month and with that of the same month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR DECEMBER, 1911
NOVEMBER, 1911, AND DECEMBER 1910.

(AVERAGE PRICES 1890-1899-100)

	Number of Commodities	Index Numbers		
		Dec. 1911.	Nov. 1911	Dec. 1910.
I. Grains and fodders.	13	160.0	165.2	129.9
II. Animals and meats.	14	136.6	137.8	152.4
III. Dairy products.	6	156.6	152.5	148.2
IV. Fish.	9	162.0	152.8	154.6
V. Miscellaneous foods.	36	126.3	125.5	113.1
VI. Textiles.	17	111.3	111.9	119.5
VII. Hides, leather, etc.	11	142.0	141.9	134.0
VIII. (a) Metals.	19	119.5	116.7	106.7
(b) Implements.	10	105.1	105.1	105.1
IX. Fuel and lighting.	9	104.1	95.8	100.2
X. (a) Lumber.	11	165.7	165.2	161.8
(b) Miscellaneous materials.	11	96.3	96.3	106.3
(c) Paints, oils, etc.	14	138.2	140.2	162.3
XI. House furnishings.	16	110.7	110.7	110.0
XII. Drugs and chemicals.	15	117.6	117.6	108.5
XIII. (a) Furs.	4	337.9	337.9	285.9
(b) Liquors and tobacco.	4	127.1	127.1	117.1
(c) Sundries.	6	102.8	102.8	108.8
Average of all commodities.	225	130.8	130.8	122.0

The chief features of the price movement during December as compared with the preceding month were as follows:—

Grains and fodders.—Barley declined about ten cents per bushel at both Toronto and Winnipeg, oats also declining somewhat at both markets. Manitoba wheat showed a slight decline, while Ontario wheat was steady. Hay and shorts were up, but corn was down. Bran, straw, peas and rye were steady.

Animals and meats.—The price of cattle advanced at both Winnipeg and Toronto; sheep also were higher while hogs were lower. Hams and barrelled pork declined, while dressed hogs were upward. Bacon, beef, mutton and veal were steady, but fowl and turkeys were lower.

Dairy products.—Butter, cheese and eggs were all higher in December than in the preceding month.

Fish.—Cod, haddock and mackerel again advanced in price.

Miscellaneous foods.—The general level of prices in this group was only slightly upward as winter apples, evaporated apples, and turnips were lower, though raisins, beans, potatoes, canned

corn and canned tomatoes were higher.

Textiles.—There was a slight decline in the price of wool. Cotton declined still lower than in November. Jute and hessians also were lower.

Hides, leather, etc.—Leathers were reported slightly upward, on account of the high price of hides.

Metals.—The feature of this group was the continued advance in lead, spelter and zinc. Brass, copper and steel billets advanced. Implements were steady.

Fuel and lighting.—Bituminous coal was slightly higher at Montreal.

Lumber.—In this group prices were steady except N. B. shingles which advanced on account of alleged scarcity. Miscellaneous building materials were steady.

Paints, oils, etc.—The feature in this group was another advance in white lead on account of the continued rise in the price of lead. Linseed oil and turpentine again declined.

House furnishings, drugs and chemicals, furs, liquors and tobacco were all steady. Rubber showed a slight advance.

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING DECEMBER, 1911.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, representative of every Province in the Dominion.

in the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 24

COMMODITIES, CANADA, DECEMBER 1911.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wrk'gman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	With sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	5	12	12— 15	14	17	25	40	40	1.05	10	10	6.50	3.50	4.50	3.50	20	12.00	9.00
5	5	12	11— 13	7	6½	30	25	35	90	9	10	.....	3.20	3.50 4.00	.....	18	.....	5.00 15.00
6	5	12	10— 12	6½	5½	30— 40	30— 40	40	90	10	10	6.75	4.60	5.00	4.00	20	12.00	8.00
5-7	5	15	12	7	6	30	50— 60	40	1.20	10	10	7.25— 7.50	5.00 5.25	5.50	3.50	20	15.00	12.00
5		8— 10	8— 14	5½	4-5	25	50	40	1.20	12	10— 12	6.50	4.00	1.25	1.25	25	.....	6.00 8.00
5	5	14	14	6¾	5½	35	40	40	90	10	10	7.50	5.25	5.00	3.50	21	14.00	.....
6	5	.....	14	6½	6	40	50	40	1.50	10	12	7.00 7.75	5.10	8.00 9.00	4.00	20	9.00	.....
5	5	17	12	6	30	.....	40	75	10	10	10	8.00	5.25	4.00	2.50	25	.....	8.00
5	5	13	12	6½	5½	35— 40	35— 40	40	1.20	20	10	7.75— 8.00	5.00 6.00	6.00 7.00	4.00 5.00	18	16.00 18.00	.....
4	5	12	12	6½	5½	30— 50	25— 40	30— 40	1.25	15	8	7.00	5.00	6.50	4.00		8.00	5.00
6	6	17	15	6¾	6¼	40	40	40	1.35	10	8	7.50	6.00	5.00	4.50	20	11.00 14.00	.....
	6¹	15	10	6½	6	30— 50	30— 50	40	1.35	10	8	6.75	4.75	6.25 6.50	4.50	17	10.00 13.00	.....
4-5	5	12	3	6½	6	30— 60	30— 60	40	1.20	5-7	8	6.75	5.00	6.50 7.00	4.50 5.00	13	8.00 9.00	.....
5-6	5	12	10	7	6	35	40	40	1.25— 1.50	10	10	6.50	5.00	8.00	6.00	20	9.00	.....
4	5½	12	10	6	5½	35	30	30	1.35	20	10	7.50 8.00	4.50	8.00	6.50	18	12.00 13.00	9.00 10.00
5-6	5	10	7	7	6	25— 40	25— 40	25— 40	1.25	15	8	7.75	7.00	8.00	6.00	13— 20	10.00 15.00	.....
5	5	14	10— 12½	6½	6	40	40	40	1.40	10	8	7.50	5.50	5.50	3.50	20	15.00	10.00

STAPLE PRICES OF RETAIL

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.			
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.	Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Roll'd Oats, per lb.
Ontario—																				
Kingston.....	20	15	10	15	15	13	23	12½	18	50	30	6	25	30	15	13	3	2	3	5
Belleville.....	17	12½	12½	15	15	15	22	12½	15	50	32	7	30	34	20	17	1½	3½	3	4
Peterborough.	18	12½	12½	15	16	12½	20	15	18	38	36	7	30	32	22	20	2	2½	2½	3
Toronto.....	18	10	10	12½	16	12	20	12½	15	60	30	10	25	32	20	18	3	3½	2½	2½
Niagara Falls.	20	12	13	18	18	13	22	22	15	40	35	8	27	35	20	18	3	3½	2½	2½
	20	12½	15	18	18	16	25	15	20	40	35	8	31	33	20	17	1½	4	5	
St. Catharines	18	12½	12½	15	17	13	20	13	15	40	35	7	28	34	20	18	3	4	2½	3½
			15				22	15		45								3	3	
Hamilton.....	18	10	15	18	15	15	18	15	15	45	30	8	27	35	20	20	1½	3½	3	4
	20	12	20		16					55	35									
Brantford.....	20	12	15	15	15	22	13	17	40	30	8		35	22	18	1½	3½	3	5	
																		3½		
Guelph.....	20	12½	13	16	15	18		15	17	38	30	7	32	35	20	17	3	4	3	4
					17															
Berlin.....	18	13	15	15	18		20	10	15	40	30	7	31	35	20	18	1½	4	2½	5
Woodstock.....	20	13	12½	15	18	18	22	6	15	40	30	7	30	35	20	17	1½	4	2½	3½
		14	15					12												
						13														
Stratford.....	18	15	13	16	22	20	25	12½	16	32	28	7	28	30	17	17	1½	3½	3	4
				18																
London.....	18	12	15	15	15	20	20	15	15	40	33	6	28	33	20	18	1½	3½	3	5
St. Thomas....	20	12½	15	18	17	14	18	15	15	35	.....	7	30	34	22	18	1½	3½	2½	4
Chatham.....	18	15	15	16	15	16	20	10	15	35	30	7	28	30	16	16	1½	4	2½	4
								15												
Windsor.....	18	12	12½	15	18	16	22	15	20	40	28	8	30	35	24	20	1½	4	3	5
Sault Ste. Marie	20	15	16	18	17	15	20	12½	16	.....	30	10	28	34	20	.....	1½	4½	3½	4½
Port Arthur	22	15	15	25	18	18	22	10	20	45	35	10	30	35	.....	20	2	3½	3½	4
	25	20	17		25			12½				12								
Manitoba—																				
Winnipeg.....	23	14	14	22	22	21	28	12	18	40	35	10	33	40	20	20	1	5	3	4
Brandon.....	20	12½	12½	20	18	18	25	15	20	50	40	10	33	40	23	23	1½	4	3½	5
								18												
Saskatchewan—																				
Regina.....	25	18	22	22	22	15	35	15	20	50	35	12	30	40	25	25	1½	4	4	5
				25				18												
Alberta—																				
Edmonton.....	20	12½	15	20	22	20	25	10	18	50	40	10	25	35	20	20	1½	5	3½	4
Lethbridge....	20	15	18	23	22	20	25	15	20	60	40	10	30	40	20	25	1	6½	3½	5
						25	28	18												
British Columbia—																				
Nelson.....	25	15	15	22	22	20	24	11	17½	65	35	12½	30	40	20	.....	1	6½	4	4
		18	20	25	25		25	20							25			4½	5	
New Westm'str	22	18	18	22	20	20	33	12½	18	65	45	11½	28	35	25	25	1	6½	3½	5½
							15	15												
Vancouver..	25	15	20	25	22	18	35	15	17	65	35	11½	25	35	20	20	1½	5	4	6
Victoria.....	22	15	20	22	20	20	35	12½	20	70	35	12½	35	60	25	25	1	6½	5	5
Nanaimo.....	20	15	16	23	20	20	25	10	18	65	35	10	30	40	25	25	1½	4½	4	5
Prince Rupert	35	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	10	17	40	40	20	35	40	25	.....	1	6½	.....	.....
								30												

¹ Beans at Sorel, Que., are quoted 12c per quart.

² Wood at Winnipeg and Regina is quoted—Jack Pine, hard; and Poplar, soft.

³ At Nanaimo, B.C., coal is 75c to \$1.50 extra for delivery.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 24COMMODITIES, CANADA, DECEMBER, 1911.—*Concluded.*

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in 'w'king'n's quarters).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	With sanitary conveniences.
5	5	20	13	6½	5	35	35	50	1.50	10	8	7.00	6.25	7.00	4.50	15	10.00	6.00
5	5	12½	10	6½	5½	40	30	40	1.70	10	10	7.25	5.25	7.00	5.00	.....	12.00	10.00
5	5	15	15	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.45	10	10	7.50	5.50	6.00	3.50	20	12.00	9.00
4½	5	.....	.....	6½	5½	25	25	25	1.35	10	7	7.25	5.00	8.50	5.50	18	18.00	.....
5	5	12½	10	6½	5½	30	30	40	1.45	10	8	7.50	4.50	7.00	5.00	20	20.00	.....
5	5	.....	10	7	6½	50	50	50	1.65	10	8	6.25	4.50	7.00	5.00	20	19.00	8.00
5	5	.....	10	7	6½	40	40	30	1.70	10	8	7.00	.....	8.00	6.00	17	15.00	.....
5	5	12	10-12	6½-7	6½	25	25	30	1.60	10	8	7.00	5.25	8.00	6.00	18	15.00	12.00
7	5	.....	12½	7½	6½	40	25	35	1.50	10	9	7.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	16	13.00	11.00
5	5	.....	12½	7	6	40	25	25	1.40	10	8	7.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	18	15.00	10.00
5	5	.....	15	15	16	40	40	40	1.50	10	8	7.50	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	12.00	10.00
4½	5	.....	12½	7	6½	25	25	25	1.50	10	10	7.25	4.50	8.00	6.00	18	12.00	8.00
5	5	8	12	7	5½	30	30	30	1.00	10	10	7.00	7.00	8.50	7.00	18	14.00	8.00
5	5	.....	15	6½	5½	30	30	40	1.40	10	8	7.25	6.00	8.00	6.00	15	20.00	12.00
5	5	12	13	7	6½	30	30	25	1.00	10	8	7.50	6.00	6.00	3.50	16	9.00	.....
8	5	.....	12	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.60	10	10	7.25	6.00	6.00	.....	16	12.00	.....
5	5	.....	12	6½	6½	30	30	30	1.60	10	8	7.5	5.00	5.00	.....	15	16.00	8.00
5	7	12½	12½	7	7	30	30	30	1.75	10	10	7.75	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	15.00	10.00
5	7	13	12½	8	6½	30	30	30	1.50	10	10	8.00	5.50	6.00	5.00	20	20.00	15.00
5	5	17½	15	7½	6½	25	30	30	1.25	10	10	8.00	6.00	5.00	3.50	22	25.00	.....
5	5	20	.....	.....	6½	60	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.50	4.50	.....	25	18.00	12.00
7	5	13½	12	7½	6½	35	35	35	1.35	12	8½	10.50	9.50	8.00²	6.00³	25	25.00	.....
7	6	15	12½	8½	7½	30	30	30	.90	15	10	11.25	9.25	9.00	6.00	30	25.00	15.00
5	5	15	15	8½	7½	40	40	40	1.20	15	15	12.50	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	30.00	18.00
5	5	13	10	7½	7	40	40	40	1.00	20	12	.....	.....	.....	3.50	30	25.00	20.00
8	6	20	20	8	7	40	40	35	1.25	20	15	.....	5.00	.....	4.50	35	18.00	10.00
8½	8	20	12½	8	7	35	40	40	2.00¹	25	12½	9.50	7.50	.....	6.00	40	20.00	.....
6	6	15	12½	8½	6½	50	50	50	1.50¹	20	10	17.00	12.00	.....	6.50	50	25.00	.....
5	6	15	10	7	6	40	40	40	1.50¹	20	10	.....	8.00	.....	6.50	40	25.00	18.00
5	6	15	10	7	6	35	40	40	1.60³	15	10	.....	8.00	.....	5.50	35	35.00	.....
8	8	12½	15	8	8	40	50	40	2.25⁴	15	8	11.50	6.50	.....	6.00	35	25.00	.....
8	8	15	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	2.00⁴	20	12½	.....	7.50	.....	.....	40	27.00	.....
7	7	.....	15-20	7½	.....	30-60	30-60	30-50	2.00⁴	12½	10-15	11.00	8.50	.....	7.00	35*	19.00	20.00

¹In British Columbia a bag of potatoes is 100 lbs.

²At Prince Rupert, B.C., canned milk is principally used, \$5.00 per case.

³Per case of 10 gallons.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

DURING December the chief features in Retail Prices were the continued upward tendency in the price of butter and eggs, and a general advance in the price of potatoes after the drop in October when the fall crop was marketed. Butter and eggs are probably only slightly higher than for the same month last year, but potatoes are from 25% to 60% higher, except in the Maritime Provinces. In Ontario and Western Canada milk is on the whole one cent per quart higher than for December last year. Meats fluctuated somewhat in various localities as compared with November, the general level being about the same as last year, in Ontario a little higher, with the exception of bacon, which is somewhat lower. Hard coal and wood advanced in several cities.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Both sirloin steak and medium shoulder roast declined in price at Newcastle, N. B., Sorel, Que., and Brandon, Man., and rose at Lethbridge, Alta., and Nelson, B.C. Shoulder roast alone increased in price at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Vancouver, B. C.

Veal advanced at Maisonneuve, Que., St. Thomas, Ont., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Lethbridge, Alta., and Nelson B. C., declining at Brandon, Man.

Mutton declined in price at Westville, N. S., Newcastle, N. B., Sorel, Que., and increased in price at Maisonneuve, Que., St. Thomas, Ont., and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Pork.—The price of roast pork advanced at Newcastle, N.B., Sorel, Que., St. Catharines, Ont., St. Thomas, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alta., and declined at Hull, Que., Brantford, and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at Nanaimo, B. C. Salt pork increased in price at St. John, and Newcastle, N. B., decreasing at Sorel and Hull, Que.

Bacon.—The price of bacon declined

at Newcastle, N.B., St. John, N.B., Berlin and London, Ont., Brandon, Man., and at Nelson and Nanaimo, B. C., Westville, N. S. reported an advance in price.

Fish.—The price of fresh fish declined at Sorel, Que., but rose at Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

Lard.—Increases in price were reported at Amherst, N. S., Newcastle, N. B., Sherbrooke and Hull, Que., and at Winnipeg, Man., decreases occurring at Sorel, Que., St. Thomas, Ont., and Nelson, B. C.

Eggs.—Both fresh and packed eggs advanced in price at 17 of the cities, and fresh eggs alone advanced at 16 cities. At Nelson, B. C., both fresh and packed eggs declined in price as larger supplies were brought in from the country.

Milk.—The price of milk was raised at Amherst, N. S., Moncton, N. B., Three Rivers, Que., Maisonneuve, Que., Winnipeg, Man., and Victoria, B. C. At Toronto the price in December was almost universally 10c per quart, whereas in November 9c prevailed to a great extent. A decline occurred at Nelson, B.C.

Butter.—Both dairy creamery butter advanced in price at 18 of the cities, creamery butter alone advanced at 8 cities, dairy butter alone increased in price at Sorel, Que., and decreased at 5 cities.

Cheese.—The price of old cheese rose at Halifax, N. S., Newcastle, N. B., Sorel, Que. St. Thomas, Ont., and Nanaimo, B. C., declining at Brantford and London, Ont. New cheese advanced at Lethbridge, Alta., while both old and new cheese increased in price at St. Johns, Que., St. Catharines, Ont., and Brandon, Man., decreasing at Toronto, Ont.

Bread.—At Three Rivers, Que., bread advanced two cents per three pound loaf.

Flour declined at Sorel, Que., St. Catharines, Ont., and New Westminster, B.C.

Rolled oats decreased in price at Sorel, Que., Toronto, Ont., St. Thomas, Ont., and increased at Vancouver, B.C.

Rice.—The price of rice advanced at St. John, N.B., Sherbrooke, Que., Sorel, Que., and Nanaimo, B.C., declining at Lethbridge, Alta.

Beans increased in price at Halifax, N.S., Sherbrooke, Que., Brandon, Man., and Nanaimo, B.C.

Apples, evaporated.—Decreases in price occurred at Westville, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Newcastle, N.B., Hull, Que., and at New Westminster, and Nanaimo, B.C. Increases took place at Sherbrooke and Sorel, Que., and at Nelson, Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

Prunes advanced in price at Halifax, N.S., London, and St. Thomas, Ont., declining at St. Johns, Que., and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Sugar.—The price of both granulated and yellow sugar rose at Maisonneuve, Que., St. Thomas, Ont., and at Nelson and Nanaimo, B.C., declining at Berlin, Ont. Yellow sugar advanced at Sorel, Que., and declined at Moncton, N.B., and Vancouver, B.C.

Tea was upward at Maisonneuve, Que.

Coffee.—No changes were reported.

Potatoes.—At 26 of the cities the price of potatoes rose. Stratford, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., reported the price lower.

Vinegar.—No changes were reported.

Starch.—No changes were reported.

Coal.—The price of anthracite coal advanced at Halifax, N.S., Moncton, N.B., Quebec, Que., Montreal, Que., and Toronto, Ont. Soft coal increased in price at Quebec City and Brandon, Man. At Lethbridge, Alta., there was a decline in price on account of the termination of the coal strike. The price of hard coal decreased at Port Arthur, on account of local competition.

Wood.—Both hard and soft wood advanced in price at Toronto and Brandon, and jack pine rose \$1.00 per cord at Winnipeg. Fir wood declined 50c at Vancouver, B.C.

Coal oil.—No changes were reported.

Rentals advanced \$5.00 per month at Nelson and Victoria, B.C. At Lethbridge, Alta., rents were lower for houses without sanitary conveniences. At Amherst, N.S., rent was somewhat higher.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada during the eight months from April to November, inclusive, was 281,898, compared with 243,071 in the corresponding period of 1910, an increase of about sixteen per cent. Of the total arrivals dur-

ing the eight months, 180,206 were at ocean ports, compared with 150,618 in the corresponding months of last year. There was an increase in the number of arrivals from the United States from 92,453 during the months from April to November, 1910, to 101,692 during the same period of 1911. The following table shows in detail the immigration to Canada during these periods:—

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER 1911, INCLUSIVE, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1910

	1910-11.				1911-12.				INCREASE				DECREASE.				Percentage	
	1910-11.		1911-12.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1910-11.		1911-12.		In-crease	De-crease
	Male	Female	Child'n	Total	Male	Female	Child'n	Total	Male	Female	Child'n	Total	Male	Female	Child'n	Total		
APRIL																		
From U.S.A.	19,420	4,911	3,588	27,819	24,880	6,324	4,079	35,283	5,460	1,513	491	7,464	1,308	986	1,727	3,966	27	19
Via ocean ports.	11,924	3,951	4,488	20,363	10,621	3,015	2,761	16,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	31,344	8,762	8,076	48,182	35,501	9,339	6,840	51,680	4,157	577	.....	3,498	.....	.....	1,236	.....	7	.....
MAY																		
Via ocean ports.	20,856	7,29	5,210	33,395	27,427	11,223	7,410	46,060	6,571	3,894	2,200	12,665	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
From U.S.A.	8,508	2,983	2,748	14,194	10,103	2,733	2,534	15,370	1,595	.....	.....	1,176	.....	205	214	.....	8	.....
Totals.	29,364	10,267	7,958	47,589	37,530	13,956	9,944	61,430	8,166	3,689	1,986	13,841	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....
JUNE																		
Via ocean ports.	13,437	6,020	4,182	23,539	14,005	8,266	5,702	27,973	568	2,246	1,520	4,334	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
From U.S.A.	6,275	2,186	2,182	10,643	7,736	2,367	1,932	12,085	1,461	.....	.....	1,092	.....	119	250	.....	10	.....
Totals.	19,712	8,506	6,334	31,552	21,741	10,633	7,634	40,008	2,029	2,127	1,270	5,426	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
JULY																		
Via ocean ports.	8,630	4,363	3,026	16,019	8,973	5,478	4,158	18,609	343	1,115	1,132	2,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
From U.S.A.	5,461	2,046	1,689	9,196	7,442	2,106	1,464	11,012	1,978	60	.....	1,813	.....	.....	225	.....	20	.....
Totals.	14,094	6,109	4,715	25,218	16,415	7,584	5,622	29,621	2,321	1,175	907	4,403	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
AUGUST																		
Via ocean ports.	7,258	4,201	2,838	14,287	5,885	4,220	2,991	13,096	.....	19	163	6,529	1,373	.....	.....	1,191	.....	8
From U.S.A.	6,974	1,889	1,630	10,490	12,807	2,317	1,895	17,019	5,833	431	265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6?	.....
Totals.	14,292	6,087	4,458	24,777	18,692	6,537	4,886	30,115	4,460	450	428	5,338	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
SEPTEMBER																		
Via ocean ports.	6,540	4,373	2,855	13,778	6,968	6,289	4,336	17,593	428	1,916	1,471	3,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
From U.S.A.	6,880	1,780	1,596	10,256	7,884	1,931	1,619	11,481	1,004	201	23	1,228	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Totals.	13,420	6,153	4,451	24,034	14,852	8,270	5,955	29,077	1,432	2,117	1,494	5,043	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
OCTOBER																		
Via ocean ports.	6,017	4,491	3,084	13,592	5,033	5,102	3,511	13,646	.....	611	427	54	.....	.....	24	.....	5	.....
From U.S.A.	6,123	1,863	1,815	9,801	6,335	2,130	1,791	10,256	212	267	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.	12,140	6,354	4,899	23,393	11,368	7,232	5,302	23,902	.....	878	403	509	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
NOVEMBER																		
Via ocean ports.	3,813	2,712	1,764	8,089	3,588	2,559	1,759	7,946	.....	57	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	2
From U.S.A.	4,107	1,635	1,408	7,207	4,833	1,726	1,560	8,119	666	94	132	912	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Totals.	7,930	4,144	3,172	15,296	8,421	4,295	3,349	16,065	441	151	177	709	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Grand Totals	142,285	56,682	44,105	243,071	164,520	67,846	49,532	281,898	22,234	11,164	5,439	38,827	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....

British Emigration

During the month of November, 1911, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Months.	NATIONALITY.														Total.
	English.		Welsh.		Scottish.		Irish.		British Colonial.		Total British Subjects.		Fore		
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	
October	3,486	3,302	61	43	867	1,020	138	151	243	116	4,795	4,632	1,559	1,653	6,285
Eleven months ending November 30	26,627	22,752	481	314	6,725	4,484	1,795	1,238	7,381	6,740	43,009	35,528	4,488	16,710	67,497

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE YUKON TERRITORY ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1911, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1910.

NATURE OF GRANT	November 1911.		November 1910.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of Acres.	No. of Patentes.	No. of Acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co's. sales.....	22	8,001'00	8	4,656'00
British Columbia homesteads.....	16	2,096'10	4	640'00
British Columbia sales.....	6	232'22	13	1,976'82
Coal lands sales.....	1	160'00	3	800'00
Homesteads.....	1,031	162,288'76	1,505	238,758'781
Hudson's Bay Co.....	1	32'31		
Leases.....	1	40'00		
License of occupation.....	17	157'93	1	
Military Bounty grants.....	1	160'00		
Mining lands sales.....			10	1,958'34
Mineral rights (2,887 acres).....	12		21	
North West half-breed grants.....	10	1,285'35	29	4,930'13
Quit claim, special grants.....			1	
<i>Railways;—</i>				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway....	3	640'00	2	471'00
Canadian Northern Ry.....			8	5,476'33
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants.....	4	19'54	102	1,116'888
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants, Souris branch.....			2	252'00
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. grants.....	7	46'89	26	326'26
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Saskatchewan Road and Steam. boat Company.....	8	1,286'00	3	800'00
Sales.....	46	5,015'71	44	6,073'815
School land sales.....	34	3,805'725	39	6,006'67
Special grants.....	24	840'582	15	660'97
University of Manitoba.....			1	160'00
Yukon Territory sales.....	5	281'45	9	547'99
Totals.....	1,249	186,309'57	1,846	275,420'44

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1911, AS COMPARED WITH NOVEMBER, 1910.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910
Battleford.....			147	148				
Brandon.....	3	9						
Calgary.....					262	305		
Dauphin.....	75	96						
Edmonton.....					402	403		
Estevan.....			60	97				
Grand Prairie.....					30			
Humboldt.....			150	166				
Kamloops.....							20	18
Lethbridge.....					36	71		
Medicine Hat.....			107	85	139	155		
Moose Jaw.....			271	391				
New Westminster.....							1	
Peace River.....								
Prince Albert.....			143	151	13	5		
Regina.....			29	27				
Red Deer.....					94	134		
Saskatoon.....			170	251				
Swift Current.....			252	319				
Winnipeg.....	153	204						
Yorkton.....			93	148				
Total.....	231	309	1,422	1,783	976	1,073	21	18

Total number of entries for November 1910.....3183

Total number of entries for November 1911.....2650

Net decrease.....533

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1911, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCES IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITIES	PROVINCES				Total.
	Manitoba	Saskatche- wan	Alberta	British Columbia.	
Canadians from Ontario.....	27	123	130		281
“ Quebec.....	3	24	27		54
“ Nova Scotia.....	1	6	13		20
“ New Brunswick.....			7		7
“ Prince Edward Island.....	2	2	1		5
“ Manitoba.....	22	27	7		56
“ Saskatchewan.....	1	223	2		226
“ Alberta.....		2	42		44
“ British Columbia.....			2		2
Persons who had previous entry.....	26	45	29	3	103
Newfoundlanders.....					
Canadians returned from the United States.....		14	4		18
Americans.....	34	404	316		758
English.....	19	221	124	4	368
Scotch.....	5	25	44	4	78
Irish.....	4	12	23		39
French.....	4	15	10	1	30
Belgians.....	2	7	1	1	11
Swiss.....		5	4		9
Italians.....		1	1	1	3
Roumanians.....		6	3		9
Syrians.....		2	1		3
Germans.....	5	34	16		55
Austro-Hungarians.....	37	61	55	1	154
Hollanders.....		4	4		8
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	1	4	8		13
Icelanders.....	1	3		1	4
Swedes.....	12	33	33	1	79
Norwegians.....	2	55	28		85
Russians (other than Mennonites and Douk- hobors).....	22	60	27		109
Mennonites.....					
Doukhobors.....					
Chinese.....					
Japanese.....			1		1
Persians.....		1	1		2
Australians.....	1	2	9		12
New Zealanders.....					
Turks.....		1	3		4
Total.....	231	1422	976	21	2650

Of the 776 homesteaders who came from the United States, 228 were from North Dakota, 165 were from Minnesota, 51 were from South Dakota, and 46 were from Wisconsin.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES BY PROVINCES DURING EACH OF THE FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1911, COMPARED WITH 1910.

	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910
January.....	144	152	642	976	568	1,558	6	12
February.....	121	161	830	1,069	677	1,007	9	17
March.....	200	202	1,610	2,688	1,172	1,901	14	23
April.....	305	324	2,483	4,240	1,735	2,620	37	25
May.....	333	281	2,328	3,745	1,612	2,328	35	20
June.....	356	354	2,516	3,440	1,771	1,985	37	23
July.....	289	307	2,446	2,576	1,593	1,356	33	21
August.....	295	261	2,194	1,958	1,477	1,256	37	23
September.....	214	258	1,679	1,530	1,234	1,077	55	16
October.....	216	364	1,499	1,845	1,119	1,100	27	16
November.....	231	309	2,422	1,783	976	1,073	21	18
December.....								
Total.....	2,704	2,973	19,649	25,850	13,984	17,263	311	219

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1911.

THERE was a marked decrease in the number and magnitude of strikes and lockouts in Canada during December, compared with the previous month, and industrial conditions were not seriously affected by them in any part of the country. With the termination of a strike of cotton mill operatives at Magog, Que., early in the month, the only dispute of consequence which continued was a strike of railway machinists and boilermakers in Western Canada on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during December was eight, being six less than in November, and two less than in December, 1910. About ten firms and 1,424 employees were involved in these disputes, about three firms and 115 employees being involved in new disputes.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during December was approximately 39,930 working days, compared with a loss of about 140,600 days in November, and 41,270 days in December, 1910.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes of the month, and the number of employees affected in each group of trades.

Trade.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Employees.
Building trades	1	50
Metal trades	1	65
Clothing trades	1	.....
Total	3	115

Localities affected by new disputes.—One dispute occurred in each of the

provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Causes of disputes.—The cause of one dispute was a demand for an increase in wages, and that of another was a demand for shorter hours. The cause of the third dispute was not reported.

Methods of settlement.—Of the eight disputes in existence during December, four were reported to have been terminated, leaving four still in existence at the close of the month. Two were settled through negotiations between the parties concerned, in one by the resumption of work without negotiations, and in one by the resumption of work on the part of some strikers and by the places of others being filled.

Results of disputes.—Two disputes resulted in favour of the employers, in one a compromise was reached, and in one the result was not reported.

Disputes Which Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The trade disputes in existence in Canada during December which began in previous months comprised strikes of cotton mill hands at Magog, Que., machinists and boilermakers between Westfort, Ont., and Edson, Alta., garment workers at Montreal, Que., pulp-mill hands at St. George, N. B., and iron moulders at London, Ont.

Strike of Cotton Mill Workers at Magog, Que.

A strike of cotton mill workers, employed by the Dominion Textile Company at Magog, Que., which began on November 20, was reported to have been terminated during the first week of December, when the employees returned to work under the conditions prevailing before the strike. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the Company to grant a demand for an advance of ten per cent. in wages, which would restore the rate to that which prevailed prior to May, 1908. About

400 employees were directly affected by the dispute and 200 indirectly.

**Strike of Machinists and Boilermakers
of the Grand Trunk Pacific
Railway.**

No settlement was reported in a strike of machinists and boilermakers of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which took place on October 10, and extended from Westford, Ont., to Edson, Alta. The matters in dispute between the employees and the company related to hours, wages, and conditions of employment. About 300 men in all were thrown out of work by the dispute.

**Strike of Garment Workers at
Montreal, Que.**

No definite settlement was reported in the case of a strike of garment workers at Montreal, Que., which began on November 21, but by December 1, it was reported in the press that many of the strikers had returned to work and the places of others were filled. The cause of the dispute was the withdrawal from the men of the privilege to use the elevator. About 150 male and 200 female employees were involved in this dispute.

**Strike of Pulp Mill Hands at
St. George, N.B.**

No change in the situation was reported in the case of a strike of fifty-two pulpmill hands at St. George, N.B., who stopped work on April 26, on account of the refusal of the employer to grant a demand for an eight-hour day instead of thirteen and eleven hours; with an increase in the minimum wages.

**Strike of Iron Moulders at London,
Ont.**

No settlement was reported in a strike of iron moulders at London, Ont., which began on June 5, on account of the refusal of three firms to grant the same minimum wage for a nine hour day as had been paid for a day of ten

hours. Out of sixty men, however, who were originally involved in the dispute, only six were still on strike during December.

New Disputes.

The new disputes of the month comprised strikes of machinists at St. John, N.B., cement workers and labourers at Wingham, Ont., and garment workers at Montreal, Que.

Strike of Machinists at St. John, N.B.

On December 7, a strike of machinists of the nail factory of James Pender & Company took place at St. John, N. B. The cause of the dispute was a demand of the men for a nine hour day instead of ten. It was stated by the employers that about two months previously they had been first asked to grant shorter hours. At that time the manager proposed that the men should try a bonus system for a couple of months, which consisted in paying them a certain percentage of their wages additional provided they averaged a certain number of kegs per machine for the week. This was done, with the result that the bonus was earned three times during the two months, and would have been earned oftener but for a breakdown. In the meantime it was ascertained by the manager that the Western factories worked ten hours per day except on Saturdays, when they only worked five, but that they were operating on a tonnage basis, while this factory was on a day work basis, and it was claimed that the former method produced a decidedly greater output. The men were then told that as soon as the mill was put on a tonnage basis, they would be granted the Saturday half holiday, but that it would take perhaps two or three months to make this change. In the meantime the men were given the option of taking $5\frac{3}{4}$ days' pay for 53 hours' work, by starting at 8 a.m. instead of 7 a.m., or full pay for full time, that is 59 hours per week. Both offers were refused, the men demanding nine hours a day or a half holiday

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C, No. 135.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1911.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result
			Directly	Indirectly	Directly	Indirectly	Males	Females			
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.											
<i>Metal Trades—</i> Iron moulders.....	London, Ont....	Men demanded that a minimum wage for a ten hour day be paid for a day of nine hours.....	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	June 5	.....	No settlement reported at end of month
<i>Textile Trades—</i> Cotton mill hands..	Magog, Que.....	For increase of 10 pc. in wages	1	.....	300	200	60	40	Nov. 20	Dec.	Work resumed, no change in wages
<i>Clothing Trades—</i> Garment workers..	Montreal, Que....	Men refused permission to use elevator.....	1	.....	150	200	.....	.....	Nov. 21	Dec. 1	No settlement reported, but many employees returned to work, and places of others were filled.
<i>Railway Service—</i> Machinists and boiler-makers.....	Westfort, Ont., to Edson, Alta....	Failure to reach agreement as to hours, wages and conditions of employment....	1	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 10	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
<i>C. Trades—</i> ulpmill hands.....	St. George, N. B..	For day of eight hours instead of thirteen and eleven with increase in minimum wages.....	1	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	April 26	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.

* Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike must be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mentioned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mentioned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading.

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The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mentioned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes publishing on the basis of the date of the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

on Saturday at once, and the demand not being granted, they walked out. Two days later, on December 9, the men decided to accept the offer which had been made to them, and work was resumed on December 11. On account of the loss through the strike, they agreed to work full time for the rest of the year, and after that to work 53 hours per week for which they would receive pay for 57½ hours. This would continue until the new system was put into operation.

Strike of Cement Workers and Labourers at Wingham, Ont.

It was reported in the press that on December 19, about fifty cement workers and labourers declared a strike at Wingham, Ont., on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from sixteen to twenty cents per hour. No

settlement of this dispute was reported during the month.

Strike of Garment Workers at Montreal, Que.

A strike of garment workers took place at Montreal, Que., during the week ending December 23. The dispute, which affected the Montreal Dress Stay Company, was reported in the press to have been settled on December 26, by friendly negotiations between the parties concerned. The terms of the settlement were not reported.

The table which is published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of December, and which have been reported to the Department.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1911.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspector of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 276 individual work people in Canada during the month of December, 1911, were reported to the Department of Labour. Of these, 82 were fatal and 194 resulted in serious injuries. In addition, 3 fatal accidents were reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the Department before December, 1911.

In the preceding month there were 95 fatal and 191 non-fatal accidents reported, a total of 286, and in December, 1910, there were 154 fatal and 197

non-fatal accidents, a total of 351. The number of fatal accidents reported in December, 1911, was, therefore, 13 less than in the preceding month and 72 less than in December, 1910. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in December, 1911, was 3 more than in the preceding month and 3 less than in December, 1910. Altogether there were 10 less industrial accidents reported in December, 1911, than in the preceding month and 75 less than in the same month of the preceding year.

Of 230 returns received during the month giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, 25 referred to persons under twenty-one years of age, 80 to persons between twenty-one and forty-five, and 14 to persons over 45, 111 persons were over twenty-one years of age, but their exact ages were not specified.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE
MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1911, BY IN-
DUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture	5	13	18
Fishing and hunting ..	1	1	2
Lumbering	4	8	12
Mining	14	14	28
Railway construction..	1	1	2
Building trades	9	31	40
Metal trades	5	42	47
Woodworking trades...	1	7	8
Printing & allied trades		2	2
Clothing		2	2
Textile	1	2	3
Food and tobacco pre- paration	2	2	4
Leather			
Transportation:—			
Steam railway service	11	26	37
Electric railway serv.		3	3
Navigation	7	3	10
Miscellaneous	4	17	21
Public employees	2	1	3
Miscellaneous skilled trades	10	16	26
Unskilled labour	5	3	8
Total	82	194	276

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The disasters of the month involving more than the death of one workmen were:—the suffocation of three miners in a chute of a mine at Middlesboro, B. C.; the death of three employees through an explosion in the mixing room of a powder factory at Departure Bay, Vancouver, B. C.; the death at Toronto of two workmen by a fall of eighty feet, due to the breaking of a plank on which they were working; the drowning of two post office employees (one the postmaster) while on duty at Oka, Que., in the upsetting of a launch on the Lake of Two Mountains during a severe gale and snow-storm; the asphyxiation of two well-diggers near Keithville, Sask., by gas while digging a well; the scalding to death by escaping steam, of two workmen, at Winnipeg, while working in a trench.

Record by Industries and Groups of Trades.

A detailed record of the industrial

accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades, is as follows:—

Agriculture.—There were five fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents recorded during the month of December, 1911, compared with eleven fatal and nineteen non-fatal accidents in November, and twenty-five fatal and fifteen non-fatal accidents in December, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, two each were caused by falling material and fire, and one by machinery.

Fishing and hunting.—There was one fatal and one non-fatal accident recorded during December, 1911, compared with one fatal accident in November and four fatal accidents during December, 1910. The fatality was caused by the accidental discharge of a shot gun.

Lumbering.—There were four fatal and eight non-fatal accidents recorded during December, 1911, compared with seven fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in November, and seven fatal and twelve non-fatal accident in December, 1910. The four fatalities were caused by falling material.

Mining.—There were fourteen fatal and fourteen non-fatal accidents recorded during December, 1911, compared with five fatal and eight non-fatal accidents during November, and forty-one fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents during December, 1910. Of the fatalities, three each were caused by suffocation, explosions, falling material and crushing by cars, and two by falls.

Railway construction.—There was one fatal and one non-fatal accident recorded during December, 1911, compared with four fatal and four non-fatal accidents during November, and three fatal and one non-fatal accidents in December, 1910. The fatality was caused by an explosion of dynamite.

Building trades.—There were nine fatal and thirty-one non-fatal accidents recorded during December, 1911, compared with six fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents in November, and five

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1911

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture—				
Farmer	Fenella, Ont.	Dec. 19	1	By falling tree
"	Strathcona, Alta.	" 6	1	Caught in belting of machine
"	Metcalfe's Corner, Ont.	" 29	1	Burned to death
Farm Labourer	East New Bridge, Ont.	" 9	1	" "
"	Castor, Alta.	" 22	1	Water tank fell on victim
Fishing and Hunting—				
Trapper	West Shefford, Que.	" 23	1	Shot gun exploded
Lumbering—				
Foreman (Logging Camp)	Revelstoke, B.C.	" 9	1	Crushed under pile of logs
Lumberman	Chateau, Richer, Que.	" 9	1	Struck by falling tree
"	Campbelltown, N.B.	" 20	1	" "
"	Schreiber, Ont.	" 28	1	" "
Mining—				
Miners	Middlesboro, B.C.	" 3	3	Suffocated by foul air
"	Cobalt, Ont.	" 6	1	Explosion of a miss fired blast
"	"	" 16	1	Premature explosion
Brakeman (Mine)	Nanaimo, B.C.	" 8	1	Crushed by cars
Driver	"	" 15	1	" "
Duckhand (Mine)	Cobalt, Ont.	" 21	1	Fell down shaft of mine
Quarry hand	St. Mary's, Ont.	" 22	1	Crushed by a falling rock
Miner	Greenwood, B.C.	" 7	1	Explosion of miss-fired blast
"	Silverton, B.C.	" 4	1	Fell into chute
"	Van Anda, B.C.	" 15	1	Fall of rock
"	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 22	1	Caught by motor
"	"	" 22	1	Struck by fall of stone
Railway Construction—				
Labourer	Glenarm, Ont.	" 23	1	Explosion of dynamite
Building Trades—				
Foreman bricklayer	Ottawa, Ont.	" 19	1	Fell to basement of building
Bricklayer	Saskatoon, Sask.	" 6	1	Fell down elevator shaft
Cement contractor	Waterdown, Ont.	" 9	1	Crushed by falling floor
" workers	Toronto, Ont.	" 14	1	Fell 80 feet, platform collapsed
Carpenter	Winnipeg, Man.	" 12	1	Electrocuted
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 19	1	Fell from scaffold
Plumber	Maisonneuve, Que.	" 19	1	Back broken, fell of scaffold
Roofer	Hamilton, Ont.	" 9	1	Jumped from building, died of injuries
Metal Trades—				
Moulder	St. Catharines, Ont.	" 5	1	Run over by train
Mechanic	Roxton Pond, Que.	" 15	1	Caught in belting of machinery
Electrician	Coughlan, B.C.	" 1	1	Electrocuted
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 16	1	" "
"	Dundas, Ont.	" 27	1	" "
Woodworking Trades—				
Car builder	Amherst, N.S.	" 5	1	Falling piece of timber
Textile Trades—				
Textile worker	Montreal, Que.	" 7	1	Crushed by elevator

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1911.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality
<i>Food and Tobacco preparation—</i>				
Foreman (confectionery works)	London, Ont.....	Dec. 4	1	Caught in shafting.
Employee flour mill..	Calgary, Alta.....	" 10	1	Crushed between cars.
<i>Steam Railway service—</i>				
Engineer.....	Bass Lake, Ont.....	" 21	1	Crushed in collision.
Conductor.....	Thamesville, Ont.....	" 30	1	Scalded in collision.
Fireman.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	" 9	1	Fell off t5ain and run over.
".....	Brandon, Man.....	" 13	1	Scalded in collision.
".....	Bass Lake, Ont.....	" 21	1	Scalded and crushed in collision.
Brakeman.....	Belleville, Ont.....	" 23	1	Crushed between cars.
Call Boy.....	Nord, Sask.....	" 31	1	Died from injuries received in collision
Sectionman.....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 7	1	Struck by train.
Shop apprentice.....	Nord, Sask.....	" 31	1	Rear end collision.
Car repairer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 13	1	Scalded while repairing locomotive.
	Toronto, Ont.....	" 23	1	Crushed by cars.
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Deckhand.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 1	1	Burned by flaming turpentine.
Sailor.....	Cape Tormentin, N.B.....	" 9	1	Drowned, fell overboard.
Deckhand, (Pilot)	Point Lepreau, Que.....	" 14	1	Fell of pilot boat, drowned.
Engineer, Cook and Stewards	Port Colbourne, Ont.....	" 1	3	Drowned.
Longshoreman.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 20	1	Struck by fall deals.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Teamster.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 18	1	Run over by waggon.
".....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 22	1	Thrown from waggon,
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 14	1	Died of blood poisoning resulting from injuries.
".....	Becancour, Que.....	" 16	1	Load overturned on driver.
<i>Public employees—</i>				
Postmaster and other	Oka, Que.....	" 11	2	Drowned while crossing lake in storm
<i>Miscellaneous skilled trades—</i>				
Well diggers.....	Keithville, ask.....	" 6	2	Overcome by gas.
Watchman.....	Kindersley, Sask.....	" 1	1	Overcome by gas.
".....	St. John, N.B.....	" 12	1	Struck by street car.
Domestic servant	Quebec, Que.....	" 21	1	Overcome by charcoal fumes.
Carpet worker.....	Moncton, Que.....	" 2	1	Died from burns.
Employee (powder works)	Toronto, Ont.....	" 11	1	Struck head on table.
	Departure Bay, B.C.....	" 22	3	Explosion at powder works.
<i>Unskilled labour—</i>				
Labourers.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 2	2	Scalded by steam.
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 7	1	Fell 50 feet.
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 3	1	Struck by falling beam.
".....	Cap Rouge, Que.....	" 29	1	Crushed by falling rock.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING NOVEMBER BUT NOT REPORTED BEFORE DECEMBER.

Engineer.....	Calgary, Alta.....	Nov, 24	1	Scalded, died Dec. 2. plug blew out of boiler.
Carpenter.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 30	1	Fall from scaffold.
Motorman	Victoria, B.C.....	" 18	1	Died Dec. 14, of injuries received by being crushed between cars.

fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents in December, 1910. Of the fatalities, seven were caused by falls, one each by electrocution and falling material.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding trades.—There were five fatal and forty-two non-fatal accidents recorded during December, 1911, compared with six fatal and forty-five non-fatal accidents in November, and ten fatal and forty-one non-fatal accidents in December, 1910. Of the fatalities. Three were caused by electrocution, and one each by cars and machinery.

Woodworking trades.—There was one fatal and seven non-fatal accidents recorded during December, 1911, compared with two fatal and fourteen non-fatal accidents in November, and eight non-fatal accidents in December, 1910. The fatality was caused by falling material.

Printing and allied trades.—There were two non-fatal accidents recorded during December, 1911, compared with none in November, and one non-fatal accident in December, 1910.

Clothing.—There were two non-fatal accidents recorded during December, 1911, compared with two non-fatal accidents in November and none in December, 1910.

Textile.—There was one fatal and two non-fatal accidents recorded during December, 1911, compared with one fatal and two non-fatal accidents in November, and three non-fatal accidents in December, 1910. The fatality was due to victim being crushed by an elevator.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There were two fatal and two non-fatal accidents recorded during December, 1911, compared with three non-fatal acci-

dents in November, and two fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents in December, 1911. One fatality was caused by machinery and the other by crushing.

Leather.—There were no accidents recorded during December, 1911, compared with one non-fatal accident in November, and none in December, 1910.

Steam railway service.—There were eleven fatal and twenty-six non-fatal accidents recorded during December, 1911, compared with eleven fatal and twenty-three non-fatal accidents in November, and fourteen fatal and twenty-eight non-fatal accidents during December, 1910. Of the fatal accidents, six were caused by collisions, two each by machinery and cars and one by scalding.

Electric railway service.—There were three non-fatal accidents recorded during December, compared with one fatal and five non-fatal accidents in November, and six non-fatal accidents in December, 1910.

Navigation.—There were seven fatal and three non-fatal accidents recorded during December, 1911, compared with seventeen fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in November, and twenty-six fatal and three non-fatal accidents during December, 1910. Of the fatalities, five were caused by drowning, and one each by burning and falling material.

Miscellaneous.—There were four fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents in December, 1911, compared with three fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents in November, and four fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents in December, 1910. Of the fatalities, one each was caused by runover, fall, blood poisoning and falling material.

Public employees.—There were two

fatal and one non-fatal accident recorded during December, 1911, compared with two fatal and five non-fatal accidents in November, and two fatal and eight non-fatal accidents in December, 1910. The fatalities were caused by drowning.

Miscellaneous.—There were ten fatal and sixteen non-fatal accidents recorded in December, 1911, compared with six fatal and eight non-fatal accidents in November, and five fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in December, 1910.

Of the fatalities, four were caused by suffocation, three by explosions, and one each by a street car, burns and a fall.

Unskilled labour.—There were five fatal and three non-fatal accidents recorded during December, 1911, compared with twelve fatal and fourteen non-fatal accidents in November, and six fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents in December, 1910. Of the fatalities, two were caused by scalds and falling material and one by a fall.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1911.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Marine and Fisheries which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

Department of Public Works.

THE general clause for the protection of Labour was inserted by the Department in the following contracts awarded during December.

Construction of Three Dump Scows, Vancouver, B. C.; Installation of Electric Light, Public Building, Sherbrooke, Que.

Construction of three (3) 260 cu. yd. dump scows at Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractor, Charles Moore of Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 28, 1911. Amount of contract, \$22,200.

Electric light wiring, fixtures, etc., public building at Sherbrooke, Que. Name of contractor, J. A. Choquette & Co., Sherbrooke, Que. Date of contract, December 19, 1911. Amount of contract, \$950.

FAIR WAGES CLAUSES.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent work-

men in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

Public Building at Port Perry, Ont.

Public building at Port Perry, Ont. Name of contractor, W. J. Trick, of Oshawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 29, 1911. Amount of contract, \$22,475.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:		
Stonecutters	\$3.50 per day of	10 hours.	
Bricklayers	3.50	"	9
Masons	3.50	"	9
Carpenters	2.25	"	10
Plasterers	3.50	"	9
Painters and glaziers ..	2.00	"	10
Plumbers and steamfitters	2.25	"	10
Sheet metal workers	2.25	"	10
Electrical workers	2.25	"	10
Builders' labourers	1.75	"	10
Common labourers	1.50	"	10
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.50	"	10
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50	"	10
Structural steel workers	None.		

Construction of Two Cribwork Ice-breakers, Aylmer, Que.

Construction of two cribwork ice-breakers at Aylmer, Que. Name of contractor, Thomas and J. Moran, Arnprior, Ont. Date of contract, December 7, 1911. Amount of contract, \$1,451.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:		
Foreman carpenter	\$3.50 per day of	10 hours.	
Masons	3.50	"	10
Carpenters	2.50	"	10
Painters	2.50	"	10
Skilful labourers	2.00	"	10
Ordinary labourers	1.75	"	10
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.50	"	10
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00	"	10

Breakwater, Richibucto (South Beach), N.B.

Breakwater, Richibucto (South Beach), N.B. Name of contractor, Thomas P. Charleson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, December 11, 1911. Amount of contract, \$11,895.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:		
Foreman carpenter	\$2.50	per day of 10 hours.	
Carpenters	1.75	"	10 "
Blacksmiths	2.00	"	10 "
Blacksmith's helpers	1.50	"	10 "
Engineer for pile-driver	1.75	"	10 "
Powderman	1.50	"	10 "
Quarryman	1.50	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.25	"	10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.00	"	10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.00	"	10 "

Wharfs at St. John, West, N.B.

Wharfs at St. John, N.B. Name of contractor, Michael Connolly, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, December 12, 1911. Amount of contract, \$760,285.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:		
Foreman carpenter	\$ 3.50	per day of 9 hours.	
" mixing concrete	2.50	"	9 "
" laying concrete	3.50	"	9 "
" stone crusher	2.50	"	9 "
Engineman for pile-driver	2.50	"	9 "
Steam derrick engineer	2.50	"	9 "
" fireman	1.75	"	9 "
Carpenters	3.00	"	9 "
Blacksmiths	2.50	"	9 "
" helpers	1.80	"	9 "
Dredge runner	125.00	per mo. with board,	10 h. p. d.
" engineer	125.00	"	10 "
" fireman	45.00	"	10 "
Scowmen	35.00	"	10 "
Deckhands	35.00	"	10 "
Cook	35.00	"	10 "
Craneman	85.00	"	10 "
Tug captain	70.00	"	10 "
" engineer	60.00	"	10 "
" fireman	45.00	"	10 "
Steam drillers	2.50	per day of 9 hours.	
Hand drillers	2.00	"	9 "
Powderman	2.00	"	9 "
Builders' labourers	2.00	"	9 "
Ordinary labourers	1.75	"	9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	3.00	"	9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	5.00	"	9 "
Drivers with outfit	15.00	"	according to tide.

Time and one-half
for overtime, dou-
ble time on Sun-
days.

Immigration Shed, Quebec.

Immigration shed, Princess Louise Embankment, Quebec, Que. Name of contractor, C. E. Deakin, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, December 15, 1911. Amount of contract, \$348,000.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:
Carpenters	\$2.50 per day of 9 hours.
Stonecutters	0.40 per hour, 8 hours per day.
Bricklayers	0.50 " 8 "
Masons	0.40 " 9 "
Plasterers	0.40 " 9 "
Painters.	0.30 " 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters	0.28 ½ " 9 "
Sheet metal workers	0.28 ½ " 9 "
Electricians	0.22 ½ " 9 "
Builders' labourers	2.00 per day of 9 hours.
Common labourers	0.17 ½ per hour, 9 hours per day.
Driver with one horse and cart	3.00 per day of 9 hours.
Driver with two horses and wagon	4.50 per day of 9 hours.

Alterations to Post Office Fittings, Moncton, N.B.

Alterations and additions to post office fittings, at Moncton, N.B. Name of contractor, P. N. Leblanc, Moncton, N.B. Date of contract, December 16, 1911. Amount of contract, \$1,339.

FAIR WAGE CLAUSES.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

Breakwater, Brooklyn, N.S.

Breakwater, Brooklyn, N.S. Names of contractors, A. D. Falconer and W. K. McDonald, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, December 19, 1911. Amount of contract, \$119,650.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:		
Foreman carpenter	\$2.50 per day of 10 hours.		
Foreman, mixing concrete	2.00	"	10 "
Foreman, laying concrete	2.25	"	10 "
Foreman, stone crusher . . . *	2.00	"	10 "
Carpenters	2.00	"	10 "
Blacksmiths	2.00	"	10 "
Blacksmith's helpers	1.50	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.50	"	10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.00	"	10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.00	"	10 "

Breakwater and Wharf Extension, Thornbury, Ont.

Breakwater and wharf extension, Thornbury, Ont. Name of contractor, R. Veddell, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, December 20, 1911. Amount of contract, \$23,895.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:		
Foreman carpenter	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours.		
" mixing concrete	2.25	"	10 "
" laying concrete	2.25	"	10 "
" stone crusher	2.25	"	10 "
Carpenters	2.25	"	10 "
Blacksmiths	2.25	"	10 "
Blacksmith's helpers	1.75	"	10 "
Powdermen	1.75	"	10 "
Quarrymen	1.75	"	10 "
Labourers	1.50	"	10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.50	"	10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50	"	10 "

Repairs to Wharf, Grand River (South) P.E.I.

Repairs and re-construction of wharf, Grand River (South) P.E.I. Name of contractor, Rod. McNeill, Wellington, Lot 16, P.E.I. Date of contract, December 10, 1911. Amount of contract, \$6,499.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:		
Foreman carpenter	\$2.25 per day of 10 hours.		
Carpenters	1.75	"	10 "
Blacksmiths	2.00	"	10 "
Blacksmith's helpers	1.50	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.25	"	10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.50	"	10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50	"	10 "

Repairs to Wharf, Gordon's Point, P.E.I.

Reconstruction and repairs to wharf at Gordon's Point, P.E.I. Names of contractors, R. B. Rankin and I. M. Gordon, Cascumpec, P.E.I. Date of contract, December 20, 1911. Amount of contract, \$2,400.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:			
Foreman carpenter	\$2.25	per day	of 10	hours.
Carpenters	1.75	"	10	"
Blacksmiths	2.00	"	10	"
Blacksmith's helpers	1.50	"	10	"
Ordinary labourers	1.25	"	10	"
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.50	"	10	"
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50	"	10	"

Installation Interior Fittings, Post Office, Lunenburg, N.S.

Supply and installation of interior fittings to Post Office at Lunenburg, N.S. Name of contractor, Boehmer Bros., West La Have, N.S. Date of contract, December 21, 1911. Amount of contract, \$1,040.

FAIR WAGES CLAUSES.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

Addition to Heating Apparatus, Post Office, Peterborough, Ont.

Addition to heating apparatus, Post Office, Peterborough, Ont. Name of contractor, C. A. J. Duranceau, of Peterborough, Ont. Date of contract, December 22, 1911. Amount of contract, \$1,250.

The contractor will be bound to agree to pay the workmen engaged in the said works such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out.

Marine Department Contracts.

Two Wooden Echo Boards, on the North Side of the First Narrows of Burrard Inlet, British Columbia.

The construction of two wooden echo boards, on the North side of the first Narrows of Burrard Inlet, B.C. Name of contractor, Thomas Stedham, of Victoria, B.C. Amount of contract, \$1,845.00. Date of contract, 5th December, 1911.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.			
	Not less than the following:			
Carpenters	53½	cents per hour,	8 hours	per day.
Painters	56¼	"	"	"
Plasterers	75	"	"	"
Pile-driver workman	35	"	"	"
Common labourers	35	"	"	"

Post Office Supplies.

During the month of November orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	\$1,823 46
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps	108 95
Supply stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads	282 88
Supplying mail bags	3,734 50
Repairing mail bags	2,385 35
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	1,711 05
Repairing portable letter boxes, parcel receptacles, Railway Mail Clerks' tin travelling and street letter boxes, and supplying Railway Mail Clerks' tin boxes	243 50
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores	50 15
Making and supplying articles of official uniform	4,939 10

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during December, 1911:

DOMINION REPORTS.

Work of the Department of Labour.

Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1911. Pages, 158.

Report of the Proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act for the year ended March 31, 1911. Appendix to Report of Department of Labour. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1911. Pages, 22. Price, 5 cents.

THE report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, was issued during the month of December. The report is divided into fourteen parts, dealing respectively with the following subjects:

- I. The Labour Gazette.
- II. Wholesale Prices. Special report by the Department on the course of prices during 1910. Distribution of the special report issued on wholesale prices 1890-1909, &c.
- III. Royal Commission of Inquiry on Industrial Training and Technical Education.

- IV. Fair Wages Regulations of public authorities in Canada. Statement of steps taken by Government and Municipal bodies. Work of Dominion air Wages Officers for the year.
- V. Special Inquiries. (1) Conditions in construction camps along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway west of Edmonton, Alta. (2) Alleged non-payment of wages.
- VI. An Act to Prohibit the Importation and Use of Opium and other Drugs.
- VII. A Bill to Prohibit the Manufacture and Importation of Matches made with White Phosphorus.
- VIII. Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during 1910, with comparative statistics for the years 1901 to 1910 inclusive.
- IX. Industrial Accidents in Canada during 1910, with comparative statistics for the six preceding years.
- X. Re-organization and Enlargement of the Labour Statistics Branch of the Department of Labour. Outline of the field covered by the Branch.
- XI. The Library of the Department.
- XII. The circulation of the *Labour Gazette*.
- XIII. The distribution of the *Labour Gazette* and other publications.
- XIV. Inquiries, correspondence, and other departmental work.

The chapter on Wholesale Prices contain a summary of the reviews which appeared in the leading economic journals of the special report issued by the Department on the course of Wholesale Prices during 1910, and the special report on wholesale prices in Canada for twenty years, from 1890-1909. The chapter on Fair Wages shows the great extension of the application of this principle by the public authorities throughout Canada, fair wages regulations having been adopted by all the provinces of the Dominion with the exception of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. In Nova Scotia, in place of such regulations, a provision is inserted in Government contracts providing that if a contractor does not pay the amount due by him for wages the Government may pay the workers and charge the amount against the contractor. A great many municipal fair wages regulations also exist, forty-two of the principal cities and towns of the Dominion having adopted the principle. The chapter on strikes and lockouts shows that in 1910 there was an increase in the number of strikes, but the number of employees

affected had considerably decreased, and there was also a decrease in the number of working days lost compared with the previous year.

In an appendix to the annual report, issued as a separate column, an account is given of the Proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act for the year ended March 31, 1911, in which a summary is given of the proceedings taken with regard to the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada, which were still pending in court at the close of the fiscal year.

Post Office Department.

Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended March 31, 1911. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1911. Pages, 632. Price, 40 cents.

The report of the Postmaster General for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, shows considerable expansion both in the service and in the transactions of the Post Office. There was an increase over the previous year of 437 post offices, 284 postal note offices, 189 money order offices and 18 savings bank offices. There was an increase of 670 miles in the extent of the system over which mails are carried by railway. The number of letters and post-cards sent during the year is estimated at 52,357,000, which is over ten per cent. more than the figures of 1909-1910. The value of postage stamps sold during the year was \$11,011,042.90 as against \$9,942,435.90 in the preceding year. The amount of deposits in the post office savings banks was \$9,957,016.17, compared with \$8,816,511.71 in the previous year. The amount of withdrawals was \$11,470,360.24, compared with \$11,699,649.54 in the year 1909-1910. On March 31, 1911, there was a balance to the credit of depositors to the amount of \$43,330,579.19 being a decrease of about \$250,000 compared with the previous year.

Public Works.

Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911. Vol. I. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1911. Price, 50 cents.

The report of the Department of Public Works for the last fiscal year shows that the revenue amounted to \$537,529.65 an increase of \$51,644.69 over the previous year. The revenue was derived from the following sources:—

Slides and booms	\$114,870 16
Graving docks	42,076 09
Rents	37,652 37
Telegraph lines	169,585 15
Casual revenue	173,345 88
Total	\$537,529 65

The expenditure amounted to \$11,807,035.42, about one-half million dollars in excess of that of the preceding year. The increase was for the most part in outlay in connection with dredging. The expenditure of the various branches was as follows:—

Harbours and rivers	\$2,975,059 21
Dredging, plant, &c.	4,471,203 61
Slides and booms	190,187 77
Roads and bridges	90,061 49
Public buildings	3,090,665 78
Telegraphs	568,493 48
Miscellaneous	421,364 08
	\$11,807,035 42

Experimental Farms.

The annual report on Experimental Farms for the year ended March 31, 1911.

In the report on experimental farms for the past fiscal year a summary is given of the production of grain and root crops in Canada during 1910. Sites for new experimental stations were selected at Scott, Sask., Cap Rouge, Que., Ste. Anne de La Pocatière, Que., Kentville, N.S., and Invermere, B. C. In addition to the experimental farm work conducted on the farms, co-operative experiments were also conducted by 43,385 farmers, among whom samples of seed of a high quality were distributed. These samples consisted of oats, barley, wheat, peas, Indian corn and potatoes.

Office of the Secretary of State.

Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ending March 31, 1911. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1911. Pages, 641. Price, 40 cents.

The report of the Secretary of State

of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1911, shows that in that period there were 544 charters issued under the "Companies' Act", compared with 493 charters in the previous year. The total capitalization of the new companies was \$458,415,800 and the capitalization of existing companies was increased by \$24,715,600, the whole amounting to \$483,131,400 as compared with \$348,377,800 in 1909-10. During that period 16,348 persons were granted certificates of naturalization, of these, 5,854 were from the United States, 2,865 were Russians, 1,902 Austrians, and 813 Italians.

MANITOBA REPORT.

Public Works.

Report of the Department of Public Works for the year ending December 31, 1910. Winnipeg: King's Printer, 1911. Pages, 80.

In the report of the Department of Public Works of the Province of Manitoba for 1910 it is stated that the work in all branches continued to increase rapidly. Early in the year a highway commissioner was appointed to co-operate with the various municipalities for the improvement of roads. There was a large demand on the part of municipalities for the services of engineers of the Department in order to carry out public works and the majority of requests for this service was complied with. A notable feature was the tendency to construct permanent bridges of steel or re-inforced concrete instead of wooden bridges which were almost universal a few years ago. A succession of dry seasons created a demand for Government well drills and during the year 141 wells were bored. Under the Steam Boiler Inspection Act 2,320 boilers were inspected. Only six factory accidents were reported by the factory inspector for the province during the year, of which four were of a slight nature and two were fatal. Only two cases of children under age in factories were reported. It is stated in this connection, however, that many complaints are received that

children under age are working, but on investigation they are found to be employed in stores over which the inspector has no control. Only six permits were issued for overtime work and these were only for five days each. Two of them were for bag factories, one for a dressmaker, one for a milliner and two for candy factories. Sanitary conditions in the factories are stated to be improving each year, and with improved machinery the danger to the employees is being lessened.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Expenditure of Wage-earning Women and Girls.

Board of Trade (Labour Department) accounts of expenditure of wage-earning women and girls. London: Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Pages, 96. Price, 5d.

The Labour Department of the Board of Trade has issued a detailed analysis of the expenditures of thirty wage-earning women and girls, who furnished weekly accounts for a whole year. These were obtained from various organizations such as the Women's Co-operative Guild, the Social Service Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, the Women's Labour League, the National Organization of Girls' Clubs, and the Association of Teachers of Domestic Subjects. The report is of some interest as showing the mode of living of representative women wage-earners, but on account of the small number who furnish complete accounts no generalization is possible. Of the thirty correspondents who kept complete records twenty-three lived at home with one or both parents, two were boarders, two lived with sisters also working, one shared rooms with a friend, and two lived alone. Nearly all living at home with parents were quite self-supporting. The weekly earnings range from 4s. 10½d. to 28s. 10¾d. An interesting feature of the expenditures was the extent to which they contribute to insurance funds, and the amount devoted to educational, political, and propagandist

objects. Twenty-two out of the thirty correspondents contributed to some form of insurance, including under this heading trades unions, sick and burial funds. The same number also spent various sums under the heading of "Educational, Political and Propagandist." The Department expressed the desire to obtain returns from workers earning not more than 3s. per week in such numbers that it would be possible to classify the results in the following groups of correspondents:—

1. Women and girls living at homes with parents—
 - (a) Paying less than the cost of their board and lodging.
 - (b) Paying as much as the cost of their board and lodging.
 - (c) Contributing to the support of other members of the family.
2. Boarders in families.
3. Boarders in boarding-houses.
4. Occupiers of tenements, or lodgers—
 - (a) Sharing expenses with sisters or friends.
 - (b) Living alone.
 - (c) Living with dependents.

The principal subjects on which a large collection of records might throw light are stated to be:—

1. The value of the unpaid service and other advantages received by the daughter living at home considered apart from cash expenses.
2. The increased cost of living and the decreased social opportunities of self-supporting women when excluded from family life.
3. The deficiency in the supply of food, clothing and bright surroundings necessitated by low wages and the resulting inefficiency of the worker.
4. The relative importance to the worker herself of the present compared with the future; of dress compared with food; of decency compared with warmth; of giving to friends compared with saving for oneself.

Abstract of Labour Statistics.

The fourteenth abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom 1908-1909. London: Wyman & Sons 1911. Price, 1s. 4d.

The fourteenth abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom contains figures relating to a large number of subjects among which may be mentioned fluctuations in employment labour bureaux and employment ex

changes, board of trade labour exchanges, changes in wages and hours of labour, wholesale and retail prices, trade disputes, industrial diseases and accidents, agriculture, profit sharing, earnings in the various trades, trade unions, co-operative societies, friendly societies, occupations of the industrial population, and pauperism. Comparative statistics are given for each year from 1901, the latest statistics relating usually to the year 1909, although certain preliminary figures relating to 1910 are given in some cases. The tables of employment, as based on returns received from trade unions, show that the percentage not returned as unemployed amounted to 94.9 in 1901, compared with 91.3 in the previous year. The index number of employment was 97.3 where the number for the year 1900 represented 100. The statistics of retail prices show a steady advance from the year 1906 and wholesale prices of wheat also increased in that period from 26s. 9d. per Imperial quarter, to 31s. 8d.

AUSTRALIAN REPORT.

Year Book of New South Wales.

The official year book of New South Wales, 1909-10. Pages, 641.

The official year book of New South Wales for 1900-10 contains a large amount of information with regard to industrial and labour matters. An account is given of the principal industries of the State, including agriculture, pastoral, dairying and mining industries, and manufacturing; a chapter on the social conditions of the people, statistics relating to harbours and other works supported by the Government. The chapter on employment and arbitration contains an account of the industrial and arbitration laws in force in New South Wales, and the operation of the industrial laws. An account of the workings of the Industrial Disputes Act of 1908 and the amending Acts of succeeding years is given. There is also a brief statement of the legislation in force in other countries

with regard to trade disputes and a brief analysis of the principal industrial laws in force in New South Wales.

NEW ZEALAND REPORT.

Industrial Conditions in New Zealand.

Twentieth annual report of the Department of Labour, 1911. Wellington, King's Printer, 1911. Pages, 180.

The report of the Department of Labour of New Zealand contains reports of the Secretary of the Department, the Inspector of Factories and Awards, the Inspector of Scaffolding and the Conciliation Commissioners. The report also contains a statement of the Department for the year's returns under the Factories and Shops Acts, important legal decisions under the Factories, Shops and Offices Act, and return under the shearers' Accommodation Act. The report shows that there was an improvement in industrial conditions in the years of 1910-11, compared with the previous years. The number of persons assisted, who applied to the Government for employment was 7,102 in the year ended March 31, 1911, compared with 8,506 in the previous year. There were 12,768 factories registered on March 31, 1911, an increase of 466 over the previous year and there were 78,790 factory workers, an increase of 984.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Industrial Conditions in Massachusetts.

Forty-first annual report on the statistics of labour of Massachusetts for the year 1910. Boston: State Printers, 1911. Pages, 342.

The report on the Statistics of Labour for Massachusetts for 1910 comprises three parts:—

1. Prevailing time-rate of wages and hours of labor in selected occupations, October 1, 1910.
2. Strikes and lockouts.
3. Living conditions of the wage-earning population in certain cities of Massachusetts.

The statistics of wages and hours of labour are based on replies received from 1,030 labour organizations in the State. Of this number 843 reported the prevailing time-rates and hours of labour, 92 reported that there was no standard time-rate in their trade, and 95 reported that there members worked on a piece-rate basis.

The report on strikes and lockouts showed an increase in the number of labour disputes and the number of employees involved. There were 242 strikes lasting more than one day, affecting directly or indirectly 27,176 employees. The approximate amount of time lost by all strikes in progress during the year was 312,674 working days.

Under past III. of the report, that dealing with living conditions of the wage-earning population, comparison is made as to wages and hours of labour, rents, housing and retail prices with those obtaining in the United Kingdom.

Labour and Industrial Conditions in Virginia.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics for the State of Virginia, 1911. Richmond: State printer. Pages, 195.

In report of the Bureau of Labour on the labour and industrial statistics for the State of Virginia, it is stated there has been a steady advance in the industrial growth of the State. The calendar year of 1910 showed a net gain in product value of \$15,979,162.18, while only seven showed decreases in product value to the amount of \$920,320.09. The report contains many other interesting statistics relating to nearly all the principal industries of the State, showing for each branch of industry an increase over the year 1909. The value of the product, aggregate yearly wages and the average daily wages for each class of employee, also the average monthly pay to office help, are shown. An account is given of the factories inspectors and a sum-

mary of the court decisions affecting labour, and the laws affecting labour in force in the State.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended March 31, 1911. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1911. Pages 255. Price 15 cents.

The Canadian Oyster Industry by M. J. Patton, M.A., Assistant Secretary of the Commission of Conservation. Reprinted from the Report of the Commission of Conservation, entitled "Lands, Fisheries, Game and Minerals, 1911." Ottawa: 1911.

Forty-fourth annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1911,—Marine—Ottawa: King's Printer, 1911. Price 25 cents.

Report of the Department of the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911, Ottawa: King's Printer, 1911. Price 10 cents.

Ontario.—Annual report of the Farmers' Institute of the Province of Ontario, 1911. Part I. Farmers' Institutes, and Part II. Meetings and Statistics. Toronto: King's Printer, 1911.

Great Britain.—Report from Standing Committee "B" on the National Insurance Bill (part II.) with the proceedings of the Committee. London: Wyman and Sons, Ltd., Price 4d.

Australia.—Trade and Customs and Excise Revenue of the Commonwealth of Australia for the year, 1910. Melbourne: King's Printer, 1911.

Shipping and Oversea Migration of the Commonwealth of Australia for the year 1910. Melbourne: King's Printer, 1911.

United States.—Living conditions of the wage earning population in certain cities of Massachusetts with some comparisons between the United States and the United Kingdom. Part III. of the

Forty-first annual report on the Statistics of Labor. Boston: State Printer, 1911.

Labor Laws of the State of California. Second special report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, State of

California, compiled by John P. McLaughlin, Commissioner. Sacramento: State Printer, 1911.

Italy. — Le Organizzazioni Operaie Cattoliche in Italia. Rome: officina Poligrafica Italiana, 1911.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Unemployment not Vagrancy.

RULING that the mere fact that a man is unemployed for a certain part of the year did not constitute sufficient grounds to have caused his arrest and conviction on a charge of vagrancy, the Court of King's Bench (criminal side) sitting in appeal at Montreal, reversed a judgment of the Magistrate's Court, and liberated a prisoner sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the lower tribunal. It was proved that though the man was in reality unemployed during the winter months preceding his arrest by reason of his avocation, he worked all summer and was thrown into unemployment at the approach of each winter. It appeared that he had been taken into custody charged with theft. The charge was not substantiated in the course of the hearing, and he was promptly rearrested as being without visible means of support. As a matter of fact, the man had not been working throughout the winter preceding his arrest, but the attorneys for the defence pointed out that this was owing to the nature of his employment. The accused worked on the wharves as a longshoreman, unloading coal barges, and at the close of navigation was of course rendered idle. Counsel for the appellant pointed out that, if one were to accept the principle that a man who was employed for only a part of the year could be said to be amenable to arrest for lack of visible means of sub-

sistence during the time he was idle, chaos would ensue. Seamen, navigators, teachers, college professors, and even judges were employed but a part of the year.

ONTARIO CASES.

Master and Servant.—Workmen's Compensation Act.

Appeal by the Defendants to the Court of Appeal from the judgment of Chief Justice Falconbridge, in favor of the plaintiff, upon the findings of the jury, in an action for damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff, while in the employment of the defendants as car repairer. The plaintiff and one T. were both employed by the defendants. The plaintiff was assisting T. in repairing a car standing on a track in the defendants' yard, when the yard-engine propelled other cars against the car under repair, and injured the plaintiff, who brought this action to recover damages for his injuries, under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. The plaintiff alleged negligence on the part of T., a person in a position of superintendence to whose orders the plaintiff was bound to conform and did conform, in not placing a flag or flags in a position to give warning that work was going on upon the track. At the trial, the jury, in answer to questions, found: (1) that the plaintiff's injuries were caused by negligence of the defendants; (2) that the negligence was the neglect of T. in not placing the flag for protection; (3) that the injuries were caused by the negligence of a person in a position of superintendence over the plaintiff, and to whose orders

he was bound to conform; (4) that T. was that person, and his negligence consisted in not placing the flag: (5) that the plaintiff's injuries were not caused by his own want of care; "it was no part of his duty to place these flags"; and they assessed the damages at \$1,980:

The Court held (Mr. Justice Meredith dissenting) that, notwithstanding that the jury had not found that T. was exercising superintendence at the time of the injury, and had not found that the plaintiff did conform to T.'s orders, yet, having regard to the evidence and the Judge's charge, the findings were sufficient, under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, to support a judgment for the plaintiff. *Marley v. Osborn* (1894), 10 Times L. R. 388, was specially referred to.

After counsel had addressed the jury, and when the Judge was about to begin his charge, a discussion arose about the frame of two of the questions proposed to be submitted to the jury, in the course of which the defendants' counsel suggested another question: "Did the plaintiff voluntarily perform the acts which caused his accident, knowing of the dangers which he ran?" This defence was not set up in the pleadings nor previously at the trial; and no application was made for leave to amend, or to reopen, the case, or postpone the trial. The judge declined to submit the question, saying that he did not think it fair to introduce it at that stage.

The Court held (Mr. Justice Meredith dissenting), that this was a proper exercise of discretion. The judgment in favor of the plaintiff was up-

held and the appeal dismissed, Mr. Justice Meredith dissenting. (*Brulott v. Grand Trunk Pacific R. W. Co.* 24 O. L. R. 154.)

Deck Hands in Court.

Seven deck hands, all of Toronto, were recently charged at the police court in the city of Hamilton with refusing to obey the orders of Captain Henderson, of the "Macassa". The prisoners refused to help to "coal" the steamer. Magistrate Jelfs told them they were liable to from four to twelve weeks' imprisonment, but he allowed them to go, as the steamboat company did not want them sent to jail.

Motor Vehicles Act.—Unauthorized use of Motor by Servant.

An appeal by the defendants from the judgment of Chief Justice Falconbridge in favor of the plaintiff, after trial without a jury, in an action for damages for injury to a taxi cab owned by the plaintiff, owing to a collision with a motor car of the defendants. The trial judge gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$570, with the right to either party to have a reference to increase or diminish the damages.

It appeared that a demonstrator employed by the defendants took, for his own purposes, an automobile from their sale-garage, without their knowledge or permission and contrary to instructions; and, while driving it upon a highway in the city of Toronto brought it into collision with the plaintiff's taxicab. In an action for the damage thus sustained, the trial Judge found that it was caused by the direct impact of the defendants' auto-

mobile; that the defendants had failed to prove that this damage did not arise through the negligence or improper conduct of the driver; and that, as the defendants' vehicle was not one for hire or private use, but was, by the terms of the permit, held for sale only, there was an obligation to take care that it was not taken out by a servant for any unauthorized purpose, and that there was negligence, in not effectively providing against such unauthorized use. The evidence shewed that the damage would not have been done had the defendants' vehicle been running within the statutory rate of speed (ten miles an hour, sec. 6):

The Divisional Court held, that the evidence supported the findings; and that the defendants were liable in two aspects: first, because the damage was occasioned by the use of their vehicle in contravention of the statutory provisions as to rate of speed (secs. 6 and 13); and, second, because the vehicle was allowed to be handled recklessly on the highway by their servant (sec. 18). The provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 6 Edw. VII. ch. 46, abrogate to some extent the common law rule that the master of a vehicle is exempt from responsibility if his servant does an injury with the vehicle when, outside of the duties of his employment, he is out at large on an errand or frolic of his own. Though the owner may not be responsible in a penal aspect for a violation of the Act unless he is personally present, he does become personally responsible in damages where there has been a violation of the Act by his vehicle. (Sec. 19*d* (added by 9 Edw. VII. ch. 81), read with sec. 13.) *Verral v. Dominion Automobile Company*, 24 O. L. R. 551.

MANITOBA CASES.

Workman's Compensation Act.— Master and Servant.

Action under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, and at common law, for damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff, while employed in the defendants' works, by reason of the negligence of the defendants or the plaintiff's fellow-servants. The plaintiff was doing work as a carpenter for the defendants upon the roof of a building. A joist upon which he was walking, in the performance of his duty, broke in the middle, and he was thrown to the ground and seriously injured. He sued for damages for his injuries, alleging a defective system and negligence of the foreman in charge, so as to bring the case within the common law or the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. Chief Justice Mathers, who tried the action, held, upon the evidence, that the method of placing the joists adopted by the defendants was a reasonably safe method of procedure, and that there was no negligence in requiring or permitting the plaintiff to do the work he was engaged in without a scaffold; but even if the evidence justified the opposite building, the absence of a scaffold was not the cause of the injury. To establish liability for an injury, a direct connection must be found, with evidence to sustain it, between the injury sustained and the negligence found. *Thompson v. Ontario Sewer Pipe Co.*, 40 S. C. R. 396, 397. followed. The Chief Justice also held, that the absence of a ladder, to enable the plaintiff to descend directly from the beam on which he was working, did not constitute a defect in the system adopted

by the defendants or their foreman, or negligence for which the defendants would be liable at common law or under the statute. He also held, that the weakness of the joist was the direct cause of the accident; and the circumstances cast upon the defendants the onus of exculpating themselves from blame; and the defendants had satisfied that onus by shewing that, in the selection of the joists, they took reasonable care to provide against defective materials being used. The master does not warrant the soundness of his materials; his utmost duty is to take reasonable care. The proper conclusion from the evidence was, that the breaking of the joist was due to a later or concealed defect not discoverable on reasonable inspection. Finally he was of opinion and gave judgment accordingly, that there was no negligence for which the defendants were responsible, and the action failed. (*Lafvendal v. Northern Foundry and Machine Co.* 19 W. L. R. 350.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.

Employer's Liability Act.—Injury to Servant.

Appeal to the Court of Appeal by the defendants from the judgment of Mr. Justice Clement, upon the findings of a jury, in favor of the plaintiff, in an action for damages for personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff while in the service of the defendants owing to their alleged negligence.

The plaintiff was injured when at work in a lumber mill, of the defendants, and the jury found, in answer to questions, that the defendants were guilty of negligence, "in not taking sufficient precautions under the cir-

cumstances," and that such negligence caused the injuries complained of by the plaintiff. The jury did not answer questions asked them as to whether the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence. They assessed the plaintiff's damages under the Employer's Liability Act; and the trial judge entered judgment for the plaintiff;

The Court held, regarding the findings as a general verdict in favour of the plaintiff, that there was evidence to sustain it, and no such evidence of contributory negligence as should induce the Court to interfere; Mr. Justice Irving dissenting, being of opinion that there should be a new trial, because the jury did not answer the questions as to contributory negligence. (*Mitchell v. Rat Portage Lumber Company*, 19 W. L. R. 314.)

Damages for Injured Hand.

A special jury empannelled before Mr. Justice Gregory, at Victoria, recently returned a verdict for the plaintiff and \$800 damages, in the case of *Hodgson v. Westholme Lumber Company*, an action brought under the Provincial Employers' Liability Act. The action was based upon injuries to the hand sustained by plaintiff while employed in the workshop of the defendant company. When operating a saw, owing to alleged defects in its construction, the board which he was cutting buckled, bringing his hand in contact with the unguarded machine, his thumb being amputated and two fingers injured.

Injury to Servant in course of Employment.

An appeal to the Court of Appeal from the judgment of Chief Justice

Hunter, setting aside the verdict of the jury in favor of the plaintiff for \$3,700, in an action tried at Victoria, B.C. Plaintiff, a workman in the defendants' employment, lost the sight of an eye through being struck with an iron splinter from the ring of a wooden hammer used in caulking operations. The condition of the tool was brought by plaintiff to the foreman's notice immediately before the accident, not in the sense of its being dangerous, as similar tools in similar condition were often used, but as to its condition to do the work effectively. The foreman directed plaintiff, as time was important, to try to do the work with the

hammer, and the accident occurred. There was no question of the foreman's competence, or that the tool as supplied by the employers was defective or dangerous.

The Court of Appeal held, affirming the judgment of Chief Justice Hunter, setting aside the verdict of the jury in favour of the plaintiff, that there had been no negligence on the part of the defendants; that if there was any negligence it was on the part of the foreman, a fellow servant, and it was shewn that he was a competent person for the position. (*Kellett v. British Columbia Marine Railways Company, Limited.* 16 B. C. R. 196.)

**DOMINION COAL CO. AND
AGREEMENT WITH EMPLOYEES
—RESOLUTION BY MINERS
AT SPRINGHILL, N.S.**

At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 469 United Mine Workers of America, held on November 2nd, 1911, the following resolution was unanimously passed. The secretary was instructed to send one copy to the press and one to the Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.

Resolution.

To the Dominion Coal Company Ltd.,
at Springhill:

"Whereas we, the employees of the Dominion Coal Company at Springhill, and being formerly employees of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, and members of the Provincial Workmen's Association up to December, 1908;

"Whereas, by unanimous vote of 97 per cent. we, the employees in and around the mines, turned over to the U.M.W. of A., which was organized on December 17th, 1908;

"And whereas, the members of Local Union No. 469, U.M.W. of A., having been on strike from August 10th, 1909, to May 27th, 1911, owing to many differences existing in and around the mine regarding the condition and wages paid prior to August, 1909;

Whereas, we, the members of Local Union No. 469 U.F.W. of A., decided to return to work on May 27th, 1911, owing to an agreement entered into by the Dominion Coal Company at Springhill through the Hon. George R. Murray, premier of Nova Scotia;

"And whereas, we represent 90 per cent. of the employees in and around the mines at Springhill, we recognize

only one organization and the U.M.W. of A.

“Therefore, be it resolved that Local Union No. 469 U.M.W. of A. protests against being bound by any agreement entered into by any members of the de-

funct P.W.A. and the Dominion Coal Company at Springhill.”

Signed on behalf of Local Union No. 469 United Mine Workers of America.

C. A. BONNYMAN, President.
J. B. TAYLOR, Secretary.

LABOUR GAZETTE

FEBRUARY, 1912.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1912.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

A FEATURE of the month which had a widespread influence on industrial and labour conditions was the exceptionally cold weather which, to a great extent, put a stop to out-door construction work. Apart from this the month was very active. The railways were exceptionally busy hauling grain. Agriculturists, at numerous points in Western Canada, still complained of a shortage of cars, but the situation was somewhat improved towards the end of the month. Elsewhere the farmers were chiefly engaged in marketing their produce, for which high prices were obtained. Prices generally showed an advance over December. With the arrival of the snow there was increased activity in the lumbering camps, and prospects for the season's output were brighter. The mining industry was more active than is usual in January. Factories throughout the country were nearly all working full time, and general trade conditions were active. Unskilled labourers secured a fair amount of employment in removing snow from the streets and in harvesting ice.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement by industries and groups of trades, of the more important changes in wages and hours of labour, information concerning which was received at the Department of Labour during January, 1912.

Metal Trades.—Heaters (32) in rolling mills at Montreal, Que., sustained a reduction of ten per cent. in their wages.

Clothing Trades.—Cloakmakers (55) at Toronto, Ont., received an advance in piecework prices amounting to from ten to fifteen per cent.

Railway Service.—Street railway conductors and motormen at London, Ont., were granted an advance of ten cents a day in their wages. Teamsters at Nelson, B.C., had their hours reduced from nine to eight per day, their wages remaining \$80.00 a month.

Civic Employees.—Civic firemen (70) at Ottawa, Ont., received an advance in wages of \$50.00 per year, and were granted one day off in eight instead of one in twelve or fourteen. Civic firemen at London, Ont., received an advance of ten cents a day. Civic firemen and police constables at Peterborough, Ont., also received advances. Cement finishers at Nelson, B.C., were granted by the municipality an advance in wages from \$4.00 to \$4.50 per day.

Unskilled Labour.—Street labourers (1,800) at Montreal, Que., received an advance in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.10 per day. Street labourers (300) at Toronto, Ont., received an advance from \$2.00 to 2.25 per day. Labourers at Nelson, B.C., were granted an increase in wages from \$3.00 to \$3.20 per day and a reduction in hours from nine to eight per day.

Interruptions to Industry.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during January, 1912, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Twelve office buildings at Halifax, loss \$300,000; barn and twenty head of cattle at Lunenburg; theatre at Sydney.

New Brunswick.—Store gutted at Campbellton; business block damaged at Fredericton, loss \$5,000; barn, together with a quantity of live stock, at Stanley, loss \$3,000; and hotel at Woodstock, loss \$15,000.

Quebec.—Store and several houses at Amqui; college and two stores damaged at Farnham, loss \$110,000; convent damaged at L'Aslingan, loss \$50,000; storehouse at Limoullou; at Montreal the following fires were recorded: button factory, loss \$20,000; laundry and factory buildings, loss \$35,000; sash and door factory, loss \$25,000; lumber yard, loss \$80,000; business block, loss \$40,000; two hotels, loss \$125,000; warehouse gutted, damage \$60,000; furniture store, loss \$25,000; publishing house, loss \$30,000; business block, loss \$50,000; office building, loss \$7,000; business block, loss \$30,000; glass factory, loss \$5,000; sash and door factory, loss \$4,000; clothing store, loss \$2,500; boot and shoe store, loss \$20,000; St. Matthias church; car barns at Quebec, loss \$10,000; barn and four horses at Sherbrooke; mine hoist house at Thetford Mines; and mills and electric plant at West Stewarton.

Ontario.—Gristmill, two woolen mills, machine shop and electric light plant at Bancroft, loss \$14,000; barns and stock at Belleville, loss \$6,000; store, loss \$60,000; gas works at Cobalt; livery stable at Dresden, loss \$2,000; school at Eastwood, loss \$4,000; roller mill at Ethel, loss \$7,000; grain elevator at Goderich, loss \$50,000; general store at Golden City; business block at Hamilton, loss \$10,000; vinegar works at Hamilton, loss \$15,000; barn, grain, implements and nine cows at Harwich; construction camp at Hawke Lake, loss \$15,000; business establishment at Kenora, loss \$18,000; boot and shoe repairing establishment at Kingston; asylum at London, loss \$35,000; farm buildings at Lorne Park, loss \$12,000; boarding houses and Anglican church at Ottawa, loss \$91,000; furnishing and boot stores at Perth, loss \$8,000; barn with season's crop and eight cows at Raleigh Township, loss \$2,500; barn with implements and grain at Ridgetown, loss \$4,500; hotel at Sombra; hospital at Sudbury, loss \$50,000; factory at St. Mary's, loss \$10,000; dyeing and cleaning store at St. Thomas, loss \$15,000; school at Thanesford; at Toronto the following fires occurred: warehouses and laundry, loss \$250,000; business section, loss \$250,000; metal working establishment, loss \$15,000; two warehouses, loss \$120,000; sporting goods store, loss \$6,000; bakery, loss \$3,000; buildings and stores, loss \$23,000; business premises, loss \$8,000; opera house, laundry and grain elevator at Trenton, loss \$12,000; dry goods store at Welland; village of Westport fire swept, loss \$2,000; Methodist church at Woodstock, loss \$30,000.

Manitoba.—Experimental Farm buildings at Brandon; Canadian Northern Railway station at Dauphin; business district at Shoal Lake, loss \$25,000;

steel granary and culvert plant at St. Boniface, loss \$15,000; Trappist monastery at St. Norbert, loss \$25,000; at Winnipeg the following fires were recorded: garage and automobiles, loss \$105,000; business section, loss \$10,000; feed store, loss \$3,000; cold storage plant, loss \$100,000; furniture plant, loss \$20,000.

Saskatchewan.—Government Farm buildings at Indian Head, loss \$20,000; hotel at Luseland, loss \$25,000; lumber yard and departmental store at Regina, loss \$185,000.

Alberta.—Baking plant at Calgary, loss \$5,000; Richelieu Hotel at Edmonton, loss \$50,000; business section at Gleichen, loss \$60,500; two business blocks at McLeod, loss \$6,500; business section at Medicine Hat; hotel at St. Albert.

British Columbia.—Roller rink at Fernie, loss \$2,000; skating rink at Revelstoke, loss \$10,000; Lutheran church at Vancouver, loss \$7,000; and Provincial Jail at Victoria.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during January in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

The month was chiefly occupied by farmers in feeding their stock and marketing their produce. The prices they received were higher than in January, 1911, except for dairy produce which remained about the same. In many parts of western Canada, particularly in southern Saskatchewan a shortage of cars to move the grain was reported, resulting in a large quantity of wheat remaining unshipped. There was some improvement in the situation, however, before the end of the month.

A number of important meetings of agriculturists were held during January. The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Dominion Grange was held at Toronto on January 23. It was stated that nearly thirty granges had been organized during the year. Resolutions were adopted in favour of a revenue tariff; government investigation of combines and mergers; taxation of the property of railways and other corporations on the same basis as other

property; local option of municipalities with regard to exemption of improvements from taxation.

The annual convention of the Western Grain Growers' Association took place at Brandon, Man., when several important addresses on agriculture were given. A course of lectures on gasoline engines was given by the International Harvester Company. Brandon was again chosen as the meeting place for the convention of 1912.

The annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta was held at Edmonton, Alta., on January 16, 17 and 18. The elevator committee recommended that the provincial government be requested to introduce an act providing for the incorporation of the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company with headquarters at Calgary, based as far as possible on the Saskatchewan Act incorporating the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator, and that the Dominion government be pressed to secure either an amendment to the grain Act or an order-in-council making Calgary an order point and a terminal point. The "hail insurance committee" recommended the collection of a uniform tax on agricultural lands for this purpose and stated that the proposal for compulsory taxation for hail insurance purposes is steadily growing in favour.

The thirty-third annual convention of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Union was held at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont., on January 9 and 10, and was well attended.

The Sixteenth annual convention of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association opened on January 23 at Yarmouth, N. S. Discussions took place on the question of asking the Dominion government to establish banks for farmers throughout the country as well as requesting the provincial government to take over the telephone lines and connect them for the benefit of the people.

The forty-eighth annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association

opened on January 15th at Wolfville, N. S. At the opening session demonstrations were given on the packing of apples, and the following sessions were devoted to orchard practice and the commercial side of the fruit business.

The thirty-fifth annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario was held at Cambellford, Ont., on January 3rd. In the president's address it was stated that there were exported from Canada during the eleven months ended November 30, 1911, 1,659,261 boxes of cheese valued at \$18,067,450 and 134,600 packages of butter valued at \$1,732,360. Among the conventions held during the month were those of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario at Ingersoll, Ont., and the Niagara Fruit Growers' Association at St. Catharines, Ont.

The special commission on the sheep industry of Canada, appointed by the Dominion Department of Agriculture submitted its report. The following recommendations were made: the adoption of improved methods of sheep breeding; provision for wool exhibits at the most important exhibitions; the establishing of demonstration farms for sheep; the distribution of purebred sheep; co-operative summer grazing and marketing of sheep and lambs; and the enforcement of dog legislation.

The provincial government of New Brunswick is asking the co-operation of the various boards of trade in the establishment of demonstration orchards.

It was estimated by the Census and Statistics Office that the total field crops of Canada in 1911 occupied an area of 32,853,000 acres and their value at the average local market prices amounted to \$565,712,000. The area under wheat was 10,374,000 acres; oats occupied 9,220,000 acres, barley 1,404,000 acres, and flax 1,132,000.

Fishing.

Smelt fishing was reported to be good off the north shore of New Brunswick, but the fishermen of Hali-

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT

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City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construc- tion	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney.....	Quiet	Fair	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
2—Westville.....	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	V quiet	Fair	Fair
3—Halifax.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	Fair
4—Amherst.....	Quiet	V quiet	V active	.....	Active	.....	.....	V active	Active
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
5—Charlottetown.....	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
6—Moncton.....	Quiet	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
7—St. John.....	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet
8—Fredericton.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	V quiet	.....	.....	V quiet	Active	Active
9—Newcastle.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
<i>Quebec—</i>									
10—Quebec.....	Quiet	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	V quiet	Fair
11—Sherbrooke.....	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Active
12—Three Rivers.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	V quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Fair
13—St. Hyacinthe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14—St. Johns & Iberville.....	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	V active	V active
15—Sorel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16—Maisonneuve.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
17—Montreal.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Dull	Fair
18—Hull.....	Fair	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Ottawa.....	Quiet	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair
20—Brockville.....	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet
21—Kingston.....	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active
22—Belleville.....	Active	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Fair	Active
23—Peterborough.....	Fair	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
24—Toronto.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	Fair
25—Niagara Falls.....	Fair	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
26—St. Catharines.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	Quiet	Active
27—Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Fair
28—Brantford.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active
29—Guelph.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	Fair
30—Berlin.....	V Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
31—Woodstock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Quiet
32—Stratford.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	Quiet
33—London.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair
34—St. Thomas.....	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Active
35—Chatham.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
36—Windsor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
37—Owen Sound.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	V quiet
38—Cobalt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Fair
39—Sault Ste. Marie.....	V quiet	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active
40—Port Arthur and Fort William.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
41—Winnipeg.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active
42—Brandon.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
43—Regina.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
44—Moosejaw.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	Active
<i>Alberta—</i>									
45—Calgary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	V active
46—Edmonton.....	Active	.....	Quiet	.....	V active	.....	Quiet	Active	Active
47—Lethbridge.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	V active
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
48—Nelson.....	V quiet	.....	Active	V quiet	.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
49—New Westminster.....	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Active	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet
50—Vancouver.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair
51—Victoria.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Active
52—Nanaimo.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	V active	.....	.....	Quiet	V active
53—Prince Rupert.....	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Active	V active	Active	Active

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred forms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each, the degree to which general conditions.

[illegible]

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT

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City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather Trade
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>								
1—Sydney.....	Active	Active		Active	Active			
2—Westville.....	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active		
3—Halifax.....	Quiet	Fair	Active	Fair				
4—Amherst.....	Active	Active	Active	Active				V active
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>								
5—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>								
6—Moncton.....	Active	Active		Active	Quiet			
7—St. John.....	Active			Active		Active		Quiet
8—Fredericton.....	Quiet	Quiet	V active	Active	Fair			Fair
9—Newcastle.....	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair			Quiet
<i>Quebec—</i>								
10—Quebec.....	Active	Active	Active	V active		Quiet	Quiet	Active
11—Sherbrooke.....	Active	Active		Active		Active		
12—Three Rivers.....	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active		Active	Quiet
13—St. Hyacinthe.....								
14—St. Johns and Iberville.....		V active		Active				Active
15—Sorel.....								
16—Maisonneuve.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
17—Montreal.....	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active
18—Hull.....	Fair			Active				
<i>Ontario—</i>								
19—Ottawa.....				Active				
20—Brockville.....	Active			Quiet	Fair	Fair		
21—Kingston.....	Active	Active		V active		Active		
22—Belleville.....								Active
23—Peterborough.....	Active	V active		Active				Active
24—Toronto.....	Quiet	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
25—Niagara Falls.....	Active			Active				Active
26—St. Catharines.....	Active		Active	V active	Active	Active		V active
27—Hamilton.....	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active		V active	Quiet	Active
28—Brantford.....	Active		Active	Active		Active	Active	Active
29—Guelph.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active
30—Berlin.....	V quiet	V active	V active	Active		Active	Active	Active
31—Woodstock.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
32—Stratford.....	Active	Active		Active		Active	Active	Active
33—London.....	Active	Active	V active	V active		Active	Active	Active
34—St. Thomas.....				Active		Active		
35—Chatham.....	Fair	Fair		Fair		Fair		
36—Windsor.....	V active	V active		V active		V active		Active
37—Owen Sound.....	Active							
38—Cobalt.....				Active	Active	Active		
39—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Fair	Fair		Active				
40—P't Arthur & Fort William.....								
<i>Manitoba—</i>								
41—Winnipeg.....	Active			Active		Active		
42—Brandon.....				Active		Active		
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>								
43—Regina.....	Active	Active		Active				
44—Moosejaw.....				Fair	Fair			
<i>Alberta—</i>								
45—Calgary.....	Active			Active	Active			Active
46—Edmonton.....								
47—Lethbridge.....	Active			V active				
<i>British Columbia—</i>								
48—Nelson.....								
49—New Westminster.....						Active		
50—Vancouver.....	V quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet				
51—Victoria.....	Quiet	Active				Active		
52—Nanaimo.....						Active		
53—Prince Rupert.....								

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1912.—*Concluded.*

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each, the degree to which general conditions are quiet.

[illegible]

fax made small catches. In the early part of the month good catches of lobsters were made off Nova Scotia until heavy storms interfered with the fishing operations. At St. John, N. B. the sale of the harbour fisheries brought \$3,175.95. The following statement shows the amounts received from the sale of these fisheries during the past fourteen years:—

1898	3,713 05
1899	3,478 05
1900	4,411 30
1901	5,593 20
1902	4,692 85
1903	2,411 60
1904	3,851 05
1905	5,191 05
1906	6,058 95
1907	6,187 00
1908	4,146 10
1909	1,516 35
1910	5,180 30
1911	5,204 95
1912	3,175 95

The catch of tom cod in the St. Lawrence River at Three Rivers was poor. The herring run off Nanaimo, B. C., was disappointing but prospects improved towards the close of the month.

There was an agitation in British Columbia for government action for the extermination of sea lions on the western coast of Vancouver Island, which were reported to be working havoc among the salmon and herring.

Lumbering.

The general snowfall throughout the country gave an impetus to lumbering operations, which had been somewhat retarded in December through lack of snow. In New Brunswick fewer men than last season were in the lumber camps. Wages and the cost of teams were lower than in the previous year. The lumber and pulpwood industries in the Province of Quebec were exceptionally active during 1911 with a still better prospect for 1912. The quantity of lumber sawn in the District of Three Rivers was as follows:—

St. Maurice Lumber Company.....	17,500,000 feet
J. H. Dansereau	10,709,680 "
Grès Falls Lumber Company, Limited	9,500,000 "
Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company,	
Limited	5,800,000 "
Burrill Lumber Company, Limited..	3,477,000 "

The quantity of pulpwood sawn was as follows:—

Grès Falls Lumber Company, Limited	36,000 cords.
St. Maurice Lumber Company, Limited	25,000 "
Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company,	
Limited	10,400 "

In the Ottawa Valley logging operations were well under way and it was expected that the cut would be about the same as last year. The production of this district during 1911 was reported to have been about 450,000,000 feet which was about 100,000,000 feet less than in the previous year.

The British Columbia Coast lumber mills were in steady operation.

Mining.

The mining industry was fairly active throughout Canada, although operations were somewhat impeded by the cold weather. The production of coal continued steadily in the Province of Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia. Active conditions continued in the Cobalt district of Ontario. The silver production for 1911 was estimated to have amounted to 32,000,000 ounces, the value of same being \$16,000,000 compared with a production in 1910 of 29,856,069 ounces, valued at \$15,375,000. According to statistics published in the Halifax Morning Chronicle the approximate values of mineral production in Nova Scotia were as follows:—

Coal	\$19,200,000
Steel	8,900,000
*Pig Iron	4,800,000
*Iron Ore	2,475,000
Coke	2,200,000
Quarry products	880,000
Gold	142,000
Clays	190,000
Mis. Scheelite, Maganese,	
etc.	100,000

Total \$38,887,500

*120,000 Nova Scotia ore, balance imported.

Mineral production in the metal mines of British Columbia continued steady. The total shipments for the first three weeks of 1912, from the Kootenay and Boundary districts were 106,512 tons and the ore smelted in

that period was 99,408 tons. During the week ended January 20, 33,552 tons were smelted.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing establishments had a prosperous month, and were working steadily in nearly all industrial centres. In some places, the period for stock-taking was curtailed in some of the factories.

Railway Construction.

Little actual railway construction was carried on, but preparations were being made for extensive construction later on. In Winnipeg employment agents were actively engaging men for this purpose and it was estimated that about 50,000 men would be required in Western Canada for the lines which have already been projected by the principal railway companies. It was announced by the General Manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company that this year's construction programme would involve the expenditure of \$20,000,000. It was expected that about 600 miles of branch lines would be completed by this railway during the present year. The plans included the laying of track to 185 miles easterly from Prince Rupert and also 150 miles westerly from Tete Jaune Cache. The contract for the last section from Tete Jaune Cache to Alermere, B. C., was ratified. It was hoped to link up the main line with Brandon, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Lethbridge, Prince Albert and Battleford, during the summer. It was announced also that a through passenger service would be inaugurated from Winnipeg to Regina in the spring and in the summer a passenger service would be begun from Fort William by this Company. The government of Alberta announced the construction of four new lines: one from Athabasca Landing to Fort McMurry, another from Athabasca Landing in a northwesterly direction to Peace River Crossing, a third from Edmonton to the Grande Prairie

country south of Peace River, and a fourth from Edmonton to a point near Cold Lake on the eastern boundary.

Extensive plans were announced by the Canadian Northern Railway Company for its terminals at Montreal, Que. These plans include a double-track tunnel 3.3 miles in length from a point half a mile west of the yards of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Outremont to Lagauchetiere St.; an under ground station on Dorchester St., and elevated tracks from the tunnel mouth to the Brennan St. tracks.

The projected lines of the Canadian Northern railway included one from St. Jerome to St. Eustache, Que., the extension of the Ottawa-Pembroke section to Port Arthur, Ont., and one from Gowganda Junction easterly to North Bay, Ont., connecting at the former point with the line from Toronto, Ont.

The following construction was announced by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the present year: The branch from Weyburn, Sask., to Lethbridge, Alta., would be extended about 100 miles west from Viceroy, Sask., to which point it has already been built. The branch from Swift Current, Sask., northwesterly will be extended about 85 miles from Cabri. A branch from the main line, about fifty miles west of Medicine Hat, Alta., will be built southwesterly for about thirty or forty miles into the irrigated section of southwest Alberta. The second tracking of the main line will be continued at the most congested points. Nearly 500 miles will be relaid with 85 lb. steel rails to replace rails of lighter weight. For betterments and construction, the company had appropriated over \$20,000,000.

General Transport.

The railways in western Canada had exceptionally heavy traffic and in Winnipeg great inconvenience was felt by shippers owing to the congestion of cars. The shipments of grain were

heavier than in any previous January, yet but there were still complaints of a shortage of cars at many points and a large quantity of grain still remained to be moved.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the month of December, 1911, amounted to \$10,654,871.67 and the working expenses \$6,549,141.41, making the net profits for the month of \$4,105,730.26, compared with net profits of \$3,286,533.89 in December, 1910.

The report of the harbour master for the port of Toronto for the year 1911 shows that 3,192 vessels arrived during the season with a registered tonnage of 1,649,887, as compared with 3,402 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 1,582,961 in 1910.

The Trades.

Building.—The extremely cold weather which lasted during the whole of the month with slight intermission, throughout the greater part of the country, put a stop to outdoor work in the building trades to a great extent, although operations were carried on in many localities, whenever the weather permitted, a large amount of construction being under way. The indoor trades were fairly well occupied in finishing buildings. Plumbers were especially active repairing pipes, etc., which had been burst by the cold. The following is a partial statement of the number of building permits issued in Canada during January, with the estimate value they represent:

Locality.	No. of Permits.	Value.
Halifax, N.S.	16	\$ 4,135
Ottawa, Ont.	21	78,135
Hamilton, Ont.	25	144,800
Regina, Sask. . . . .	.....	23,180

Metal and woodworking trades.—These trades were actively employed in most localities, and the month compared favourably with January, 1911.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing and allied trades were generally active, with slightly less employment than in the previous month.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and garment workers were fairly well employed. Boot and shoe workers had a good month.

Textile trades.—Cotton and woollen mills and carpet factories produced steadily.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were well employed. Butchers had a fairly good month. Cigar makers and tobacco workers had steady employment.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers and leather workers had a fair month, though quiet in a few localities.

Miscellaneous trades.—Barbers, hotel and restaurant employes, and laundry workers were actively employed. Retail clerks had a good month, which compared favourably with January, 1911.

Unskilled labour.—January was a quieter month for unskilled labour than was December, but there was more employment than in January, 1911. While there was a cessation of much outdoor work such as municipal improvements and building, many labourers found employment in removing snow and cutting ice. In one or two localities the factories absorbed most of the unskilled labour. There was generally less unemployment than usual in January.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Imperial and foreign trade.—During December, 1911, there was an increase of \$8,726,110 in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada, over the corresponding month of 1910. During the first nine months of the fiscal year, ending December 31, 1911, there was an increase of \$50,948,301 over the corresponding period of 1910. The total value of domestic exports during December, 1911, showed an increase of \$2,764,272

over December, 1910. The total value of domestic exports during the first nine months of the fiscal year, ending December 31, showed an increase of \$5,130,263 over the corresponding period of 1910. During December there were increases in the exports of agricultural

and fisheries products, and decreases in the exports of the products of mines, forests, animals and their produce, manufactures, and miscellaneous merchandise. The accompanying table contains the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, December, 1911.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of December		9 Months ending Dec.	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
Dutiable goods	20,872,138	28,254,141	205,319,363	243,601,056
Free goods	13,826,211	15,170,318	125,683,259	138,850,867
Total	34,698,349	43,424,459	331,502,622	382,451,923
Coin and Bullion	800,839	1,276,323	8,314,951	20,318,408
Grand Total	35,499,188	44,700,782	339,817,563	402,770,331
Duty collected	5,646,168	7,433,618	52,860,244	63,464,417

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of December.				9 months ending December			
	1910		1911		1910		1911	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines	4,568,263	17,863	3,091,631	13,538	31,228,634	223,414	29,562,761	177,806
The Fisheries	1,616,489	19,982	1,826,601	7,177	12,393,379	88,729	12,534,827	86,926
The Forest	3,901,341	34,053	2,650,017	2,399	40,041,024	157,138	34,005,065	197,659
Animals and their produce	3,631,824	105,136	3,231,048	16,698	43,655,948	721,470	41,456,779	933,346
Agriculture	11,126,404	275,917	17,147,454	268,184	68,121,036	7,327,723	84,017,270	1,954,292
Manufactures	3,267,643	570,388	2,941,567	399,259	26,067,506	3,751,305	25,197,653	4,874,074
Miscellaneous	13,174	87,723	1,092	71,426	257,342	1,282,897	90,777	766,047
Total merchandise	28,125,138	1,111,062	30,889,410	778,681	221,764,869	13,552,646	226,895,132	14,990,200
Coin and Bullion	.....	806,488	.....	536,054	.....	2,864,554	.....	2,863,696
Grand Total Exports	28,125,138	1,917,550	30,889,410	1,314,735	221,764,869	16,417,196	226,895,132	17,853,896

In the reports of the Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents of the Department of Trade and Commerce attention is called to certain proposed

changes in the Australian Customs Tariff, a Bill for which had already passed the House of representatives of the Commonwealth. These changes in-

volve largely increased duties on motor car bodies and a readjustment of the duties on timber.

Domestic trades. — After the usual lull at the beginning of the year for purposes of stock-taking, activity was resumed, and the month on the whole was very favorable for both wholesale and retail trades. Collections were fairly well met, except in Northwest Provinces where they were slow owing to the late marketing of the crops, though wholesalers received satisfactory orders for spring goods. According to R. G. Dun & Company, business failures in Canada during January numbered 144, involving \$1,208,367 of indebtedness, as against 143 suspensions with indebtedness of \$1,003,471 in 1911. Commercial suspensions in the Dominion of Canada in 1911, according to the same authority, were 1,332, with liabilities of \$13,491,196, compared with 1,262 suspensions with liabilities of \$14,514,650, in 1910.

The bank statement for December showed an increase of \$522,046, in paid up capital over the previous month, the total at the end of December being \$107,994,604. Notes in circulation amounted to a value of \$102,037,305, an increase of \$94,249 over the previous month. Deposits in Canada, payable on demand amounted to \$335,020,693, a decrease of \$6,691,572, and current loans in Canada to \$774,909,172, an increase of \$4,552,753 compared with the previous month.

The following are the returns from Canadian Clearing Houses for the month of January, 1912:—

Halifax	\$ 8,747,945
St. John	6,918,209
Quebec	11,631,964
Montreal	207,216,549
Ottawa	22,028,048
Toronto	175,019,996
Hamilton	12,670,922
Brantford	3,178,805
London	6,904,546
Fort William	2,425,250
Winnipeg	110,993,506
Brandon	2,498,257
Regina	7,860,842
Moose Jaw	3,979,906
Saskatoon	7,010,084
Calgary	18,599,428
Edmonton	14,328,480

Lethbridge	2,669,025
Vancouver	48,371,226
Victoria	11,902,519

A number of important banks of Canada issued their annual statements during the month, all of which showed satisfactory returns for the year. The Traders Bank of Canada reported profits of \$601,134, compared with \$524,351 in the previous year, an increase of \$3,899,804 in deposits, and an increase of over \$5,000,000 in total assets. The net profits of the Northern Crown Bank amounted to \$285,694, an increase of \$27,550 over the previous year, and 12.94 per cent. of the paid up capital. The Bank of New Brunswick showed profits of \$147,622, against \$142,180 in the previous year. In the course of the year the bank's capital was increased by over a million dollars. The Bank of Vancouver in the first whole year of its existence reported profits amounting to \$20,360.60. The paid up capital was increased from 334,950 to 749,608, and fourteen new branches were opened during the year. The Provincial Bank of Canada showed profits amounting to \$184,398, compared with \$149,082 during 1910. The reserve fund was increased by \$75,000, and a special contingent fund was established with an initial appropriation of \$25,000.

Canadian Revenue.—Canadian revenue for the month of December, 1911, amounted to \$11,596,099.29, compared with 9,790,387.14 in December, 1910. The total revenue from April 1 to December 31 amounted to \$99,482,947.96, compared with \$85,665, 833.83 in the corresponding period of 1910. The total expenditure on capital account during December, 1911, was \$3,148,159.43, as against \$3,680,305.47 in December, 1910. The total expenditure on capital account from April 1 to December 31, 1911, was \$18,983,354.25, compared with an expenditure of \$22,804,247.33 in the corresponding period of 1910. The items of expenditure during December, 1911, comprised \$18,591,713.70 on public works, including railways and canals: and \$391,640.55 on railway subsidies.

Notes.

The output of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, in tons, during 1911, compared with the previous year, was as follows:—

	1910.	1911.
Coke made	90,360	47,971
Pig iron	66,000	84,166
Steel ingots	75,000	84,503
Billets cogged	59,000	78,389
Bars and plates rolled	49,000	58,382
Shipments of finished material,		

ingots, steel bars, plates
and forgings 30,200 69,800

* * *

It was announced that a sub-committee of the Executive of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was engaged in conjunction with representatives of other business organizations, in devising ways and means for ensuring a solution of the housing problem for factory employees in Toronto.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

THE twenty-third Annual Report of the Employees' Relief Fund of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, for the year 1911, showed total receipts of \$8,489.89, including a balance on hand at the beginning of the year of \$5,821.91. The expenditure amounted to \$7,375.10, leaving a balance of \$1,123.79 at the end of the year. The sum of \$3,741.67 was paid to 230 members on account of sickness; \$1,056.53 to 70 members on account of accident; \$132.50 to fourteen members on account of contagious diseases; \$880.00 for eight death claims and \$1,401.25 for insurance; \$13.00 to two widows and \$22.00 to four children, making a total indemnity of \$7,146.95. The receipts included \$3,401.95 contributed by members, an equal sum contributed by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, \$1,401.24 assessment for insurance; and \$293.74 interest.

Strike of Car Repairers Averted.

On January 17th a communication was received at the Department of Labour, stating that a strike of car repairers employed by the Pere Marquette Railway Company at St. Thomas, Ont., was imminent because of the threatened introduction of a piece-work system in the car department. Mr. J. D. McNiven, Fair Wages Officer of the Department, was immediately instructed to proceed to St. Thomas, confer with the parties con-

cerned, and report on the nature of the dispute for the Minister's information. The report of the officer confirmed the information received. It appears that the company desired to change the system in the car department at St. Thomas from day-work to piece-work, which is the system prevailing in all other shops on the Pere Marquette Railway. It was claimed that the change would not involve a reduction in wages. The rates paid at St. Thomas at the present are as follows: Freight car carpenters, 20½ cents per hour; car repairers, 17 cents per hour; coach carpenters, 22½ cents per hour; foreman coach carpenter, 24 cents per hour; carpenters in mill, 24 cents per hour; air brake men, 20½ cents per hour; painters, 20 cents per hour; car inspectors, 17 cents per hour. The hours of labour are 10 per day, except in the case of car inspectors, which are 12. On behalf of the employees it was claimed that the change would result in reduced wages, and they had unanimously resolved not to accept the proposition in the form in which it was presented to them. They further claimed that according to the terms of the agreement under which they were working that no changes could be made until 30 days' notice had been given. The matter was at once taken up by the Department of Labour and made the subject of correspondence with the officials of the company at Detroit, Mich. While the result of this

correspondence was pending the shop foreman at St. Thomas posted a notice on the 31st ultimo that the piece-work system would go into effect on the following day. The men sent a committee to interview the foreman. In the meantime the Master Car Builder having arrived from Detroit, a conference was arranged for the afternoon of the 1st inst., when it was agreed that the enforcement of the piece-work system would be deferred for 30 days, notice to that effect being served on the employees. This was considered satisfactory by the men, and there is ground for believing that before the expiration of this time that the difficulty will be amicably arranged.

Free Employment Bureau at Quebec.

The following statement is based on a return supplied by the Free Employment Bureau of Quebec, which was established by the Provincial Government of Quebec, and relates to the operations of the bureau during the month of January, 1912.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. of employees wanted by employers	28	37	55
No. of applicants for situations..	47	17	64
No. of situations offered	33	11	44

Of the applicants for situations ten were under the age of sixteen years. Twenty-eight male and eleven female applicants had dependents.

Coal Company's Benefit Fund.

As a result of the passing of the Workmen's Compensation Act in Nova Scotia, which came into force on February 1, 1911, the various employees' relief societies existing at the larger collieries in Cape Breton and elsewhere under the control of the Dominion Coal Company were consolidated. The company and the workmen doubled the amount of their contributions, and the scale of indemnities were increas-

ed. During the eighteen months the society has been in existence its operations have been attended with success, the surplus on hand amounting to \$134,606.04. The second annual report of the society covering the year ended December 31, 1911 is as follows:—

Your Directors beg to submit their report for the year ending 31st December, 1911.

On 31st December, 1910, the Society had 6,712 members; at the close of 1911 the members numbered 10,045, showing an increase of 3,333. Of this increase Springhill Branch contributed 1,355.

The receipts of the year amounted to \$115,287.30, of which \$51,217.80 were received from members, \$50,495.35 by the Company, \$9,498.35 by the government, and \$4,075.80 from interest.

The expenditure amounted to \$78,530.41, leaving a surplus of \$36,756.89. During the year we undertook liabilities amounting to \$40,274.00, and we paid on account of accrued liabilities \$17,850.45.

The number of deaths were 61, this placed on the funds 36 widows and 70 children. On the 31st December, 1910, there were 36 widows and 199 children on the fund. At 31st December, 1911, there were 54 widows and 233 children, an increase of 18 widows and 39 children.

During the year the workmen at Springhill became eligible for membership in the Society, and on 2nd July, 1911, a branch was organized there. The Employees' Relief Funds then in existence agreed to pass over all funds to the Society, amounting to \$6,392.78, we assuming all liabilities, which amounted to \$319.00.

During the year ending 31st Dec., 1911:

Number of claims paid	4,862
Number of persons paid indemnity	1,810
Number of widows paid	72
Number of children paid	269

The accounts for the year are submitted herewith. They have been duly audited as required by the By-laws.

Commission on Cost of Living.

In view of the high and increasing cost of living throughout the world a movement has been undertaken looking to the establishment of an international commission to investigate the causes and to report on possible remedies for the recent rapid advance in prices. The proposal, which was brought forward by Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University and endorsed by over one hundred leading economists and heads of business corporations throughout the world, is that the government of the United States should take the initiative in the movement and invite other nations to designate members to the commission in question. Resolutions favouring the suggestion

have been passed by the New York and Philadelphia Chambers of Commerce and other bodies as well as by the American Economic Association which met in Washington during December. More recently a Bill has been introduced in the Senate of the United States to authorize the president to appoint three commissioners from among the leading economists and statisticians of the United States and devoting the sum of \$100,000 for the purposes of the investigation. The latter is to take cognizance of recent changes in wages, cost of living, and prices generally throughout the world on a comparative basis.

Phosphorus Poisoning.

A Bill to prohibit the use of poisonous phosphorous in the manufacture of matches has been introduced in the House of Representatives of the United States. The measure is backed by the American Association for Labour Legislation, which estimates that the use of a substitute for phosphorous could entail an annual additional expense of only one cent for each match per.

Cost of Living at Victoria, B.C.

Some four months ago the city council of Victoria, B.C., appointed a committee of three women to enquire into the high cost of living. The report of the committee has been published for general circulation during the past month. The committee carried out a careful comparison between the cost of living in the neighboring cities of Vancouver, Nanaimo and Seattle. The enquiry as to prices were restricted to the main staple commodities, including groceries, meats, milk, fruit, light, fuel, rents, wages, taxes and interest. Several very interesting and valuable facts were elucidated in the report. In the opinion of the committee the subject has been fairly met and dealt with only

affect the social efficiency and well-being of the people as a whole.

2nd. By the inauguration of a government system of adjustment, beginning at the root of the evil and preventing the obtaining and holding of land for speculation, and affording a freer use of the land for bona fide purposes. So that through every department of production, manufacture, cost of labour and distribution, up to the final matter of consumption, such adjustment will assure a generous living to all who are industriously deserving.

Its recommendation is as follows:

As a practical outcome of this inquiry, your committee would respectfully recommend that your Honourable Body the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Victoria inaugurate a movement through the British Columbia Union of Municipalities, and through the Dominion Municipal Union, memorializing the Provincial Governments, and the Dominion Government individually and collectively to take action along the line suggested, so that the issue may be met, that Canada as a nation may avoid the social and economic unrest experienced by older nations, with all its baneful effects upon the prosperity and the peace and happiness of its people.

Montreal Builders' Exchange.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Builders' Exchange was held on January 22. In the report of the secretary reference was made to a new building code which is proposed for Montreal by which three districts will be established with graded restrictions, one of which will be an absolutely fireproof business section. The erection of water tanks on direct foundations will be compulsory and the building inspector's staff will be increased by ten. Reference was also made to the tariff on American building stone and it was claimed that the American duty against Canadian sawn or dressed stone is 50 per cent. whereas the Canadian duty is only 20 per cent. of the value at the quarry, with the result that about \$600,000 worth of Indiana and Ohio limestone is imported into Canada sawn and dressed and ready for building. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President.—(re-elected), Mr. James Ballantyne.

Vice-President — (re-elected), Mr. Joseph Brunet.

2nd Vice-President. — Mr. Thomas Gilday.

Directors.—Master Carpenters, Mr. Frank Pauze; concrete contractors, Mr. K. D. Church; electrical contractors,

Mr. E. W. Sawyer; general and mason contractors, Mr. John Allan; cut stone and brick contractors, Mr. John Quinlan; master painters, Mr. W. E. Potter; master plumbers, Mr. J. R. Meadowcroft; master roofers, Mr. F. H. Barwick; lumber and mill work, Mr. William Rutherford; brick contractors and quarry supplies, Mr. T. A. Morrison; cement and builders' supplies, Mr. Alex. Bremner.

Upon representations on behalf of the Lathers' and Plasterers' Unions a resolution was adopted by the Toronto Board of Education on January 17, to the effect that a clause be inserted in all future contracts specifying that contractors shall not be allowed to sublet work without the consent of the Board, and that at the time of the paying of progress certificates they shall be called upon to make a declaration that they have paid the union or prevailing rate of wages.

Wages and Board in British Columbia.

During January the following question was asked in the Legislature of British Columbia with reference to conditions prevailing in railway construction employment in that province:—

Mr. Williams asked the Hon. the Minister of Railways the following questions:—

1. What number of workmen are employed on construction of the Canadian Northern Railway: (a) On Mainland of British Columbia? (b) On Vancouver Island?
2. What rates of wages are paid on each section respectively?
3. What rates are charged for board on the said work?

The Hon. the Minister of Railways replied as follows:—

"1. (a) 5,644, average during month of December, 1911; (b) 351, average during month of December.

"2. On Mainland—Foremen, \$4 to \$6 per day; blacksmiths, \$90 per month and board; carpenters, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per day; shovel engineers, \$150 per month and board; firemen, \$75 per month and board; cranesmen, \$100 per month and board; bridgemen, \$4 per day; axemen, \$2.75 per day;

labourers, \$2.75 per day. On Vancouver Island Foremen on grades, \$3.25 to \$5 per day; axemen, \$2.75 to \$3 per day; rock-drillers, \$2.75 per day; labourers, \$2.50 per day; bridge foremen, \$150 month and board; bridge carpenters, \$3 to \$4.50 per day; team and teamster, \$7 per day; teamsters, \$50 per month and board; blacksmiths, \$90 per month.

"3. On Mainland—\$6 per week. On Vancouver Island—25 cents per meal and \$5.25 per week with bunk-house accommodation."

Brotherhood of Locomotive Trainmen.

The members of the Dominion Legislative Board of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen met in convention at Ottawa on January 17th, continuing in session until the 20th. Masters' reports to various railroads were discussed, but no report of proceedings was made public. On the morning of Saturday, the closing day of the convention, the members of the convention listened to a short address from Honourable T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, who had by invitation attended for that purpose.

Saskatchewan Legislature.

The fourth session of the second legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan was opened at Regina on January 25. In the Speech from the Throne reference was made to The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, which was created by an Act passed at the previous session. It was stated that elevators have been purchased by the company and thirty-nine others constructed, by which means facilities were furnished for handling 1,210,000 bushels of grain. It was announced that the Government had practically completed arrangements, in conjunction with three great railway companies operating in the province, for a careful examination into the feasibility and of diverting the water of the south branch of the Saskatchewan river for purposes of irrigation. The matter was brought before the House by proposals to cope with the lack of experienced farm labourers and domestic servants on a more comprehensive basis than before, a measure to protect

farmers from loss through hail storms, measures for providing transportation facilities in localities that are in need of them, and bills for the greater regulation of insurance companies, to empower rural municipal organizations to purchase and distribute seed grain, and for the control of motor vehicles.

Quebec Legislature.

The Fourth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of the Province of Quebec was opened on January 9. In the Speech from the Throne, it was announced that in order to open up the vast areas of arable land in the north-west part of the province the Colonization Department had already begun the construction of a main artery in the Temiscamingue region, and proposed to begin opening a road about one hundred and ten miles long in Abitibi next spring, along which road free grants would be given. In order to connect this district with the consuming and

distributing centres, the construction of new railways through the north of the province would be urged. A considerable appropriation would be requested in order to aid municipalities which borrow money to improve their roads. Attention was called to the work of the cheese-makers' co-operative syndicate, and to the success of the Department of Agriculture in encouraging the growing of clover and fruit trees.

With reference to education it was stated that increased appropriations would be requested, especially for the encouragement of primary instruction and for increasing the salaries of lady teachers. An amendment would be submitted to enable school boards to supply text books to all children attending the schools under their control. Attention was called to the opening of the technical schools in Quebec and Montreal.

Among other matters of legislation, bills would be introduced respecting the electoral system, civil procedure, and hours of labour in textile factories.

SHIPMENTS OF CROP OF 1911.

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Rye.	Totals.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
<i>Canadian Ports—</i>						
Collingwood.....	230,137					230,137
Depot Harbour.....	281,981	280,616				565,597
Goderich.....	3,275,292	1,229,872	162,556	149,747		4,817,467
Hamilton.....		110,699				110,699
Kingston.....	3,560,573	1,073,817	273,445	24,307		4,932,142
Montreal.....	2,246,213	872,806	26,001	65,130	3,964	3,214,114
Port Stanley.....	145,902	22,900				168,802
Meaford.....	46,520	14,689				61,209
Owen Sound.....	723,611	1,264,292	175,936			2,163,839
Prescott.....	27,124	20,449				47,573
Port Colborne.....	3,865,167	262,630				1,127,797
Point Edward.....	746,816	418,475	60,755			1,226,046
Quebec.....		179,304				179,304
Thorold.....	62,000					62,000
Tiffin.....	4,576,653	1,106,043	154,432			5,837,128
Victoria Harbour.....	1,226,394	388,648				1,615,042
Walkerville.....	50,000					50,000
Total Canadian Ports.....	21,067,383	7,245,240	853,125	239,184	3,964	29,408,896
<i>Foreign Ports—</i>						
Buffalo.....	20,904,275	507,562	729,502	483,437		22,624,776
Chicago.....			56,490			56,490
Erie.....	1,956,012					1,956,012
Port Huron.....	1,436,788					1,436,788
Total, Foreign Ports.....	24,297,075	507,562	785,992	483,437		26,074,066
Grand totals.....	45,364,458	7,752,802	1,639,117	722,621	3,964	55,482,962

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

A COMPLETE list of the present correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in the several cities of the Dominion, arranged from east to west, is as follows:—

Nova Scotia—

Sydney.....	John Moffatt.
Westville.....	Thomas Hale.
Amherst.....	James Forsythe.
Halifax.....	A. J. Smith.

Prince Edward Island—

Charlottetown.....	James McIsaac.
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New Brunswick—

Moncton.....	J. C. Graves.
St. John.....	W. H. Coates.
Fredericton.....	A. L. Coulthard.
Newcastle.....	John Clark.

Quebec—

Quebec.....	P. J. Jobin.
Three Rivers.....	Jos. J. Ryan.
Sherbrooke.....	H. Logie.
Sorel.....	A. P. Vanasse.
St. Hyacinthe.....	Victor Phaneuf.
St. John's & Iberville.....	Baldéric Hébert.
Montreal.....	A. M. Edington.
Hull.....	L. Cousineau, Sr.

Ontario—

Ottawa.....	Newton Kendall.
Brockville.....	Herbert Burnham.
Kingston.....	Wm. Kelly.
Belleville.....	Phillip Harrison.
Peterborough.....	J. A. Sharp.
Orillia.....	Harold Hale.
Toronto.....	Phillips Thompson.
Niagara Falls.....	T. W. Banton.
Hamilton.....	Hewlett Green.
Brantford.....	Wm. T. Cooper.
Guelph.....	J. C. Watt.
Berlin.....	Wm. Drever.
Woodstock.....	Stephen Wellheiser.
Stratford.....	John Markey.
London.....	Joseph Carlin.
St. Thomas.....	A. Wootton.
Chatham.....	J. A. Killingworth.
Windsor.....	Alex. Gregory.
Owen Sound.....	Rupert G. Thompson.
Cobalt.....	W. J. Camsell.
Sault Ste. Marie.....	Carl Green.
Port Arthur.....	John C. Richardson.
	F. Urry.

Manitoba—

Winnipeg.....	J. Appleton.
Brandon.....	Edmund Fulcher.

Saskatchewan—

Regina.....	W. B. McNeill.
Moosejaw.....	W. A. Munns.
Saskatoon.....	F. J. Barton.

Alberta—

Calgary.....	Geo. Howell.
Edmonton.....	P. C. Foley.
Lethbridge.....	J. M. Ritchie.

British Columbia—

Nelson.....	Herbert Keefe.
New Westminster.....	B. D. Grant.
Vancouver.....	W. H. Youhall.
Victoria.....	John Chrow.
Nanaimo.....	A. E. H. Spencer.
Prince Rupert.....	Norman Mackintosh.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.

Labour conditions, while not so active as during December, were just as active as in January, 1911. The severe weather of the first half of the month affected the coal trade and also the building trades. The Sydney ferry service was tied up on the 12th of the month but the Intercolonial Railway immediately put on passenger train between Sydney, North Sydney and Sydney Mines. The general trend of the other large industries was one of continued activity and the prospects are good for the part of the winter yet to come. All the large industries of the district are looking forward to increased outputs for the present year. Outside labour, plumbers and other classes, were furnished with considerable employment through the heavy snow-storms and severe frost of the early part of the month.

The Nova Scotia Steel plant had a active month and all departments with the exception of the collieries were in continuous operation. A few idle days occurred at some of the collieries but the latter part of the month showed improvement. It is the intention of the Company to develop its under-served areas. In order to reach these areas which underly Sydney harbour, a long haulage way will be constructed underground. This work will begin some time in March.

The Dominion Collieries, owing to damages sustained by their new ship "Lingan", which was caught in a heavy storm, and also to weather conditions, had considerable broken time in the early part of the month, but e

ditions improved during the last two weeks. Prospects for the coming part of the winter and of the year are said to be as good, if not better than, in 1911.

The output of the Dominion Collieries for 1911 was 3,984,749 tons, being an increase over 1910 of 457,995 tons. It shows an increase of 434,681 tons over the output of 1906, which was the largest record output of this Company.

Underground development work is well ahead at most of the collieries, so that the Company will be ready to take advantage of shipping as soon as the season opens. Large coal heaps are rapidly rising at some of the collieries. Coal is also being placed in the heaps at the Sydney steel plant.

The Sydney steel works had a busy month in most of the departments. Four blast furnaces were in continuous operation and a fifth furnace will be blown in some time in February. The intention of the Company is to have four blast furnaces in continuous operation during the year. In the Autumn, the sixth furnace now under construction will become a producer. With all the other extensions and improvements that were added and are still being made, the Sydney steel plant by the end of 1912 will be twice as large as it was two or three years ago, and will have more than double the capacity for producing and finishing steel products to supply the market it has rapidly acquired.

Heavy shipments of rails were sent out during the month. The nail mill is nearly all closed in and the machinery which is now on the ground will be set up as rapidly as possible. Other construction work, which was held back owing to a delay in the transportation of material, is now being rapidly completed. Transportation by rail was heavy. Wood factories and foundries and other works were fairly busy. The wholesale and retail trades had a fairly good month.

Westville.

Active conditions continued in all branches of industry except those gov-

erned by the weather. The collieries were working steadily and there was a ready market for the output. A number of wood tenements were being erected and building contractors took advantage of any favourable weather to push their work. The Acadia Coal Company has called for tenders for the erection of fifty double tenement houses to be built chiefly in the Ashfelt and Stellarton district. Some of the farmers were busy with their teams hauling timber chiefly for the collieries. There was activity in lumbering and with favourable weather a good cut is anticipated. The manufacturing industries had a good month and the outlook is bright for a continuance of activity throughout the district.

Halifax.

Industrially speaking, the past month has not been as active as the previous one, but business generally showed more activity than in January, 1911. While very few permits were issued only about twelve, for a valuation of \$2,895, being issued up to the fourth week, a fair amount of work was done on interior operations. On the morning of the 12th January a disastrous fire broke out in the centre of the business district which destroyed some twelve buildings, and aggregating a loss of almost \$300,000. The principal building destroyed was the "Herald" and "Mail" office, which, with its contents (valued at \$175,000), including type-setting machines and modern presses, was totally destroyed, throwing a large staff of hands out of work. Besides the printing plant, some twenty tenants of offices were burned out, and most of their valuables destroyed. Cragg Bros., hardware dealers and metal workers, were also burned out, throwing a staff of hands out, and entailing a loss of about \$50,000. The rebuilding of this district, which will be commenced just as soon as plans can be prepared and climatic conditions permit, will give the building trade a big boom. The contract has practically been awarded

for a new "Herald-Mail" building which is to be completed early in the summer, and will consist of a steel and reinforced concrete structure, up to date in every respect, for the erection of which 100,000 tons of steel have already been ordered.

The Nova Scotia Car Works report much activity, and now employ about 600 hands. They have received orders to build two hundred steel underframe gondola cars for the Canadian Pacific Railway and as they have completed the erecting of their steel underframe erecting shed, this order will be rushed through to enable them to be ready to complete other contracts.

Work along the waterfront has not been as busy as might have been expected; nevertheless considerable activity prevailed, and a busy season is anticipated. On the city work the fortnightly pay roll for January 5 to 19 being \$2,570.85. Local fishermen made few catches. Manufacturing was well maintained, with better prospects.

Truro.—The short course classes at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College opened early in January with 304 students (including 23 ladies), the largest number in the history of the institution, and with prospects of this number being augmented by about fifty.

Antigonish.—The annual meeting of the Farmers' Association was convened on January 11. The attendance was not large owing to the severe weather. Many matters of importance were discussed, and Mr. Ritch, of the Agricultural Department, Ottawa, gave an excellent address on sheep raising, and at the close answered several questions asked by the audience. The Association will hold the annual fair and seed fair this year.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

A very considerable decline took place in the demand for labour, especially in connection with building

operations. Work on all buildings under construction ceased with the setting in of the cold winter weather, and as a consequence carpenters, mason bricklayers and plasterers were for the most part unemployed. This was also true in a large measure of unskilled labour.

In several lines of mechanical industry, however, activity prevailed. This is particularly true of iron and metal working. In the foundry and machine shops business was quite as active as in the previous month, the same number of hands being employed, and the same rate of wages paid. In the blacksmith's shops, too, business was quite good, particularly so of horseshoeing.

Tobacco manufacturers were fully busy in January as they had been in December. The output of manufactured tobacco was quite equal to that of the previous month; the hands employed being practically the same, and the payroll undergoing no diminution.

The printing business was good, and printers were in demand; no competent mechanic in this line desiring work being obliged to remain idle.

Our one shoe factory was a little less active in its operations in January than in December, although the output was not materially reduced.

The lumber business on the whole was quiet. Little or no stock was handled outside at our lumber yards but those having planing mills and kindred woodworking departments did good business in these inside operations. The staff of artisans employed in the was not reduced, and the wages remained stationary.

In the offices and mechanical departments of the Prince Edward Island Railway all were busy. In the machine shops, the car shops, and the various mechanical, freight and other departments of the system the permanent staff of skilled and unskilled labour underwent no diminution. The number of unskilled labourers of the temporary class was not as large as in December. Wages were the same.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

Labour conditions were quiet and easy, differing but little from those existing in December, and about up to the standard of the corresponding month of 1911. Building operations were slack, being confined to interior work upon unfinished contracts. About 100 men are employed in the new cell the Government general offices, the work being well advanced. As fully twenty-five per cent. of the resident work people are virtually permanent employees either of the railway or of the other various industrial and commercial establishments in the city, all of which are at present in active operation, with the usual complement of operatives, the proportion of labour affected by the illness incidental to winter is thus not very great, and but few unemployed are found. The Board of School Trustees are asking for Legislative authority to issue debentures to the amount of \$1,000,000 for the purchase of additional school grounds and additions to school buildings. The school estimates for 1912 amount to \$41,138.00, as compared with \$37,536.00 in 1911. Customs returns for the Port of Moncton show exports \$62,120.00, and duty \$8,664.00 ending December, as compared with imports \$55,046.00, and duty \$4,133.00 in the corresponding month of the previous year. The value of exports from various Moncton outports during the year 1911 amounted to \$465,719.00 against \$505,583 for the year 1910, a decrease of about \$39,866. Gypsum shipments from Hillsboro showed considerable decrease. Wholesale trade continues in a healthy state. Retail trade had an average month. Bank collections were fair. Real estate was quiet and firm.

The farmers' work has been limited to the caring of stock and the getting of fuel and fencing. The fourth Annual Exhibition of the Westmorland Poultry and Poultry Association was held

in this city on January 10-13, and was very successful, the entries totalling 1,250, being an increase of 25% over any previous year. To encourage the culture of apples the Provincial Government is asking the co-operation of the various Boards of Trade in the establishment of demonstration orchards. Smelt fishing is in progress along the north shore, and very good catches are reported. Little lumbering is in progress locally, but near Sackville and in Albert County lumbering operations are being carried on. Weather conditions and roads have been favourable.

St. John.

The labour market was dull, with the exception of shiplabourers, and they are not steadily employed. The outlook for next summer in the building trades looks promising, and if all the work spoken of will materialize mechanics will have a busy season. There is a great deal of activity in the real estate business, and rumours of several large deals are prevalent. Up to January 27 there were filed at the Custom House cargoes for thirty-four steamships, which took away Canadian goods valued at \$5,000,826, and foreign goods valued at \$4,072,580, making a total valuation of \$9,073,406. For the same number of vessels last year the value of Canadian goods was \$4,793,829, and of foreign goods \$1,945,260, a total of \$6,748,089. These figures show an increase of \$2,325,317.

The harbour fisheries were sold at auction on January 2 and 9. The total amount received from the sale this year was \$3,175.95, while last year they sold for \$5,204.55.

The following is a statement of the total shipments of lumber from New Brunswick to transatlantic ports for 1911, compared with the last preceding three years:—

Year.	No. of Vessels	Tons	Decks, etc., Sup. Feet.
1908	296	720,801	306,445,056
1909	339	822,272	325,213,658
1910	344	847,845	327,519,421
1911	287	723,443	285,981,379

Fredericton.

Labour conditions in this district continued to be fairly good, there being fewer unemployed than is generally the case at this season of the year. Ice cutting commenced and gave work to a considerable number of men, while several survey parties for two railroads to be constructed in the spring also contributed to lessen the ranks of the idle. Manufacturing establishments were generally busy, with many orders ahead and every prospect of a continuance of activity for some time. The Hartt Boot and Shoe Company especially has been doing a large business, its output in January creating a new high record. Shipments of carload lots to the western provinces are of weekly occurrence, and more labour could be used were it available. As it is the men are working overtime in endeavor to catch up to orders. Commercial men were well pleased with trade conditions and were looking forward to a most prosperous year. The only manufacturing establishment which reduced the hours of labour this winter is the Risteen woodworking factory, which is now working nine hours instead of the usual ten, with a proportionate decrease in the rate of daily wages.

The farmers as usual at this time of the year have had a quiet time, many of those in the vicinity of the city engaging in wood cutting, for which they find a profitable market. Fruit raising is receiving a great impetus in this district, and many farmers have ordered additional trees to be set out in the spring, the climate and soil being peculiarly adapted to apple culture. Poultry raising is also being engaged in more extensively, and a poultry show will be held here in a few weeks.

Conditions in the lumber camps are much the same as last month. The men engaged, while fewer in number than last season, are still at work. A good fall of snow has tended to expedite operations. In the coal mining district the output is rather larger than usual. Railroad construction has been stopped

during the cold weather, but will start with renewed energy with the opening of spring.

Newcastle.

Labour was pretty generally employed, chiefly in lumber camps in surrounding district. The supply of labour was equal to the demand. In the previous month and the corresponding month of last year were very similar.

Navigation was closed, but there was the usual amount of freight shipment for the winter season. There was the average volume of wholesale and retail trade.

Bass fishing was good, but smelt fishing was poor.

QUEBEC.**Quebec.**

The month has been one of severe cold weather, and heavy snowstorms the effect of these conditions being to stop outside work. The most noticeable stoppage occasioned was in the Great Northern R. R. shops. Snow-shovelling and ice-harvesting gave employment to a number of men. The month upon the whole may be classed as a quiet one. The contract for a new 40-inch water main for the city has been granted, the amount of tender being \$716,799.

The Provincial Exhibition of seed grain under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture of Quebec with the co-operation of the Federal Department of Agriculture of Ottawa, was held in the Drill Hall Jan. 24-25-26, and a large number of farmers were present. In the lumbering industry the camps are all working; so far there has not been too much snow to retard logging.

Three Rivers.

The labour market was fairly active during January, although bricklayers and masons had to suspend work part of the month on account of excessive cold weather. Machinists and all those employed in factories have been working

full time. The prospects are that the orders now in hand will keep the establishments running full time until the Spring.

Wholesalers and retailers had a fairly active month.

Farmers were busy carrying farm products to the market and were receiving good and steady prices for them. Although it was the tommy cod fishseason, the catches were smaller than last year. Lumbering was active. Conditions were favourable in the woods, the snowfall being sufficient.

Sherbrooke.

Outside labour was practically at a standstill owing to the extremely cold weather. Many of the buildings under construction were far enough advanced, however, to allow the interior work to be carried on without any inconvenience. The show which fell during the month, was a great boon to the lumber industry.

The machine shops and other industries were running to their full capacity, and extra help would have been taken on in the machine shops had there been accommodation for them.

Two by-laws will be submitted to the ratepayers on February 6, one for the purpose of granting a loan of \$100,000 for ten years to the Jenckes Machine Company in return for doubling their plant, and employing not less than 650 hands and the other for the purpose of purchasing a site for the Canadian Brakeshoe Company.

The Sherbrooke Iron Works will erect a new plant, and expect to employ in three years from 65 to 75 hands. The company has contracted for 100 electric horse power from the city at \$15 per horse power.

The annual financial statements of the municipality for 1911 showed a deficit of about \$2,000. There were large profits however in the electric and gas and water departments, now controlled by the city. In the electric department there were a clear surplus of \$15,662.32 after providing for all fixed charges,

etc. The new plant installed by the city at a cost of \$175,000 has just been started. It is estimated that if the proposed new industries receiving the support of the ratepayers the city will have three customers which will pay the city between \$18,000 to \$20,000.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has decided to make Sherbrooke a divisional point, and to move the one at present at Lake Megantic farther east.

A Citizen's League has been formed for the purpose of looking better after the welfare of the city.

Agriculture work is at a standstill. During the month the various agricultural societies held their annual meetings in the Eastern Townships, and all reported that the past season had been a good one.

Lumbermen were handicapped until the first of January owing to the lack of snow. Now that there is sufficient work is being rushed in order to make up for the time lost. Manufacturing industries are busy, and the woollen mills are advertising for extra help. Outside running operations are quiet although the mills at the asbestos properties are still running.

Farnham.—The farmers are shipping great quantities of hay and there is a great demand for the article here, notwithstanding the bad roads and cold weather.

Waterloo.—Work on the additions and improvements to the Roxton Mill and Chair Manufacturing Company's factory here, is being rushed to completion.

Graniteville.—Owing to the severe cold weather the quarries have been closed for a week.

Scotstown.—The Scotstown saw mills are now running over time, having to work each evening on account of rush orders.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market, from an industrial point of view, was good during January and com-

pared favourably with that of the corresponding month a year ago. All the local industries had an active month, some receiving twice as many orders as the month before. The building trades were quiet, all the work on hand being completed with the exception of the Normal School and the cathedral.

Business, wholesale and retail, was fair during January, the snow and winter weather giving renewed activity to all the lines. Banks reported a good month with easy collections. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour. Relations between employers and employees were cordial. Farm products were in abundance on the market, and prices remained high. Work on the farm was limited to hauling wood and marketing products. Employment was quiet, with supply amply sufficient to meet the demand.

Sorel.

Labour generally was well employed and there was a demand for good men in certain shops, where good wages were offered. In the Government shops in Sorel work was pushed forward as in the previous months. Owing to the fact that there was little snow, outside work was continued almost the whole month.

As a rule in the whole district of Richelieu the condition of labour was very fair and compared favourably with that of the same month last year. No complaints were heard as to the difficulty of getting employment.

The local industries are doing well, and some of them have been more active than in the previous year. The Bauchemin & Son's Steel Works, which have been considerably enlarged and are now employing some two hundred men, were in full blast.

The local trade suffered somewhat on account of the absence of ice on the St. Lawrence River at the beginning of the month, but it has been generally satisfactory.

Montreal.

There has been very general activity for labour all through January. The building trades are, of course, practically at a standstill, and the iron trades are rather quiet; but in most lines there is more activity than in the previous month, while conditions all round are better than at this time a year ago. Only in unskilled labour is the supply markedly in excess of the demand.

Manufacturing in most lines has been active and some important extensions to industrial establishments are planned in the city and district.

Exceptional activity is reported in the printing trades, with a considerably greater volume of work than is usual at this time of the year. Railway and transport men have been working to the limit of their capacity (with, of course, the exception of the steamboat and wharf men). The pulp mills, having their head offices in Montreal though situated elsewhere in Quebec Province, have been working to their utmost capacity, and are all adding to their output, whenever this is possible. Car and waggon builders and other allied in this line are exceptionally busy, and a big year is declared to be assured.

The only changes of wages of any note announced is an increase in the pay of the corporation labourers of the city of Montreal, about 1,800 in number, who, beginning January 1st, are to be paid \$2.10 per day instead of \$2.00 per day as formerly.

There was general quiet in the labour world. Only one strike took place during the month, and that a small one. Thirty-two heaters, earning \$8 to \$9 a day, went out when the Canada Steel Company reduced their wages ten per cent., and for a week part of the Montreal Rolling Mills establishment was closed down, and one hundred and seventy other men were thrown idle. Other heaters were engaged and work resumed after six days' idleness.

There is an all-round increase in the cost of living to be reported for the month, and this is the subject of general

complaint among wage-earning people in the city and district. Potatoes, butter and eggs are the commodities chiefly complained of in regard to price. The potato situation is becoming serious. City people are of opinion that the farmers, dairymen and poultry raisers are not alive to their own interests in not vastly increasing their production. For instance, although Montreal is surrounded by a rich agricultural section, potatoes have at present to be brought in from New Brunswick and the State of Vermont. Regarding the cause of the general rise in prices, merchants and dealers give varying explanations. Some say the commodities are scarce; so let the farmers produce more; others say the farmers' labour costs them more, so they now demand more for their products; and others explain that city rents have gone up to such an extent that higher prices must be charged. Workingmen claim that there are too many middlemen and non-producers coming in for a share. Whatever the cause, the cost of living is universally declared to be unreasonably high.

Market gardening and poultry raising are rapidly becoming extinct industries around Montreal, following the cutting up of farm lands for building purposes and real estate exploitation. Considerable rich land is still available, however, but men alive to the great opportunities in this line are not in sight.

Orchardists of the Montreal district say that the protracted cold spell, with comparative absence of snow in the first half of the month, has been distinctly unfavourable to their interests, and they fear that their "Fameuse" orchards may have suffered considerable damage, though this will not be definitely known for some months. A national fruit exhibition, planned to be held in Montreal in November next, is under contemplation.

Definite announcement was made during the month of an undertaking of great magnitude and of first-class importance to the city and district of Montreal, viz., the coming of the Canadian Northern Railway into the heart

of the city. This will involve an expenditure of \$25,000,000, and labour in all branches will benefit in consequence. Sites have been fixed upon and purchased for the terminal. A large station will be erected, and perhaps an hotel. The city is to be entered by a tunnel to be bored through Mount Royal, in solid rock practically all the way. The tunnel will be the greatest work of its kind in Canada, will be over three miles long, and will cost in itself about \$6,000,000. A viaduct from the city end of the tunnel will carry the railway to the harbour front. The railway will be operated by electricity so far as the Island of Montreal is concerned. Work is to commence this Spring.

Another announcement of great importance to Montreal and district was made during the month. Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, informed the Legislature that the Provincial Government has decided upon placing \$10,000,000 at the disposal of the municipalities of the Province for the construction of modern highways. Of this work the Montreal district will receive a very large share. Included in the programme are four macadamized highways between Montreal and Quebec, two on the north shore of the St. Lawrence and two on the south shore; one between Montreal and Sherbrooke; one between Montreal and Ottawa; and one from Montreal southward to the United States frontier. In addition to all this, 1,200 miles of other macadamized roadways will be constructed, largely in the district of Montreal.

The plans of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners for works to be carried out in 1912 involve an expenditure of \$2,000,000. Improvements planned are: Completion of No. 2 elevator; completion and installation of dry dock now being built by Vickers, Son & Maxim; raising of level of Victoria Pier and construction of five double deck steel sheds; dredging, etc.

Dominion Government public works to be carried out in Montreal and district in the season of 1912 include an expenditure of \$814,000 for dredging the

St. Lawrence channel; with \$727,000 additional for dredging plants; \$300,000 for a new Customs examining warehouse; \$200,000 for enlargement of Montreal General Post Office; \$120,000 for two new city postal stations; \$100,000 for a new barracks; \$75,000 for new bridge over Lachine Canal at Rockfield; \$50,000 for new ordnance depot; \$25,000 for new detention hospital; 50,000 for new postal station at Westmount; and \$40,000 for new post office at Maisonneuve.

The Quebec Government plan to demolish the present Montreal Court House buildings and erect new buildings near the present site, at a cost of \$250,000, work to commence in the Spring.

The City of Montreal is to enlarge its sewage farm, at a cost of \$50,000; to embellish squares, at a cost of \$50,000, and to construct five underground lavatories at a cost of \$20,000 each. All indications point to an active year in the building trades. Plans are announced for the erection of big office buildings, including two ten-storey ones, hotels, and other large structures. A number of big apartment houses are also planned. In the suburbs many smaller houses and flats will go up. Among the big structures planned to be erected this season are the Ritz-Carlton hotel, the Mount Royal hotel, new buildings for the Bank of British North America and the Royal Trust Company. Several churches and a number of small theatres are also announced to go up. Figures announced during the month showed that buildings erected in Greater Montreal during 1911 totalled almost \$27,000,000 in value.

The City Improvement League of Montreal is actively working to arouse public interest in the question of better housing for wage-earning people, and also in the provision of more parks, playgrounds and breathing spaces, especially in congested sections of the city.

District Notes.—In Maisonneuve it is expected there will be great activity in building operations this year. During

1911 the building permits issued totalled \$2,260,160. Many flats and some factory buildings are planned. The Catholic school commissioners are to erect a girls' school, to cost \$80,000. The fire brigade is to be strengthened both in men and apparatus.

The big industrial plants at Lachine and Rockfield are busy. The car building establishments are working to the limit of their capacity. A new furniture factory to cost \$75,000 is announced to go up at Lachine.

At Verdun the building of residences has continued strong, despite the cold weather; many flats and semi-detached houses are going up.

In Outremont the building outlook is good. Operations in 1911 totalled \$1,674,000. A box factory to cost \$20,000 will be erected shortly.

On the south shore of the St. Lawrence the electric cars are about to be extended to Richelieu in one direction and to Boucherville in another.

Hull.

A large proportion of labourers employed previously in the saw mills and on corporation work are now working in the camps. The demand for labour is quiet compared with the month of January, 1911. The contractors Bisson & Carrière, who are building a sewer, closed their work on the 20th January on account of cold weather; 160 hands working at the rate of 17½ cts. per hour and 10 hands at 40 cts. per hour, 9 hours per day, were let off. All other industries work full time summer and winter. There was a decrease in rates of wages of 18%, since the closing of the saw mills, etc. The hours were also shortened from 10 to 9. There was no change in the price of necessities for rentals, since the last report. Trade both wholesale and retail is very active compared with the month of January, 1911. Bank business in general was reported very good, though collections were a little slow. Building is very quiet no permit since December having been given.

The E. B. Eddy Company is erecting a mechanical pulp factory at a cost of over \$50,000.00 expecting to give a daily production of one hundred tons of paper. Forty hands are working at the rate of 20 cts. per hour and 10 hands at the rate of 40 cts. per hour, for nine hours. The said buildings to be completed in eighteen months. A Hydro electric plant of three units will be erected, each unit will have, at low water, a medium capacity of 4,500 h.p. and a maximum capacity of 18,000, h.p. at high water.

A new railway company to operate either by steam or electricity between Ottawa and the McGregor lakes, is applying for a Dominion charter. A cement plant which will likely employ from 200 to 300 men, is to be erected soon by the firm of H. Pupuis & Son, in the vicinity of the International Cement Company's mills in the outskirts of the city of Hull.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa.

General conditions of labour were comparatively satisfactory. The customary slump in building and construction work was not so pronounced as was anticipated or noted at the same period last year, and a slight improvement even was noted over the previous month. If there was little demand for unskilled labour, very little unskilled labour was unemployed, as the greater number were working in the lumber camps. The corporation used as many as 150 men per day cleaning the streets of snow. Finishing work has been progressing rapidly on the large Grand Trunk Railway Company's depot and hotel, giving employment to over three hundred carpenters and joiners, glaziers, electricians, painters, wood workers, varnishers and the like.

The city has given the contract for a new hospital to be erected on Porter's Island at a cost of \$45,000, and preliminary work has been started. Sites have been procured for two new motor

car garages of a modern type. The board of control has applied to the railway commissioners for permission to build a viaduct over the G. T. R. tracks on Bronson avenue at a cost of \$139,231.

Work on the Canadian Northern Railway Company's line construction south of the city was stopped early in the month pending the decision of the board of railway commissioners on a point in dispute between the company and the township council. Only thirty men were affected as operations had been slackened for the winter. The work was suspended all month.

Ottawa bank clearings for the year ending Dec. 30th, 1911, were \$213,952,293 as compared with \$193,714,890 for the previous year, an increase of \$20,237,403. For the month ending Dec. 30th, the clearings were \$20,904,284, against \$15,962,857 for the same month in 1910, an increase of \$4,941,427. Bank clearings for the week ending Jan. 4, 1912, were \$4,447,376, as compared with \$3,255,091 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of \$1,192,285. Bank clearings for the week ending Jan. 11th, 1912, were \$4,447,376, as compared with \$3,255,091 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of \$1,192,285. Bank clearings for the week ending Jan. 18, 1912, were \$5,259,469, as compared with \$5,012,853 for the same week in 1911, an increase of \$246,616.

Building permits issued this month show dullness in the building season. For the week ending January 6th two permits were issued. Five were issued the following week, and six during the preceding week. The most notable was for a frame ice house on Balsam avenue to cost \$16,000.

A statement issued by the assessment commissioner shows a total realty increase for 1912 over the 1911 assessment of \$11,394,246.

The increase in business assessment is \$1,160,181, and the increase in income assessment \$327,637. The total net increase is \$12,882,064.

The corporation has this month increased the wages of the city firemen by \$50 per year per man. Some seventy men are affected. The minimum salary is \$600, and the maximum \$750 per year. It was also arranged so that 79 firemen shall get one day off in eight instead of one day off in 12 or 14 days as previously.

The high price of such necessities as potatoes and eggs, with beef showing a tendency to go up, and an increase in the price of coal is noted this month. The advance in potatoes was due to the failure of the potato crop in this district last year. Eggs sold around 60 cents per dozen, a high price which is not unprecedented at this season of the year. A tie-up at the Toronto stock yards and an increase in the price of feed stuffs caused the higher prices of beef, which went to 22 cents for choice cuts towards the end of the month. On Jan. 22nd, stove and egg coal sold at \$7.75 per ton, and chestnut coal for \$8 per ton, an increase of 25 cents over the previous week. Wholesale price advances due to unsettled labour conditions at the Pennsylvania mines were given by retail dealers as reasons.

Shareholders of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company received on Jan. 17th an additional bonus of three per cent. on their holdings of the company's stock. This means that they have realized fifteen per cent. on their investments in this company for 1911.

The Civic Electric Commission announced a surplus of about \$20,000 for the year 1911.

Lumbering, which is one of the leading industries in this locality, is naturally quiet at this season of the year in so far as manufacturing is concerned. Log cutting is progressing rapidly in the bush, however, conditions having improved greatly since the new year, and a good cut is anticipated. The retail lumber dealers are employed in stock-taking, but report an encouraging number of enquiries, more than in previous years at this time. Considerable shipping is being carried on, giving em-

ployment to loaders and helpers. The wood working factories are busy.

There are evidences that the coming spring will see a busy season for railway construction. The works of the Canadian Northern Railway are well started south of the city, and will be pushed as soon as the weather moderates. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is negotiating to secure permission to go ahead with its proposed entrance scheme, including a tunnel under the city and a depot centrally located. The Grand Trunk Railway station and hotel are still employing a large number of men.

The sale of stock and other farm products has been brisk this month. Good roads were kept up by heavy falls of snow, and the market was well attended. Live cows were sold to the meat packers for 6 to 6½ cents per pound. Some farmers found it necessary to buy potatoes for their own consumption, owing to the failure of the local crop last year. Beef sold on the local market for from 6 to 7½ cents per pound; lamb from 10 to 13 cents; pork was steady and plentiful at from 8 to 9 cents per pound; turkeys were 22 to 23 cents per pound; chickens from \$1 to \$1.50 per pair; geese, 15 cents per pound; creamery butter 30 to 36 cents per pound; eggs, 55 to 63 cents per dozen.

That the coming season for building construction will be an important one is apparent from provision in the government estimates brought down on Jan. 10th for the following works at Ottawa; new bridge over the Rideau canal at Bank street, \$80,000; new observatory, \$60,000; new departmental buildings and sites, \$500,000; new examining warehouse, \$300,000.

Brockville.

All classes of labour have been well employed the past year, and the month of January finds all branches of work active with the exception of the building trade. Bricklayers and masons are idle at this writing but carpenters and painters are partly employed, finishing

a business block and the nurses' home at the General Hospital. A new automobile factory has materially added to the manufacturing output. Ice cutting is now in full progress and is giving employment to many. All of the local manufacturers are working full time. There has been just completed, the following extensions to local manufacturing establishments, extension to the plant of the National Manufacturing Company and an extension to the Burrell works, manufacturers of cream separators and milking machines.

Prospects are bright for a busy season on the opening of spring.

Belleville.

Labour conditions in Belleville were excellent, labouring men generally finding much employment. This was owing to sewer construction being carried on by the city, and extension in gas services. The advent of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway into this city brought considerable employment to many labourers. The prospects are that the coming season will be an exceptionally busy one, as there is no doubt the Canadian Pacific Railway will build a line through the city, and the city council is virtually pledged to pave Front street, repair a number of other streets, lay more sewers and extend the gas service, the gas plant being owned by the municipality. The branch of the Canada Steel Company's works here is in full operation, and two large cement works adjacent to the city are employing a large force of men.

Industries were well employed for this season of the year.

The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway is completing the interior of its new station here, and will begin a passenger service in the near future. Freight over the new line is being received daily.

Kingston.

January was an active month in industrial circles in Kingston. A significant fact was that not a single appli-

cation was made during the month at the city stone-breaking quarry. In other years, including 1911, many men eagerly sought employment there. The carrying on of many industries late into the fall, and the continuance of some of them to the present time afford the explanation. Railroad extension and improvement, building operations, the harvesting of ice, manufacturing, etc., still continue to afford considerable employment. Toward the end of the month the removal of large quantities of snow from the various railway lines, yards, streets, etc., added to the opportunities for employment.

At a meeting of the directors of the North American Smelting Company, held in Kingston, January 6, it was voted to rush the installation of the furnaces and power plant, in order to be able to start operations shortly. The buildings, which are numerous, are practically completed. The company has entered into large contracts for custom ores to be shipped to the smelter as soon as possible, and together with the by-products, such as white lead tailings, old lead scrap, tea lead, etc., and the lead concentrates from the company's own mines, a great future is predicted for this enterprise. It is expected that work on the new Paper Box factory will commence shortly. This plant will consist of three buildings, constructed of concrete and reinforced concrete blocks, with reinforced concrete floors and roofs, and steel sash.

The Kingston Brick and Tile Company expects to open for business very soon. The machinery is now being installed, and is of the very latest patterns. Dryers and other buildings are about completed. This plant will have capacity for an output of from 40,000 to 60,000 bricks daily, with an unlimited supply of suitable clay of the finest quality available. A branch railway line will also connect with the company's property which is within the city limits.

During the month the work of driving the piles for the new wharf at the

Royal Military College commenced, and affords employment to a number of men.

A capitalist from Buffalo visited Kingston during the month with the object in view of promoting a second first-class smelter. Plans were placed before the Board of Trade, and are being earnestly considered.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company has requested Kingston to supply it with one thousand electric horse-power by April 1 for the operation of its drills at the granite quarry a little east of the city. At a conference between representatives of the railway and the city it was agreed that there were no reasons why the city should not supply the necessary power for a period of from ten to twenty years. The Grand Trunk Railway Company will employ fifty men at the quarry nine months of the year. The company has decided to gravel its main line from Montreal to Toronto, in order to get rid of the dust.

On January 1 the ratepayers of Kingston voted by large majorities in favour of a reduction of the liquor licenses, a fixed assessment for the Canadian Locomotive Works; granting considerations to the proposed new box factory, and to promote business with the Hydro Electric Power Commission.

The Davis Dry Dock Company has a contract to build a new steamer for the Ottawa Forwarding Company. The vessel will be 112 feet in length, 25 feet beam, and a depth of 9 feet. Her speed will be ten miles an hour, and she will draw about five feet of water.

Peterborough.

The labour market in January was fair. Outside work became quieter, compared with the preceding month. In other lines of industry, however, the busy conditions reported last month were maintained. Manufacturers of electrical machinery were exceptionally active. The Quaker Oats Company has also had a busy season, but finds it hard to get girls to do their work. The International Harvester Company, the Bun-

ton Carpet Company, and the Canadian General Electrical Company are also advertising for girls. All other help is equal to the demand. The Canadian Canoe Company has commenced operations in a new building. The city has just completed a new sewage system and pumping station for the south end of the city. The police commissioners at their annual meeting this month raised the salary of the chief and men of the force. The city firemen's salaries were raised: first year men to \$550, second year men to \$600, third year men to \$650. A by-law was carried in favour of Hydro-Electric power. A new coal company has started business, and one shipment has been disposed of at a price below that of other dealers. A new company has been organized to manufacture gasoline engines, capitalized at \$20,000, the A. W. Parks and Son Company, Limited. The Board of Education asks \$65,000 for schools the present year. The demand for Separate schools will increase the amount to about \$75,000. There will be two new schools built this year, one in the east ward and one in the west ward. The local merchants express themselves as being very well satisfied with the Christmas trade this year, notwithstanding the absence of sleighing. Building permits for the year 1911 numbered 260, amounting to \$345,372, and for the year 1910 the number was 231, amounting to \$517,958, or a decrease for the past year of \$172,586. There was no particularly large contracts in 1911 as in 1910. The grocers in the southwestern portion of the city have decided to close their places of business at 9.00 o'clock in future.

The farmers have been busy during the month caring for stock and marketing produce. Prices for farm products were never higher than at present. In lumbering the outlook is favourable for a large cut. A smelter is to be installed at the Galway lead mine, where the Union Creek Mining Company, the owners of the property, have about 500 tons of pure lead ready. A recent sample weighing about two pounds contained eighty per cent. lead.

Orillia.

The general demand for labour has been much greater than is customary at this season of the year. The attempt to continue building operations throughout the winter months, favoured by the mild December, has been interfered with somewhat by the extremely cold weather this month. Nevertheless, outside work has been continued whenever weather conditions would permit, and some progress has been made. Inside work, such as carpentry, painting and finishing, or buildings which have progressed far enough for the introduction of heat, has gone on steadily, and has afforded employment to many men who are ordinarily idle at this time of year. Of course the winter has forced some curtailment, and there are men who are glad of the opportunity to earn money by snow-shovelling.

The address of the President of the Orillia Board of Trade, Mr. J. C. Miller, at the annual meeting on the 23rd instant, furnished some interesting statistics as to Orillia's industrial development during the past year. The number of hands employed in the factories had grown from 729 in 1910 to 1,160 in 1911, an increase of nearly 60 per cent. The amount paid in wages had almost doubled, being \$344,850 in 1910, and \$621,953 in 1911, while the output of the factories had increased threefold from \$1,228,400 to \$3,782,500. Upwards of half a million dollars had been spent in building operations. The customs revenue, which was \$50,386 for the year ending March 31st, 1910, was \$88,189 last year. There is every prospect of continued growth the present year, one large factory being just about ready to commence operations.

Generally speaking, the factories are more than ordinarily active for this time of year. The new factory of the Tudhope-Anderson Co., Limited, is now rapidly approaching completion. This factory will ultimately give employment to 600 or 700 men. It will manufacture plows, drills and other agricultural implements, waggons, steel waggon wheels,

etc. The company has a number of branches already established in the West, and will make a specialty of this trade. Their factory will be a large concern, with over five acres of floor space, and requiring two million bricks for construction. Manufacturing has already been begun on a small scale.

It is understood that the C.P.R. has given up all idea of starting a passenger service on its Georgian Bay and Seaboard line, from Port McNicoll to Bethany, which passes through Orillia, before May or June. The line is complete, except for the stations, which are under construction. The C. N. O. R. has running rights into Orillia, from Atherley, over this line. The latter company has had its rails laid up to Atherley, on the outskirts of the town, for eighteen months past, waiting for the C. P. R. to let them into the town. Construction work on the Georgian Bay and Seaboard line practically ceased last month.

Toronto.

Skilled labour in most lines was well employed. Severe weather set in about the close of the year, causing a general suspension of the activity in building, which had continued up to that time. A fair percentage of those engaged in indoor work were employed on uncompleted contracts, but builders' labourers, bricklayers and other out-of-door workers were mostly laid off.

On January 1 the electors voted in favour of bylaws for providing the sum of \$2,200,000 for the extension of the hydro-electric system, and \$139,488 for the construction of the Danforth civic car line.

The Board of Education has appropriated \$600,000 for the erection of new schools and the enlargement and alteration of several of the present buildings.

Charges having been made that foremen engaged on the construction of the civic car liner on St. Clair avenue had shown discrimination in favour of Italian as against English labourers an

investigation was begun by Commissioner J. E. Starr, and much evidence of a conflicting character taken. The enquiry is still pending.

Work on the farms during the month consisted mainly in the care of stock and the marketing of produce, the roads generally furnishing good sleighing. There are complaints of a considerable shortage of coarse feeds for horses and cattle as compared with other years, and many will experience some difficulty in wintering their stock. There is a large decrease in the number of hogs.

Manufacturing in most lines has continued active with plenty of orders to keep the plants in operation. The Massey-Harris agricultural implement shops, were temporarily closed down on January 19 owing to the warehouses being too full to accommodate the output. It was expected that work would be resumed about the close of the month. Another large warehouse giving four more acres of floor space is to be built in the spring, and a new foundry 350 ft. in length is in course of erection.

The Wolsley Tool & Motor Company, of England, have let a contract for a garage on Avenue Road to cost \$40,000 and contemplate the establishment of a large branch factory.

A. J. Reach & Company, baseball manufacturers, have purchased a site on Macdonell avenue for a factory.

The carpenters unions have notified the builders that they would demand a substantial increase over the present minimum wage of 37c per hour in the spring. The Journeymen Tailor's Union are endeavoring to increase their membership by taking in members of the trade employed in factories, as well as those engaged in custom shops with the view of demanding an advance in wages. A large proportion of unskilled laborers were out of work, through snowfalls towards the end of the month gave temporary employment to a number of them.

Niagara Falls.

Employment conditions were almost as satisfactory during January as during December. There were few unemployed, though severe wintry weather caused interruptions in some lines of work.

Two small manufacturing concerns announced decisions to establish in the city. One will make lines of fancy goods, the other shoe-fittings.

The Electrical Development Company, which last autumn commenced work on the final section of its power house and generating plant, will rush work during the present year. Part of the steel work for the new building is now up and contractors are preparing for an early commencement on other parts of the work.

The Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commissioners have decided to have the Niagara Boulevard completed during 1912. Sections of the roadway have been built on different plans for purposes of experiment and comparison.

The Union Natural Gas Company which has secured control of the Essex and Kent gas fields, has its head office here.

The city council has raised salaries of officials by the following amounts, treasurer \$100, cemetery superintendent \$80, market clerk \$50, assessment commissioner \$200. The contract for a section of sewers was let.

Commercial and financial conditions were steady. A little lumbering is done in this district each winter, but there is very little large timber left to cut. Manufacturing concerns were having a fairly good winter. The railway switch works, chain and trap, cutlery, corset, neckwear, suspender, shirt and chemical fertilizer factories were all reported busy.

Niagara-on-the-Lake.—The Dominion Cannery Company will enlarge its plant here.

Port Colborne.—The Dominion government has appropriated \$420,000 for canal, harbour and elevator improve-

ments here. The cement works are being doubled in size, as is also the cork factory. Arrangements were made which assure the location here of a large iron-smelting plant. The expenditure on construction will be very large and permanent employment will be given for several hundred men.

Welland.—A bylaw to grant concessions to a canning factory was carried. The Pittsburg Nut & Bolt Company promises to build a \$50,000 factory here. There John Deere Company was incorporated in Ontario with a capital of \$250,000. The Automatic Transportation Company has completed a factory 200 by 50 feet in size and will have its machinery running in February or March. The Page-Hersey Company commenced running its plant nights and added 100 men to its staff. The Welland Machine & Foundry Company has sold its entire output of hoisting engines for 1912. The new skating rink was finished. The electric transforming plant of the Michigan Central railway was burned.

Crystal Beach.—Further extensive building operations will be commenced early in the spring and completed as quickly as possible.

Hamilton.

Labour generally was not as well employed during January as in the previous month. Extremely cold weather which set in early in the month put a stop to practically all outside construction work. The iron and clothing trades were not very active, and tobacco workers in the big factory here were idle most of the month. Four of the five by-laws voted on by the ratepayers on Jan. 1st were carried, the one to purchase Oakland's park on the north shore being defeated by 47 votes. The city this year will add \$1,655,942 to the civic debt, including Hydro Electric, \$505,160, Board of Education, \$160,000, Birch avenue extension, \$70,000, East End park, \$60,000, fire station, \$65,000, waterworks improvements, \$650,000, lavatories, \$18,000, and waterworks construction, \$127,282.

The Hamilton City and Suburban Homes Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. The new concern will carry on a land and building business. The Automatic Sprinkler Company of Canada, with a capital of \$40,000, is another new Hamilton concern which has lately been incorporated. A local company has been formed to take over the 300 houses which will have to be moved from the right of way purchased by the Canadian Northern Railway.

The Brewster Company, of London, Ont., will open a large 5, 10, 15 and 25c store here. Ice cutting operations have commenced on the Bay. About 300 men find employment harvesting the ice crop here. Customs collections for the Port of Hamilton for the month of December amounted to \$226,462.02, an increase of \$51,055.03 over the corresponding month a year ago. The Steel Company of Canada has taken out a permit for the building of extensions to its plant in East Hamilton. The value of the buildings provided for in the permit is \$100,000. The permit provides for the erection of a rod mill, a bloom and billet mill, open crane runway building, boiler house and gas producing house. As the buildings are by no means the most expensive part of the new plant, some conception of the magnitude of the extensions from a financial and industrial standpoint can be gathered.

The Oliver Chilled Plow Co. of Canada has increased its capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000, and will proceed as soon as possible to make extensions to its plant here, which will cost half a million dollars. The new buildings that will be erected include a warehouse on the water front which will be four stories in height and 200 feet long by 101 wide, a foundry building 750 by 150 feet, and a polishing wheel building 100 by 75 feet. It is expected the first of the buildings will be completed by July next.

The Brown-Boggs Co., machinists, will seek permission of the Legislature to increase its capital stock from \$150,000 to

\$500,000 and will erect a big plant in which to carry on its ever increasing business. The firm expects to more than double their staff of workmen when the new plant is completed. The Hamilton Dairy Co. is building a new plant on Vine street, which will be elaborately fitted up with new machinery. Bennett & Thwaites, contractors, have purchased land in the factory district on which they will erect 75 houses. It is also the intention of the firm to build 25 summer houses on the Beach. A new parish hall, to accommodate 1,000 persons, will be erected in connection with St. Mary's Cathedral. The Hamilton Brewing Association has taken out a permit for alterations to their plant at a cost of \$5,000. Alterations and additions to cost \$5,000 will be made to the Schmidt House, James street. The Cecil Hotel Co. will erect a 100 room hotel at the corner of Catharine and King William streets.

Thirty-eight factories were erected here during 1911 at a cost of \$1,080,650.

The volume of business done by wholesale houses here during the month compares well with that of other years at this time, and the outlook is considered most encouraging. Retail trade has been good. The Labor News, a new weekly journal devoted to the presentation of current trade union news, made its appearance on Jan. 5th.

During the past few weeks many men have complained to the police of the methods of certain employment agencies; they claim that on payment of a certain fee they were promised to be provided with good situations, and then sent to the manufacturing concerns of the city to ask for a job. In almost every instance they were turned away with the information that there was no work.

The local trades and labour council has endorsed a resolution adopted by the Toronto District Labour Council respecting the admittance of Hindous into Canada, and going on record as opposed to any of the immigration laws. A resolution was also passed by the trades and labour council favoring Dominion old age pensions.

Canneries and factories hereabouts are contracting for fruit and vegetables at prices in excess of those paid the growers last year.

Rough roads and the extremely cold weather most of the month kept many farmers from attending the local markets. Manufacturers of harvesting machinery are particularly busy at present. The Deering Co. have over 2,500 hands employed, and several of the departments are working overtime.

Burlington.—The by-law to expend \$33,000 on the building of a new school house was carried at the municipal elections by a majority of 134. A provincial charter has been granted to the Niagara Brand Spray Company, Limited, with a capital of \$100,000.

The total earnings of the Hamilton Street Railway for 1911 amounted to \$454,010.52, an increase of \$75,000.18 over 1910, and was the largest in the company's history. The city received from the company during the year \$36,320.84, an increase of \$6,000 over the previous year.

Brantford.

The general condition of the labour market was about the same as during December, but does not compare favourably with the corresponding month of last year. The Building Trades so far as outside work was concerned were practically idle, but the general expectation among builders is that the coming season will be a busy one. A new Young Men's Christian Association building will be erected, and excavations for the foundations are already completed. A new public school building will be erected in the Holmedale district, and very extensive additions will be made to the General Hospital. The iron trades were not quite so brisk as they had been, and in several cases a temporary reduction of the number of employees was necessary. Skilled labour was better employed than unskilled, a number of the latter being out of work, though the cutting of ice gave employment to some.

The amalgamation of the Adams Wagon Company and the Brantford Carriage Company with the Cockshutt Plough Company is expected to give impetus to the two former, and already additions are spoken of. The Penman Manufacturing Company, which very recently completed a large addition to its factory is advertising extensively for operatives. The Paper, Screen and Bed and Roofing factories were busy. The City Council is investigating the adoption of Hydro-Electric Power that being a feature of the last municipal election. Merchants wholesale and retail had a fair month. The police census shows 2,446 foreigners in the city or one-tenth of the total population.

Paris.—The fabric mills were busy, and the other factories were active.

Guelph.

The labour market for the month of January was fair. Owing to the very severe weather very little outdoor work was obtainable, with the exception of novelling snow and cutting and packing ice, which gave employment to a force of unskilled men. Many of the local industries were closed down during the earlier part of the month for stock-taking and repairs, but towards the end conditions improved and men in factories were nearly all working full time. Many men in the building trades were idle, but those engaged in the iron industries were well employed, very little of the time being reported.

At the municipal elections on January 1, a by-law was passed to extend the street railway to the city limits in St. Patrick's Ward, also one to provide for the creation of a sewerage and public works commission. A by-law to erect a new fire hall, equipped with auto apparatus, calling for an expenditure of \$10,000 was defeated.

Contracts for the heating of the new county buildings have been let for the sum of \$7,559.

The Colonial Whitewear Company has commenced operations in its new factory, and the factory lately vacated

by it has been leased to the Colonial Knitting Company, which was recently incorporated with a stock capital of \$100,000. The latter company will employ about forty hands at the start, mostly females. The Dominion Axle and Forge Company has completed its new factory and is installing machinery. The Guelph Separate School Board is calling for tenders for a new school to be erected in St. Patrick's Ward. Customs returns for the month of December were \$15,917.40, a decrease of \$2,427.92 as compared with the corresponding month last year. Wholesale and retail merchants report a quiet month.

Farmers were occupied mainly with the care of stock. Owing to the severe weather the markets were poorly attended and prices are high for products. The roads are in splendid condition for teaming. Many farmers were taking advantage of the short term courses at the Ontario Agricultural College.

Harriston.—The Davies Packing Company has decided to discontinue the killing and curing of hogs in its Harrison factory, which had a daily killing capacity of 1,000 hogs. The shutting down of the factory will affect 60 men, 47 of whom are married.

Woodstock.

There was not much change in industrial conditions since the previous month and labour of nearly all kinds was fully employed. There was still some building work going on, but the bulk of the unskilled labour which was released at the close of the summer season, has been absorbed by the factories, and most of what was left over is now finding employment cutting and harvesting ice. Owing to the new dairy industry to be established here, the building for which is now under way, an unusually large quantity of ice is being harvested this year.

Reports from practically all the larger factories continue encouraging. The foreign trade in pianos and organs is reported to be unusually good. The Western market for wagons is said

to be a little late in opening up, owing to local money conditions; but the business is still good and the prospects excellent. The factories are practically all making good time, and there is scarcely any complaint from either employers and or employees. The factories appear to be pretty well supplied with labour of all kinds, and especially with unskilled labour. There is some demand, however, for good mechanics. The Canada Furniture Manufacturers are looking for upholsterers, and there is work for stove-mounters and nickel-platers at the Stewart foundry.

Generally speaking business among the merchants was good.

There is a proposal here for the establishment of a branch of the Builders' Exchange, and it is possible that the proposal will be carried out later on.

Stratford.

Labour conditions while not so active as during the previous month were favourable. There was still some work going on in the building trades but it is about over for the season. A number of men were employed on the construction of a large sewer and several were engaged clearing the streets so that the unemployed did not seem noticeable.

Local industries report a very good month. Wholesale and retail trade were active.

The Water Commission of Stratford have published their report. The water pumped during the year was 334,364,900 gallons coal used during the year was an average of $2\frac{1}{4}$ tons daily. 71,236,500 gals. have been pumped by electricity, new mains to the extent of 7,599 feet were laid during the year and a cement dam built at the intake basin, the total income was \$47,649.59, the expenditure totalled \$24,915.13. A bylaw was carried for a factory site for the manufacture of piano supplies. No changes in rates of wages or hours of labour and no trouble in the labour market were reported.

Farmers were quiet excepting doing a little teaming and marketing the prices are: Eggs, 35 to 37 cts. a doz.; butter, 32 cts. per lb.; chickens, 50 to 60 cts. each; potatoes, \$1.50 a bag; apples, \$1.25 a bag; wheat, 80 cts. per bush.; oats, 45 cts. per bush.; barley, 65 to 80 cts. per bush.; peas, \$1 per bush.; live hogs, \$6.25 per cwt.; hay, \$15 to \$17 per ton.

London.

Adverse weather conditions hampered outside work during the month, and but very little was done, although the outlook in the building trades is better than for years. In the factories and foundries business is very good, and indications for a busy year are of the best. Some of the manufacturing plants will double their output of the same month last year. The Tuckett Cigar Company have purchased a 55 x 100 feet, 4 story factory formerly occupied by the Gorman Eckert Spice Co. and will employ many more cigarmakers.

Building permits for 1911 reached over the one million mark.

Two disastrous fires visited London during the month—the first at the Asylum for the Insane, where the kitchen, bake shop and ball room were wiped out, at a loss of \$20,000; the second at the Geo. White & Sons engine and separator works, where one of their buildings was burned at a loss of \$10,000.

On Monday evening, Jan. 15, the Industrial School, under control of Board of Education, was opened and over 100 students were entered in the different classes.

On Jan. 1st the Street Railway Company advanced the wages of the conductors and motormen, relief men from 18 to 19 cents per hour; and day men from 20 to 22 cents per hour.

The city firemen also received an increase of 10 cents a day each.

St. Thomas.

January was a quiet month in the building trades, the severe weather being responsible for an almost total cessation of outdoor work. Inside work was carried on by carpenters, painters and plumbers. Plumbers were particularly busy answering calls on their services to thaw out pipes and make repairs due to damage done by frost. On the railroads men engaged in the traffic departments were busy. An advertisement appeared in the local papers asking for applicants for the position of brakeman,—an unprecedented occurrence. This was made necessary, in great part, by the strict physical examination to which applicants are subjected who seek employment in railway train service. Throughout the railway shops the men were busy keeping the locomotives and cars in condition for the extra demands of the season. Pere Marquette car repairers threatened a strike because of the proposed introduction of the piecework system in the car department. The friendly intervention of the Department of Labour, however, had a good effect on both parties concerned and an amicable settlement is now expected. Ice harvesters are busy and large gangs are at work cutting ice and filling the local ice-houses and obtaining a supply of ice for railway use. Unskilled labour is reported to have been fairly well employed throughout the month. Few requests have been made to the city for relief of the poor. No building permits of importance were issued during the month. Local industries report a good average month. The by-law submitted to the ratepayers to have the City Street Railway extended to Port Stanley was overwhelmingly defeated. A by-law to spend \$10,000 on the construction of an isolation hospital was carried. Merchants report trade brisk.

Chatham.

Labour conditions were not so active during January principally on account of the continued cold weather. All out-

side construction work was at a standstill. During the later part of the month there was a demand for labourers by the different ice companies and a large number found employment. Factories generally were running with full complement of hands, a few on short hours. Foundry and carriage factories were especially active. Civic work was at a standstill the new council are securing estimates for the season's work. At the first meeting of the 1912 council the fire chief reported the cost of buildings erected in 1911 as \$195,147. The abattoir and addition to the International Harvesting Company outside the limits were valued at \$160,000, bringing the total to \$355,147, the largest on record for the city. The customs returns for Chatham and district showed a gain of \$6,727.89 for Dec., 1910. Merchants report trade very quiet after the Christmas activity.

Owen Sound.

Labour conditions were most favourable. All manufactures were in full blast again after the holidays. In the iron, furniture and planing mill industries all employees were working full time. Some of the sawmills were closed for the season, while others that are operated in connection with some other industry were working eight or nine hours per day. The furniture trade was more than usually active for this time of the year. No important changes in rates of wages have been made recently. The ten-hour day is the standard.

In the agricultural parts of this district, mixed farming is followed as a rule. For fat stock the market has been so favourable both as to demand and price that many farmers have ceased to grow grain for the market. In the summer months the dairying industry is of great importance; large quantities of cream being collected and manufactured into butter by the creamery company. During the past summer, several of our local dairymen formed the Owen Sound Dairy Company, which collects the milk,

pasturizes it, and delivers it to its customers. The fruit crop of the past season was very small and of unusually poor quality. Market gardeners also had a bad season. These two failures had a tendency to make living dearer in the towns. Potatoes are so scarce that some of the merchants are shipping them from British Columbia.

Manufactures are well represented in this district. There are three well established foundries and machine shops, one table factory, one furniture factory, one chair factory, three planing mills, two tanneries, one wooden ware factory, one stove foundry, three cement plants, six sawmills, one knitting factory, one woolen mill, one biscuit and confectionery factory, one wholesale and retail printing and bookbinding establishment, three general printing offices, two cigar factories, and others.

Cobalt.

Labour conditions are very good during the month although no noticeable change from the previous month occurred. Outside labour in the vicinity of Cobalt was quiet, the majority of carpenters, etc., being in Porcupine, where considerable building has been in progress. The building trade, however, is slacker this month than are preceding months, but a revival is looked for in the spring. Building operations on the Transcontinental, east and west of Cochrane are active, while work was started this month on railway construction on the Algoma Central from a point 130 miles west of Cochrane. The Pearl Lake branch of the T. & N. O. will be completed in a few weeks to Timmins, the terminal point. No changes in wages or hours of labour were noted during the past thirty days. Cost of living has materially increased in most points, the price of commodities in general having advanced.

Nineteen eleven was a banner year in the history of Temiskaming, not only from the mining but from the agricultural standpoint. Returns from the

mining industry at Cobalt show an increased output of silver for 1911 of some 2,000,000 ounces over the previous year while 1912 made a good start in this line. Mining men state this year's production will be the largest of the camp. The total production of silver amounts to 32,000,000 valued at nearly \$17,000,000. Porcupine and Swastika gold camps should start producing this year, while small shipments of gold may be expected from Larder Lake and Munro fields. A new field in West Shiningtree was found during the year. Lumbering is active. All companies report large forces employed during January while considerable pulp wood is being taken out by farmers in this section.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Since the first of the year, and it might be said during the entire preceding years, labour has been exceedingly well employed, particularly skilled labour and that affecting building operations. In regard to the latter some 400 residences and many handsome business blocks were erected here, all of a very substantial nature. Many more would have been constructed had labour been available, a number of merchants and those interested in real estate delaying building operations until this year in the hope that conditions would improve. A number of conveniently situated subdivisions were also opened last year, and placed on the market, but owing to unavoidable delay in opening streets into them building material could not be brought to the ground. This matter will be remedied this year with the coming of spring, the heavy appropriation for roadways made by the retiring council providing for many new streets, and the macadamizing of important ones in the business and residential sections. Labour in all other lines is well employed and paid. Over 8,000 men are employed at the works of the Lake Superior Corporation, and the many camps owned by the company and private jobbers in close proximity to the

city provide unlimited advantages for the labourer in almost every branch of the mechanical and lumbering departments. The railway construction undertaken by the O'Boyle Bros. along the line of the Algoma Central, and other railway construction east and west, has put a price upon skilled and unskilled labour which to the small operator is practically prohibitive.

At the municipal elections the rate-payers voted for the following appropriations:

Pavements and roadways, \$100,000.00; sidewalks, \$30,000.00; schools, \$30,000.00; sewers, \$50,000.00; parks, \$8,000.00; west end fire hall, \$10,000.00. The town also voted upon a referendum as to the advisability of securing a city charter which was approved by a very large majority, and early application will be made for same. Application has been made for the annexation of the Moffley sub-division, now a portion of Tarentorus township, which has a population of about 300.

In *Steelman* similar conditions regarding labour exist. A policy of municipal ownership was inaugurated some time ago, and the town has since constructed its own water and sewer system, and is now engaged on a civic lighting and power plant. The assuming of the telephone franchise will be considered this year.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

Unemployment was below the average for this season of the year. January is usually a quiet month, during which industrial plants are frequently working with small staffs pending alterations and re-arrangement of plant. The demand for miscellaneous labour was exceptionally good, and a noticeable circumstance is the steady demand for men for farm work.

The volume of transportation was much larger than it has ever been before in January. All the railroad yards

were congested, and consignees had the greatest difficulty in getting delivery of their cars and general freight. Complaints as to this were very persistent from all classes of business people. Special rates have been given by the railroads for carrying grain in bond southward to United States points. These rates were identical with those from points in Western Canada to Fort William or Port Arthur. This will only partially relieve the congestion.

In this connection some very important announcements have been made by railroad officials respecting changes in the yards and facilities for handling freight in Winnipeg. The Canadian Pacific Railroad Company purposes making very material changes. It will build a cut-off by which through freight will not have to be handled in the present Winnipeg yards. When this is done it will for the time being improve conditions.

To the east of the city limits of Winnipeg some large areas have been purchased by the railroads, it is understood, upon which terminal facilities will be erected.

The bank clearings at Winnipeg for January show an increase of 46 per cent. over those for the corresponding month of 1911. For January, 1912, the total was \$110,993,506, and for January, 1911, \$76,020,097.

Business generally during January has been seasonably quiet, both in respect of wholesalers and retailers.

There were no changes in rates of wages, nor any industrial disputes with the exception of that between the members of the Plasterers' Union and the Builders' Exchange, respecting division of work as between that to be done by plasterers and that by carpenters in making and erecting falsework shapes.

Receipts of wheat at Winnipeg continued to be far ahead in volume of those for corresponding periods of last year.

Manufacturing plants are generally quiet — the usual condition at this season of the year.

Employment agents are already actively looking for a supply of men for the large amount of railroad building planned for the summer of this year. It is estimated that the services of 50,000 men will be needed to carry out the plans already announced by the leading railroad companies.

With the exception of some excavating, and work on the publicity building, very little outdoor work is taking place in connection with new buildings.

Most of the engineering trades are slack, and the railroad shops are working short time.

Brandon.

The general condition of the labour market during January was practically the same as in the preceding month, and was considerably better than in the corresponding month of last year. There have been no cases of want brought to the notice of the city authorities. The Hanbury Manufacturing Company is still working overtime and the McDiarmid & Clark Company is working full time.

Large gangs of men are still employed on several of the large building jobs, namely the Canadian Northern Railway hotel, the Canadian Pacific Railway station, and the asylum and the asylum power house. The Canadian Pacific Railway will add six stalls to its roundhouse here, making a total of thirty stalls. It will also add six stalls to the Minnedosa roundhouse and will build new stations at Broadview and Bredenburg. This work with the Normal School building and a new Land Titles office ensures a busy building season for this year.

The Williams' Shoe Company of Brampton, Ont., will shortly open a branch here to handle their Western business.

Several companies have applied for the franchise of the street railway. It is expected to have a part of the railway in operation at the close of the coming summer.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.

During the past month labour in general has been quiet, more noticeably in the building trades, which is accounted for by the intense cold weather. Although the employees in one planing mill have been well employed, this is a trifling matter when compared with the large number of carpenters who have been idle throughout the city. The demand for labour was less than in the preceding month and did not compare favourably with the conditions existing during the corresponding period of last year. The outlook for the coming season, however, is promising, notably in connection with public works, where a large programme is mapped out. Civic improvements are lengthy, among which are the following: installation of a high pressure water system, sewer extension amounting to approximately \$197,000, a large area to be paved, and sidewalks constructed, two or three new fire halls, extension of street railway system, etc., etc. Taking into consideration the season of the year, wholesale and retail trade continues to remain active. Realty circles also are active, as is evidenced by the demand and sale of central business sites, some of which brought record figures.

The situation among the farmers throughout the province remains practically unchanged. The car shortage is still serious. Some districts report threshing as not completed yet. At present there is no demand for farm labour.

Moosejaw.

The continued cold weather of the past five weeks has affected industrial conditions and there was very little demand for labourers. The corporation of the City of Moose Jaw have a few men engaged in water and sewer extensions. There are comparatively few local industries in Moose Jaw. The burning of the Robin Hood mill in De-

cember has thrown out of work a large number of employees, as it was one of the most important of them. All other establishments are operating, but with reduced staffs. Prospects are bright for several industries locating here in the spring.

Employees engaged in transportation have been very busy, owing to the immense amount of grain to be moved east, and to the way it came on the market. All elevators are full and the supply of cars is insufficient, so that a steady fall and winter's work has been kept up. In addition to the handling of the grain the transportation companies have had an unusual amount of coal to haul late this fall, owing to the strike in the mines, and whereas coal is usually handled in large quantities in August and September for storage, very little was handled from the west until November.

The railway company proposes to carry on a big programme of work at this point, and building permits locally for the year 1912 are expected to pass those of previous years.

ALBERTA.

Edmonton.

For this season of the year labour generally has been well employed. All inside industries have been working full time, and the labouring classes have been as well employed as in any previous year at this time. As might have been expected, the first part of the month was very quiet for business in general, but towards the end the situation seemed to have improved. Estimates of 1912 expenditures on public utility extensions and improvements provisionally passed by the city council and on which the ratepayers will be asked to vote on January 30th are as follows:—

Street Railway	\$601,990 00
Telephone Department...	323,804 00
Waterworks Department.	304,895 47
Power Plant	220,900 00
Lighting Department	66,249 00
Fire Department	72,853 00
Stores and Works	23,500 00
Engineering Department.	2,957,754 00

Total \$4,571,945 47

as compared with \$1,079,192.17 in 1911.

Passengers on the street railway system during the month of December were almost double the number carried a year ago.

Lumbering interests have been seriously handicapped by the want of snow during the first of the season. It is expected the cut will be somewhat greater than last year. The usual activity prevails in the coal mines throughout the district. Grade on the main line of the Canadian Northern west of St. Albert is now ready for the steel as far as the Pembina river, a distance of seventy miles. Steel will be laid on this completed grade during the winter. It will then be possible for the contractors now at work on the Pembina river bridge to move the required steel to the bridge site over the new track. Construction work on the concrete foundations of the bridge are now under way. Grand Trunk Pacific contractors have been advertising for five hundred teams for freighting west of the B. C. line. As an incentive to teamsters to go into the mountains and engage in freighting work for the contractors, reduced fare for men and teams are being offered from points along the G.T.P. to the head of Steel at Moose Lake. Thousands of tons of construction camp supplies and equipment will go west from Edmonton during the winter months. Everything will be unloaded at Moose Lake, to be transferred to sleighs for the points farther in the interior of British Columbia, where railway construction work is to be carried on next summer.

Bricklayers and masons and all outdoor workers in the building trades were quiet. Plumbers had a fair month. Carpenters and joiners, lathers, plasterers and painters and other interior workers had a fair month. Stone cutters and builders' labourers were very quiet. Blacksmiths and horseshoers were active. All of the printing and allied trades experienced a fairly active month, as also did the journeymen tailors and garment workers. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and cigar makers were busy. Barbers were well employed, also

clerks and delivery employees. Unskilled labour was very quiet.

Lethbridge.

During the present month there has been very little outside work done, owing to the severe weather. Except on the railways and in the coal mines, there has been a complete stoppage of all work. There has been the largest number of unemployed ever seen in Lethbridge. There has been plenty of work in sight, but it could not be started.

Work has been begun on the sewage disposal plant for the city, but the frost is still in the ground and the work may be stopped for some time yet. There has been a shortage of cars, otherwise the coal trade would be brisk. Bank clearings for the week ending 18th were \$598,123.00. Retail trade has been fairly good.

Coal mining is employing from 1,000 to 2,000 men in the mines in the Lethbridge district.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson.

Labour was generally well employed, although usual winter quietness was in evidence. Several mines have re-opened, and Mother Lode, Sheep Creek, will shortly put a new mill into operation. The miners had steady employment, and the satisfactory conditions in mining stimulated business. Coal has dropped in price again as a result of the settlement of the Crow's Nest and Alberta strike.

The sawmills were shut down for the winter and a large number of men are in the bush getting out logs for next season. Active work is proceeding on the Kootenay Central Railway from Elko to Golden, and from Midway to Arcola. The Canadian Pacific Railway has decided on the electrification of its line from Castlegar to Trail and Rossland.

The unusual activity in mining in the Kootenay has resulted in considerable additional work for the machine shops

and foundries. So far the labour for these shops has been equal to the demand.

The usual amount of repairs are going ahead in the Canadian Pacific Railway shipyards at Nelson, Nakusp, and Rosaberry. During the next summer the Canadian Pacific Railway will build a new steel steamer for the Kootenay lake route, the contract for the steel work having already been let to the Polson Iron Works, Toronto. All other work will be done in Nelson.

Victoria.

Very little change was noted in labour conditions from those prevailing during December. While there has been a considerable amount of work done for this season of the year, the unemployed list is large, and no improvement can be looked for for at least a month.

The Portland Cement Company Construction Company have recently let a contract for the building of a large cement plant at Tod Inlet, which will be the second industry of that kind at that place. The cost will be in the neighborhood of a million dollars.

Both wholesale and retail trade continues in an active and healthy condition. Business transacted during 1912 was largely in excess of that of any previous year.

The total number of building permits issued during the year 1911 were 1,170, compared with 744 for the previous year and 568 for 1909. The aggregate value of the structures for 1911 was \$4,026,315, compared with \$2,273,045 the previous year, and \$1,673,420 in 1909. In Oak Bay, a separate residential suburb of Victoria, the value of the buildings erected amounted to \$485,000, while for Esquimalt and Saanich districts, bordering on Victoria, the expenditure on new buildings was about \$300,000, making a total for the year within the "Greater Victoria" area of \$4,811,315.

The aggregate bank clearings for the year 1911 were \$134,929,916, compared with \$101,567,074 in 1910, and \$70,695,

882 in 1909. Compared with 1910 the year's clearings showed an increase of \$43,362,742, or 47 per cent. For the first time in the history of the local clearing house the one hundred million mark has been passed.

The customs collections for the year 1911 amounted to \$3,739,091, compared with \$2,562,039 for the previous year, being an increase of nearly 50 per cent., and constitute a record for this port.

The duty collected on Chinese for the year 1911 amounted to \$2,269,496, as against \$1,244,232 for the previous year.

A large number of civic works are contemplated, chief of which are the Sooke Lake water scheme and the street paving contract, each of which will employ a large number of men.

The Victoria Board of Trade has been officially notified by the B. C. Telephone Company that it is not the intention to increase the telephone rates in Victoria in the near future.

The Trades and Labour Council have elected the following officers for the ensuing six months: President, F. J. Perrott; vice-president, C. Stewart; recording secretary, C. Sivertz; financial secretary, A. R. Sherk; treasurer, G. H. Thibbits; sergeant-at-arms, F. C. Webb; executive committee, G. A. Coldwell, G. Marsh and A. S. Wells; delegates to the Provincial Federation of Labour, C. Sivertz and C. Stewart.

For the year 1911 the B. C. Electric Railway carried 8,221,029 passengers on its local lines, compared with 5,441,910 the previous year, an increase of 52 per cent. over 1910.

At the municipal elections held in January the following by-laws were carried: To ratify the Sooke Lake contract, \$1,600,000; to raise \$275,000 for high schools; to raise \$450,000 for sewers; to raise \$200,000 for waterworks; to increase the rate for charitable institutions purposes. By-laws for increased grants to parks and public library were (for the second time within a few months) defeated. The ratepayers also voted favorably on propositions to abolish wards, and in favour of city govern-

ment by commission. Below is given a synopsis of the civic works carried out and completed during the past year compared with the previous year. The comparison being made, where possible, according to miles of work finished:

Work.	1911.	1910.
Paving	21	8
Sidewalks	27	25
Curbs and Gutters	36	10.75
Surface Drains	36	4
Sewers	15	4.65
Boulevards	20	6
Water Mains	35	13

	1911.	1910.
Cost of works authorized..	\$4,000,000	\$2,000,000
*Wages paid (approx.)...	1,000,000	760,000
*Men employed (daily average)	1,137	

*This is exclusive of contract work.

It is expected that the present year will show equally good results.

In the building trades a large number of carpenters are reported idle during the month. Among other trades work is reported fair with an abundance of help. The unskilled labour market is much overcrowded.

Nanaimo.

There has been very little change in the labour situation in this district during the month, there having been very little outside work going on owing to wet weather. The indoor trades have been quiet, which is usual this time of the year. The coal trade still continues very active throughout the district, and shipments showed a steady growth. Merchants, both wholesale and retail, reported business to be good.

The herring fishery is in full swing, but the catch is not up to expectations, few if any fish coming into the harbour, sending the boats outside. The saw-mills of the district are working steadily, but work in the logging camps is slack owing to the weather conditions. The coal mines of this city and district are working to their full capacity to keep up with the demand for coal, and work opening up new shafts is being pushed. There has been very little railroad construction work during the month.

Prince Rupert.

Employment of labour generally was dull. The only new work started in the city since last report is the excavation for pipe lines of the Woodwork Lake waterworks. Six station gangs of from fifteen to twenty men each are engaged on this work within the city limits making the reservoir, but work on this scheme, which is to cost \$550,000, has not yet begun to any extent outside the city. There is no call for labour of any kind at present in Prince Rupert.

A plant for smoking herring, which are to be afterwards boned and packed for the market, has begun the handling of some five tons of fish. So far a small staff is sufficient to carry on the work, but a new smoke house to handle 25 tons of herring is being built. The plant is located on Digby Island not far from Prince Rupert.

Machinery and miles of piping are being fitted up in the cold storage plant on the water front of the city, and double track steel is being laid by the

Grand Trunk Pacific to serve this large industry which will be in operation before very long.

No special activity can be noted in particular trades, but the general report regarding real estate business is favourable, including better industrial conditions than prevailed this time last year.

Customs returns for 1191 show an increase of 12 per cent. over 1910. Following are the figures: Duties collected from Jan. 1, 1910, to Dec. 31, 1910, \$89,558.22; duties collected from Jan. 1, 1911, to Dec. 31, 1911, \$101,553.85. This shows an increase of \$11,995.63, and indicates the advance made in wholesale and retail business in Prince Rupert.

The labour vote at the municipal election insisted on the maintenance of the 45 cent per hour rate for an 8 hour day, common labour, and has a strong representation on the city council for 1912.

The formation of a Trades and Labour Council was effected, and a cook's and waiter's union is being organized.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.— PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1912.

ON December 29, 1911, an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department on behalf of the maintenance of way men and pumpmen, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, employed by the Pere Marquette Railway Company on the Buffalo Division of that road, the number of employees affected being given as 140. In the application it was stated that the dispute in question related to wages and hours, also to a demand on the part of the employees for a set of rules governing both the foregoing.

A Board was established by the Minister of Labour on January 8, and was constituted as follows: Chief Justice

Sir Glenholme Falconbridge, Toronto; Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Toronto, (named by the company); Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, (named by the employees). The chairman was appointed on the joint recommendation of Messrs. Nesbitt and O'Donoghue.

Other Proceedings under the Act.

In the January number of the *Labour Gazette*¹ reference was made to the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Michigan Central Railroad Company and the station agents, telegraph and telephone operators, and towermen, members of the

¹See *Labour Gazette* for January, 1912, p. 661.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers, employed on the Company's lines in Canada.

The Board in question was established by the Minister on December 26, 1911, Messrs. J. E. Duval, of Montreal, Que., and J. G. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, Ont., being appointed members

thereof on the recommendation of the employing company and of the employees respectively. In the absence of any joint recommendation from the foregoing members, the Board was completed by the Minister on January 17 by the appointment of Mr. Peter McDonald, of Woodstock, Ont., as chairman.

LOCOMOTIVE BOILER INSPECTION IN CANADA.

ON January 1, 1912, there came into force in Canada a set of Rules and Instructions for the inspection and testing of locomotive boilers, issued by the Board of Railway Commissioners, as general order No. 14115. These rules were issued in pursuance of the powers conferred on the Board by the Railway Act and amendments thereto, which provide among other things, that the Board may make rules with respect to the rolling stock, apparatus, structures and works, etc., to be used upon a railway, so as to provide means for the due protection of property the employees of the company, and the public.

The regulations provide that each railway company will be held responsible for the general design and construction of the locomotive boilers under its control, and the safe working pressure for each locomotive boiler shall be fixed by the chief mechanical officer of the company, or by a competent mechanical engineer under his supervision. The mechanical officer in charge at each point where boiler work is done will be held responsible for the inspection and repair of all locomotive boilers under his jurisdiction. Minute directions are given as to the method and time of inspection of both the exterior and interior of the boilers, and the methods and times of testing all the different parts. The flues of boilers in use must be removed at least once in every three years, and the interior of the boilers thoroughly cleaned and examined. The jacket and lagging must be removed at least once every five years and a thorough examination

made of the entire exterior of the boiler. Fusible plugs must be removed and cleaned at least once a month. Every boiler, before being put into service, and at least once every twelve months thereafter must be subjected to hydrostatic pressure, twenty-five per cent. above the working steam pressure, and the boiler thoroughly examined when under this pressure.

Monthly, quarterly and annual reports must be made to the Board of Railway Commissioners on specified forms, and for this purpose each boiler must have its own number on the dome, either the builder's number, if known, or an assigned number to be used on these forms. A specification card, of a certain size and form, must be filed in the office of the Chief Operating Officer of the Board for each locomotive boiler, and a copy of it filed in the office of the chief mechanical officer having charge of the locomotive.

Every accident resulting from the failure of a locomotive boiler, resulting in serious injury or death of one or more persons, must be immediately reported by wire to the Chief Operating Officer of the Board, stating the nature of the accident, the place at which it occurred, and where the locomotive may be inspected, and a detailed report must be mailed immediately, stating the cause of the accident, so far as may be known, and giving a complete list of the killed and injured.

Every railway company violating the provisions of this order shall be liable to a fine of \$100 for each violation.

NATIONAL INSURANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE National Insurance Bill, which was recently passed by the British House of Commons, is one which is destined to have far-reaching effects on the social and industrial life of Great Britain. The following account of the law is based on two memoranda, explanatory of its provisions, recently issued by the British Government which deal respectively with Health Insurance and Unemployed Insurance, as embodied in Parts I. and II. of the Bill.¹

National Health Insurance.

The objects of the Bill are to effect as wide an insurance as possible of the industrial population against sickness and break-down, and to be as far as possible a preventive measure operating to reduce the amount of sickness. In comparison with the German system various points of difference are noted. The administration of the Fund is to be handed over to Societies, so that deficits due to malingering will have to be borne by the members of a defaulting society, and not by the state or the employer, whereas in Germany the system is much more bureaucratic in its management. The fact that the super-annuation of all persons over seventy years of age is undertaken by the British government, while in Germany it is a burden on the contributory scheme, makes an enormous difference in the rates of weekly payments, affording higher benefits under the British scheme. The German government makes no contribution to the cost of sickness as distinguished from invalidity, but the British scheme proposes to pay one-quarter of such cost in the case of women and two-ninths in the case of men. It is not proposed to adopt the German plan of dividing the industrial population into four classes according to the rate of wages, or to set up separ-

ate machinery for sickness and invalidity, and thus the inconvenience and trouble likely to be caused to employers will be greatly diminished.

The scope of the scheme is to extend over the whole of the United Kingdom, and the insurance will be either compulsory or voluntary. Compulsory insurance will be effected by deduction from wages, and will extend to all persons under contract of service, receiving not more than £160 yearly from their employers, except those belonging to the following classes: Soldiers and sailors; pensionable employees of the Crown or of local authorities, and clerks of railway companies; pensionable elementary school teachers; agents paid by commission or fees, and employed by more than one employer; precarious personal employments, such as luggage carriers, not connected with a trade or business; subsidiary employment, not being the principal means of livelihood; wives employed by their husbands and husbands employed by their wives; crews of fishing vessels, sharing profits. Inmates of charitable homes, who are employed in the homes, may be exempted from compulsory insurance, if they are provided with medical attendance and maintenance in sickness. The employer will be made responsible for seeing that the person employed for no money wage is insured. Exemption from deductions from wages will be allowed on request to an employed person in receipt of any pension or income of at least £26 a year not dependent on his personal exertions, or mainly dependent for his livelihood on some other person. In such cases the employer will be liable to contribute. The Insurance Commissioners will have power to extend the compulsory deduction from wages to classes of employees included in the excepted classes. Voluntary insurance will be permitted to all persons not subject to compulsory deductions, with an income not exceeding \$160 a year, who

¹Cd. 5995, price 2d., and Cd. 5991, price 1d.
London: Wyman & Sons, 1911.

are engaged in some regular occupation in which they are dependent for their livelihood, or who have been insured persons for five years or upwards. Persons under sixteen years of age do not come into the scheme of insurance, and persons over sixty-five years of age when the Act comes into force are specially provided for. Contributions will cease at seventy years.

The rates for employed contributors will be 4d. a week for men and 3d. for women, deductible from wages, and 3d. a week for the employer for both sexes. The state's contribution will be two-ninths of the benefits in the case of men, and one-fourth in the case of women, but will not be paid to foreigners who have not been naturalised, or to those who have not belonged to a society for five years. These rates are applicable only when wages exceed 2s. a day without board and lodging. Where wages are less than that the employer is to pay proportionately more.

The method of collecting contributions is as follows: Every insured person will have a contribution card, upon which the employer at each period of payment, will affix a stamp, obtained from a post office, representing the value of the contributions due both from himself and the workman, and will deduct the amount of the latter's contribution from his wages. When the card is filled, the insured person will send it to his society, or, if a deposit contributor, to the post office. The insurance commissioners can sanction other methods of collection.

The following minimum benefits are provided under the scheme.

(a) *Medical benefit.*—Treatment and attendance throughout life, and provision of medicines and medical and surgical appliances.

(b) *Sanatorium benefit.*—Treatment in sanatoria or otherwise, which may be extended to an insured person's family.

(c) *Sickness benefit.*—For men, 10s. a week, for women 7s. 6d. for twenty-weeks from the fourth day of sick-

ness, except for those under twenty-one years of age and unmarried, in which case the males receive 6s. a week for the first thirteen weeks and 5s. a week for the second thirteen weeks, and the females receive one shilling a week less.

(d) *Disablement benefit.*—Males receive 5s. a week from the termination of the sick benefit, so long as the disablement lasts, and females, 4s. a week.

(e) *Maternity benefit.*—The wife of an insured person, or a woman who is herself insured is to receive 30s. in case of confinement.

(f) *Additional benefits.*—Certain other specified benefits may be granted as the funds of any society allow. These include free medical attendance for dependents; benevolent funds for distressed members; granting sick pay from the first, second, or third day of sickness; convalescent allowances, including the building and maintaining of convalescent homes; additional invalidity or superannuation benefits; an increase of the maternity benefit; benefit for dental treatment.

Sickness, disablement and maternity benefits will be administered by approved societies, and for non-members by local Health Committees. Medical and sanatorium benefits will be administered by the local Health Committees. Rules are laid down to which the friendly societies must conform, before they are approved and authorised to administer benefits under the Act. The insurance commissioners are to be appointed by the treasury, and there will be separate ones for Scotland, Ireland and Wales. In England and Wales a local Health Committee will be constituted for every county and county borough, comprising (a) persons representing insured members of societies and deposit contributors, proportionately; (b) persons, including two women, appointed by the county or borough council; (c) two medical practitioners appointed by their colleagues; (d) one, two, or three medical practitioners appointed by the county or borough coun-

cil; (e) other persons including a medical practitioner and two women, appointed by the insurance commissioners.

Unemployment Insurance.

The scheme of insurance against unemployment embodied in Part II. of the National Insurance Bill, provides for (a) compulsory insurance in certain scheduled trades, and (b) encouragement of voluntary insurance in all trades. The trades in which unemployment insurance is to be compulsory comprise building, construction of works, shipbuilding, engineering, construction of vehicles, iron founding, and saw milling. All workmen in these industries are included, except foremen (other than manual workmen), clerks, apprentices, or persons under sixteen years of age.

Contributions to the insurance fund amount to 2½d. from the workman for each period of employment of a week or less, and the same amount from the employer. The state will contribute one-third of the total contributions from workmen and employers. The workman's and employer's contributions will as a rule be paid by the latter, by affixing a special stamp to an insurance book carried by the workman, and in the insured trades it will in general be illegal to employ any workman without obtaining from him an insurance book, and affixing the stamps at the prescribed times.

A workman may be disqualified for receiving benefits on the following grounds: (a) If he has lost employment through a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute in which he is directly involved. (b) If he has lost employment through misconduct, or has voluntarily left employment without just cause, for six weeks from the date of losing or leaving employment. (c) While he is an inmate of any prison, workhouse or other public institution, or is resident temporarily or permanently outside the United Kingdom.

A workman may without forfeiting

his claim to benefit decline an offer of employment where there is a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute, or an offer of employment at lower wages or on conditions less favourable than those he habitually obtained, or than those generally observed in any district.

No benefit is to be paid during the first week of unemployment, but thereafter a benefit of 7s. a week is to be paid up to a maximum of fifteen weeks in any twelve months. No benefit is paid to any one below the age of seventeen years, and only half benefit from seventeen to eighteen years. No more than one week of benefit can be drawn by any man for every five weekly contributions paid by him.

The administration of the scheme will be principally through the labour exchanges, but under special arrangements it may be also administered through labour organizations which themselves pay unemployment benefits. The decision as to how much benefit, if any, a workman may draw will be made by a statutory officer known as an 'insurance officer,' but there may be an appeal from his decision to a Court of Referees, consisting of one or more members from a panel of representatives of employers, and an equal number from a panel of representatives of workmen, with an impartial chairman.

The main principles with regard to unemployment which underlie the bill are: (1). That provision for unemployment must not be such as to create unemployment, and should if possible tend to diminish unemployment; (2). That compulsory provision for unemployment should be accompanied by arrangements for preserving and encouraging voluntary provision. (3). A number of specified provisions in the bill are inserted with a view to encouraging regularity of employment.

It is estimated that 2,550,000 workpeople of sixteen years of age and upwards will come within the compulsory insurance scheme at the outset. The membership of trade unions in the insured trades at the end of 1909 was 462,000, of whom about 350,000 belong

ed to unions providing unemployment benefits other than travelling pay.

It is proposed that the Bill be put into operation on July 15, 1912, but a subsequent date, not later than January 1,

1913, may be substituted for the coming into effect of the Health Insurance scheme, and not later than October 1, 1912 for the Unemployment Insurance scheme.

EFFECT OF ASBESTOS DUST ON WORKERS' HEALTH IN ASBESTOS MINES AND FACTORIES.

OCCASION having arisen for an enquiry into the dusty processes connected with the manufacture of asbestos, an investigation into the matter was made during the month of January by an officer of the Department, having reference particularly to the effect of the processes concerned on the health of those employed in the asbestos industry. The report on this subject is in the following terms:

"The only factory in Canada for the manufacture of asbestos goods is situated at Lachine, Que. The operations of this factory are confined to the making of asbestos card boards, paper, slate for roofing and corrugated sheeting. In this factory about 150 hands are employed (all males), and no complaints have ever been received of the existence of any dusty processes. The establishment is under the Inspection of Industrial Establishments Act of the Province of Quebec, a copy of which is forwarded herewith. There are no provisions in this Act or regulations specially applicable to asbestos factories as such.

"The Bell Asbestos Mines and Mills, situated at Thetford Mines in the Eastern Townships of Quebec and employing about 425 hands, are said to be among the largest asbestos properties in operation anywhere. The processes in the Bell Mines and Mills may be regarded as typical of all the others. This being the dull season, a much reduced staff of workers is employed at present in the different departments, and also owing to the cold weather the win-

dows in the mills are closed and the conditions with respect to dust are consequently now at their worst. In the mills I found 16 women and girls and about 20 boys from 14 to 20 years of age employed in the hand picking of the asbestos. In this room the atmosphere is kept moist from the evaporation of the raw fibre placed on steam pipes laid on a portion of the floor for the drying of the fibre. All the women found here looked strong and healthy, and none of them had any serious objections due to the presence of dust, which is carried off by means of strong aspirators connected with large galvanized iron pipes into special sheds to be used in the preparation of coverings and for other purposes, a small proportion being ejected through the roof. On examining the surface of the new-fallen snow around the building I noticed that it was not discolored by any dust. Other processes are crushing, screening, and carrying the fibre in bags to be picked and separated into different grades according to the length of the fibre.

"In brief, I observed in the different departments of the mills less dust than is generally found in flour mills, cotton mills, junk shops, bakeries, and in a large number of other industrial establishments.

"Work is carried on in the mills day and night. The number of hours for each shift is 10 hours during the day and 13 hours during the night, while in quarries 10 hours per day is the rule. The shifts are changed every week from day into night work. I was informed that a few years ago

workpeople in the mills were supplied with respirators, but since the adoption and the installation of fans and dust conveyors the employees have objected to their usage.

"The owners of the mills are now studying a new method by which all the offensive dust will be collected by means of electric magnets, and if this is found satisfactory the system referred to will be introduced in the mills.

"The work of extracting the mineral is done in open quarries and in underground tunnels with an incline sufficient to draw out all offensive dust.

"One of the oldest medical practitioners in Thetford expressed the view that the asbestos dust floating in the atmosphere of the cobbing

room had a weakening effect on the lungs of those employed. He had, he said, several cases of tuberculosis under treatment, but recognized that conditions in the mills had been declared greatly improved since the introduction of the new apparatus for allaying the dust. Another medical practitioner of long standing stated that the employees of the Asbestos Company affected with lung troubles had been so affected previous to their employment in the mills. It was stated generally that the record of deaths from lung diseases is not higher in the centres of the asbestos industry than elsewhere.

"The number of workpeople engaged in the asbestos industry in and around Thetford is between 3,000 and 4,000."

INTERVIEW OF TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

IT has been the practice for many years for a deputation from the executive committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to wait annually on members of the Dominion Government to present resolutions adopted at the last preceding convention of the Congress. The convention of 1911 was held in Calgary in September last, the proceedings of the same being reported in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for October.

A deputation which desired to place before the Government certain of the resolutions adopted at the congress waited on members of the Government on Monday, January 8th. The interview with the Government took place in the Prime Minister's office, there being present the Right Honourable R. L. Borden, Prime Minister, the Honourable T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, and the Honourable L. P. Pelletier, Postmaster General. The deputation comprised the majority of the members of the executive committee and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, the Parlia-

mentary Solicitor of the Trades and Labour Congress. Various resolutions passed were placed before the Prime Minister and his colleagues, and explanatory statements having relation to the same were made by the various members of the deputation. The Prime Minister promised that all matters placed before him should receive careful consideration.

The deputation was introduced by Mr. P. M. Draper, the secretary of the Congress. The first topic discussed was the advisability of continuing public grants to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company in view of the dispute between that Company and certain of its employees in western Canada. Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Somerville presented the views of the Congress in this connection. The second resolution had reference to alleged misrepresentation of labour conditions in Canada in the advertisements of certain employers; the administration of the Immigration Act was also discussed in this connection. Mr. James Simpson then intro-

passed resolutions with reference to the Lord's Day Act, the extension of the fair wage clause to apply in cases where Government funds are granted in aid of the construction of public buildings, and the amendment of the Alien Act by the enactment of a new law to be enforced by the Immigration branch of the Interior Department. On behalf of the letter carriers in the employ of the Government Mr. McMordie and Mr. Guy presented petitions for superannuation, improvement in uniforms, an increase in provincial allowances, and improved classification. Mr. Lodge presented a resolution requesting a monthly statement as to unemployment in the *Labour Gazette*. The question of Asiatic immigration was discussed by

Mr. Bruce. Mr. Draper then presented resolutions favouring the repeal of the Industrial Disputes' Investigation Act, and asking that the commission on technical education be approved by the present Government and its report published in as complete form as possible. Mr. Draper also dealt with the eight-hour day law, the Dominion Health law, the method of paying wages on railways, and various amendments to the Railway Act. Other subjects dealt with were, the protection of linemen; the abolition of the Senate, the improvement of sanitary conditions in construction camps, the bounty system, the protection of railway carmen, and boiler inspection.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF CONSERVATION.

WHAT the Commission of Conservation has just closed a year of marked usefulness, was evidenced by the reports presented by the officials of the several committees at the Annual Meeting in Ottawa on the 6th of January.

The Hon. Clifford Sifton, Chairman of the Commission, presided. His introductory address was brief, but during the course of the meeting he spoke at some length on the great promise of the fur industry in Canada. He referred, also, to the work of the Commission in connection with the establishment of a National Health Laboratory, and to the result of the Commission's campaign to make railway companies responsible for forest fires started by their locomotives. Instead of himself outlining the work of the Commission in detail, the chairman called on the officials in charge of the work to present reports. Dr. Chas. Hodgetts outlined the work undertaken by the Committee on Public Health during 1911. He detailed the steps that had been taken to interest the Federal Government in tuberculosis, syphilis, and in the establishment of

the latter and action that will probably be taken in the near future.

During 1911 a careful study was made of town-planning and housing conditions in Canada and Europe. A lengthy report on this subject will be published during the present year. Along the same line was the study of sanitary conditions in rural districts in Canada. It was recommended that bulletins dealing with the question of rural sanitation be sent out periodically.

The establishment of a department of public health, under the Secretary of State, was also recommended. At present the forty or fifty medical officers in the employ of the Government work under a number of ministers. The suggestion is to centralize this part of the service so as to prevent unnecessary duplication. Such a provision would enable the Federal health authorities to collect and collate vital and other statistics from each of the provinces. Such a centralizing of effort would be especially valuable in the case of the establishment of a National Laboratory.

The desirability of passing legislation that would render possible the establishment of public abattoirs in towns and cities was also emphasized.

The report of the Committee on Agriculture was read by Mr. F. C. Nunnick, agriculturist to the Commission. The report reviewed the work done during 1911 in investigating farming conditions and methods in Canada; and the experiments carried on in Quebec in growing alfalfa. Resolutions were passed by the meeting authorizing the committee on agriculture to continue their investigation into agricultural conditions during 1912; to carry on under-drainage demonstrations where they might prove beneficial; and to extend the alfalfa experiments to the other provinces.

Mr. W. J. Dick, mining engineer of the Commission, presented a report for the Committee on Minerals. He referred especially to the waste of natural gas that is going on in Alberta, and urged that legislation be passed such as has been in force in Ontario, looking to the prevention of this waste. He also referred to the making of coal briquets as a method of preventing the enormous waste of coal dust and slack coal. Reference was also made to the abnormal number of mine accidents in Canada, and it was urged that steps should be taken to prevent unnecessary loss of life in mines. The peat industry in Canada was discussed at some length, and Mr. Sifton presented a memorandum from Dr. Haanel, which showed that the experiments at Alfred had been a success and that peat could now be produced in commercial quantities in a manner that makes it considerably cheaper than coal or wood. A resolution was passed urging the Government to continue these experiments still further.

Mr. M. J. Patton presented the report for the Committee on Fisheries and Game. He referred especially to the necessity of making more first hand investigations into the conditions of Cana-

dian fisheries, and with the necessity of taking immediate steps to foster the oyster industry in the Maritime province.

Mr. L. G. Denis and Mr. A. V. White each presented reports on the work of the Committee on Waters and Water-powers. Mr. Denis outlined the work done in the prairie provinces during 1911, in obtaining data on water-power chiefly on the Athabaska, Peace and Saskatchewan rivers. He advocated the establishment of gauging stations on the more accessible rivers, on which water storage and conservation will within a few years be a necessity in order to supply the demand for power. Another matter, Mr. Denis held, that requires the attention of the Commission, is the making of a thorough "power survey" of the Dominion to ascertain the amount and proportion of different kinds of power in different localities, and also other power statistics that might be obtainable. Mr. A. V. White reported concerning his work on the water-powers of British Columbia, which he suggested should be continued during 1912. A memorandum respecting the work of Altitudes in Canada, which has been carried out by Mr. G. H. Ferguson, was presented by the Secretary.

Dr. Fernow gave an excellent summary of his work in connection with the forest survey of Nova Scotia. A report of this work will be published by the Commission.

Dr. Jas. W. Robertson gave an address on the work of the Committee on Lands, and Mr. Campbell, Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, outlined legislation and the work that has been done with respect to Dominion Forest reserves, especially the new Rocky Mountains reserve.

A public meeting was held in the normal school in the evening. Addresses were given by Dr. Robertson on Agricultural Conditions in Canada, and Dr. Hodgetts on Housing and Town Planning.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

THE annual convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour was held at Victoria, B.C., commencing on Monday, January 22nd, 1912, and remaining in session for five days. Premier McBride and Mayor Beckwith welcomed the delegates to the city. The convention opened with addresses from Mr. C. Sivertz, secretary of the Victoria Trades and Labour Council; Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, vice-president of the Federation (who presided in the absence of the president), Mr. Parker Williams, M.P., and Mr. L. Dix, fraternal delegate from Washington State Federation of Labour. Eighty-six delegates from every section of the province were in attendance, compared with sixty last year. The officers' reports were read and showed a steady and healthy growth during the year. The Treasurer's report stated that the finances were in a satisfactory condition.

On Monday evening the delegates were entertained by the Victoria Trades and Labour Council.

Tuesday was devoted to presenting resolutions, of which there were more than eighty, covering almost every phase of the labour question. Routine matters were also considered.

Wednesday afternoon the election of officers took place. The following were elected:

President—J. W. Wilkinson, Vancouver.

Vice-Presidents (7)—R. P. Pettipiece, Vancouver; J. H. McVety, Vancouver; J. Roberts, Moyie; C. Sivertz, Victoria; B. D. Grant, New Westminster; J. J. Taylor and George Bent, Smith.

Secy.-Treasurer—Victor R. Midgley, Vancouver.

Delegate to Dominion Trades and Labour Congress—R. P. Pettipiece.

Fraternal Delegate to Washington State Federation of Labour—J. H. McVety, Vancouver.

The convention passed resolutions asking for the repeal of the Lemieux Act; favouring closer association in the metal trades; demanding an amendment to the factory act to provide safety clutches to ladles used in the metal trades; demanding the limiting of the issue of steam engineers' certificates to competent men, and the regulation of the issue of temporary certificates; insisting on the certificate being issued to the actual operator of the engine; to prevent persons suffering from disease from preparing food in hotels and restaurants; condemning the employment of Chinese cooks on railway construction camps; approving the free text book system; in favour of milk inspection; against exemption of church property from taxation; in favour of women's suffrage; in favour of frequent pay days and protection of industrial workers, particularly in mines; in favour of equal examinations for electrical as for steam workers; advocating a record of accidents to be kept by local bodies; advocating industrial unionism; advocating a coal commission for British Columbia; advocating government control of telephones; in favour of abolition of money deposits for elections; in favour of regulations for cables and windlasses around mines.

Four resolutions, dealing with the en-

dorsement or otherwise of political action in connection with the Federation, were presented. The Committee on Resolutions offered the following resolution as a substitute, which was adopted, after several hours' debate:

"Whereas, the sense of this convention being in favour of independent political action, and whereas resolutions have been received urging the endorsement of the doctrine of socialism, therefore be it resolved that the question of the endorsement of the doctrines of socialism be submitted to specially summoned meetings of the affiliated unions, returns of the vote to be sent to the secretary-treasurer of the Federation for compilation."

A resolution was unanimously passed calling upon the Provincial Government to re-enact the Natal Act. Resolutions were adopted favouring the Federal

Government Annuity scheme; the amendment of Alien Labour Act; separate schools for Asiatics; the Women Union Label League; a forty-eight-hour week for cooks and waiters; better ventilation of printing offices; endorsing the "B. C. Federationist" as the official organ of the Federation; amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Federation decided to hold the next convention in Victoria. The per capita tax was increased from 1 to 2 cents per member.

The Executive of the Federation presented several of the resolutions passed at the convention to the Provincial Government, which promised careful consideration and an early reply.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1911.

THE number of employees affected by changes in wages and hours in Canada during the last quarter of the calendar year 1911 was considerably less than in the preceding quarter, but the changes that occurred continued to show an upward tendency in wages. Upwards of 9,955 employees were involved in these changes, which resulted in an aggregate increase of over \$11,400 per week. There was only one change reported in working hours during this period.

The following table shows the approximate number of employees affected in each group of trades.

Industry or Group of Trades.	Approximate number of employees affected.
Mining	7,000
Building trades	36
General transport	300
Miscellaneous trades	544
Public employees	2,675
Total	9,955

In another table is shown changes in rates of wages according to each class of workmen affected, with the numbers affected in each case, the date from which each change took effect, the particulars of the change, and the estimated rates of wages and hours

week, and the changes per head per week, in so far as they could be ascertained.

Changes by Industries and Groups of Trades.

Mining.—The most important change during this period took place on November 18, when an agreement was signed by the Western Coal Operators Association, granting increases in wages averaging from five to ten per cent., to about 7,000 coal miners in Southern Alberta and Eastern British Columbia. As the changes involved special modifications in a great variety of classes, and in many cases had reference to piece work prices, a detailed analysis is not practicable, but the wages prevailing under the old and new agreements have already been published in the *Labour Gazette*.¹

Building trades.—On October, the wages of twenty-two lathers at Victoria, B.C., were changed from a rate of \$3.50 per thousand laths, the men supplying their own nails, to \$3.00 per thousand or \$5.50 for an eight-hour day, with the nails supplied them. On November 1 the wages of plumbers at Berlin, Ont., were advanced to 35 cents an hour with a nine-hour day. They had previously received 30 cents an hour and a ten-hour day. This change was in accordance with an agreement made on August 22, after a strike.

Railway Service.—In December, the wages of street railway employees at Kingston, Ont., were voluntarily in-

creased from \$1.50 per day to a rate of \$1.55 per day for new men and \$1.70 per day for old employees.

General Transport.—On November 17, about 300 freight handlers employed by the shipping companies at St. John, N.B., received an advance in wages from seventeen to twenty-one cents per hour.

Miscellaneous trades.—On December 1, 347 employees of the Consumers' Gas Company received an increase in wages, stokers and machine operators being advanced from \$2.25 to \$2.40, and from \$2.50 to \$2.95 per day, and outside men from \$2.00 to \$2.10 per day, and from \$2.05 to \$2.15 per day.

On October 1, an increase was voluntarily granted to 197 telephone operators at Ottawa, Ont., the former wage scale of \$17.50 to \$30 per month being changed to a scale of \$5 to \$8.50 per week.

Public employees.—The most important change was a general advance in the salaries and wages paid to employees on the various government canals throughout the country, which dated from April 1. The changes affected 1,964 employees, and represented increases of from \$1.50 to \$5.78 per week.

About 100 cement workers employed by the municipality of Victoria, B. C., were granted an increase from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per day from July 14, upon the request of their union.

In October, eleven employees of the Public Library at Hamilton, Ont., were granted an increase in their salaries, amounting to fifty cents per week.

¹See the *Labour Gazette*, August, 1909, page 227; and December, 1911, page 541.

CHANGES -
IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1911, INCLUSIVE.

Class of Workers people affected.	Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people affected.	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of change.	Estimated Rate of wages per week.		Estimated hours of labour per week.		Change in wages per head per week.		Change in working hours per head per week.		Manner in which change was brought about.
					Before change.	After change.	Before change.	After change.	Increase	Decrease	In- crease	De- crease	
Mining— Coal miners.....	Southern Alberta and Eastern British Columbia	7,000	Nov. 18	Wages increased on the average from 5 to 10 p.c....	†	†	8-12	8-12					Negotiations follow- ing a strike
Building Trades— Lathers.....	Victoria, B.C.....	22	Oct. 1	Rate changed from \$3.50 per thousand men supply- ing mails, to \$2 per thou- sand, or \$3.50 for 8-hour day, mails supplied.....									Negotiations be- tween employers and Union Lathers Negotiations following a strike
Plumbers.....	Berlin, Ont.....	14	Nov. 1	Wages of 35 cents per hour and an 8-hour day granted	\$16.50	\$17.50	55	50	\$1.00			5	
General Transport— Freight handlers.....	St. John, N.B.....	300	Nov. 17	Wages increased from 17 to 21 cents per hour.....	\$10.20	\$21.60	60	60	\$2.40				Mutual agreement
Railway Service— Street railway employees.....	Kingston, Ont.....		Dec.	Wages increased from \$1.50 to \$1.55 per day for new men and \$1.70 for old employees.....									Voluntary concess- ion
Miscellaneous Trades— Gas works em- ployes: Gas makers.....		114		Wages increased from \$2.25 to \$2.40 per day.....	\$15.75	\$16.80							
Stoking machine operators.....	Toronto, Ont.....	31	Dec. 1	Wages increased from \$2.50 to \$2.65 per day.....	\$17.50	\$18.55	56	56					Increase granted after request of men for 25 cents per day more
Yardmen and labourers.....		183		Wages increased from \$2.00 to \$2.10 per day.....	\$14.00	\$14.70			.70				
Coalhandlers, &c. Telephone operators.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	9 197	Oct. 1	Wages increased from \$2.15 to \$2.25 per day.....	\$15.05	\$15.75			.70				
				Wage scale of \$17.15-\$30 per month, changed to scale of \$5 to \$8.50 per week....	\$4 \$7	\$5 \$8.50	48	48	\$1-\$1.50				Voluntary concess- ion

† See Labour Gazette, August, 1909, page 227.

† See Labour Gazette, December, 1911, page 541.

Public Employees— Canal employees:				\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Voluntary contribu- tion
Operating staff.	Carrillon canal...	37	Apr. 1	Wages increased from \$1.50 per day to \$55 per month.	9.00	12.2	48	111	18-144	3.22
Repairs staff....	Grenville canal...	43	" 1	Wages increased from rate of \$1.50—\$3.00 per day to rate of \$1.75—\$3.50 per day	9.00—18.00	10.50—21.00	60	60	1.50—3.00	
Operating staff.	Chambly canal...	60	" 1	Wages increased from rate of \$1.50 per day—\$75 per month, to rate of \$45—\$80 per month.....	9.00—16.66	10.00—17.77			1.00—1.11	
Repairs staff....	" "	218	" 1	Wages increased from rate of \$1.50—\$3.50 per day to rate of \$1.75—\$3.75 per day	9.00—21.00	10.50—22.50	60	60	1.50	
Operating staff.	Cornwall canal...	37	" 1	Wages increased from \$1.50—\$2 per day to \$2 per day—\$75 per month.....	9.00—10.50	12.00—15.11	72	72	3.00	1.61
Repairs staff....	" "	115	" 1	Wages increased from rate of \$1.50—\$3 per day, to rate of \$1.75—\$3.25 per day...	9.00	10.50	60-78	60-78	1.50	
Operating staff.	Lachine, Que.	136	" 1	Salaries increased from rate of \$145—\$1,800, to rate of \$882—\$2,100 per year.....	6.05—34.60	7.54—40.38	60-72	60-72	1.50—5.78	
Repairs staff....	" "	213	" 1	Wages increased from rate of \$1.50—\$3.50 per day to rate of \$1.75—\$4 per day.....	9.00—21.00	10.20—24.00	60	60	1.20	3.00
Operating staff.	Murray canal	8	" 1	Wages increased from \$1.50 to \$2 per day.....	9.00	12.00	72	72	3.00	
Repairs staff....	" "	9	" 1	Wages increased from rate of \$1.50—\$2.25, to rate of \$1.75—\$2.50 per day.....	9.00—13.50	10.50—15.00	60	60	1.50	
Operating staff.	Rideau canal...	80	" 1	Wages increased from rate of \$321—\$921.25 per year, to \$285—\$1,080 per year.....	6.17—17.71	7.41—20.77	153	153	27.00—1,333.00	
Dredging staff.	" "	6	" 1	Wages increased from rate of \$382—\$907 per year, to \$467.50—\$830 per year.....	7.35—15.32	8.99—16.35	60	60	8.17—7.36	
Repairs staff....	" "		" 1	Wages increased from rate of \$2—\$5 per day, to rate of \$2.50—\$3.50 per day.....	12.00—30.00	15.00—25.00	54	54	18.00—20.00	
Operating staff.	St. Ann's canal...	5	" 1	Wages increased from \$1.50 per day—\$35 per month, to \$60—\$75 per month.....	9.00—11.00	12.22—16.66	60	60	3.22—6.66	
Repairs staff....	" "	5	" 1	Wages increased from rate of \$1.50—\$3.25, to rate of \$1.75—\$3.50 per day.....	9.00—19.50	10.50—21.00	60	60	1.50	
Vessels staff.	" "	21	" 1	Wages increased from rate of \$33.50—\$85, to rate of \$40—\$49 per month.....	7.33—18.88	8.88—15.55	60	60	1.50	
Shipyard staff.	" "	5	" 1	Wages increased from rate of \$1.50—\$3 per day, to rate of \$1.75—\$3.25 per day.....	9.00—18.00	10.50—19.50	60-72	60-72	1.50	
Operating staff.	St. Ours canal....	5	" 1	Wages increased from \$1.50—\$2 per day, to rate of \$3—\$75 per month.....	9.00—12.90	12.22—16.66	60-72	60-72	3.22	61.66
Repairs staff....	" "	3	" 1	Wages increased from \$1.50—\$3 per day, to rate of \$1.75—\$3.25 per day.....	9.00—18.00	10.50—19.50	60	60	1.50	

CHANGE IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1911. INCLUSIVE.—Continued.

Class of Work- people affected.	Locality.	Ap- proximate Number of Work- people af- fected.	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of change.	Estimated Rate of wages per week.		Estimated hours of labour per week.		Change in wages per head per week.		Change in working hours per head per week.		Manner in which change was brought about.
					Before change.	After change.	Before change.	After change.	In- crease.	De- crease.	In- crease.	De- crease.	
Operating staff.	St. Peter's canal.	10	Apr. 1	Wages increased from \$1.40 to \$1.50 per day to \$50 per month, and from \$60 to \$65 per month.	\$	\$							
"	Sault Ste Marie canal.	31	"	Wages increased from rate of \$50—\$100 per month, to rate of \$55—\$110 per month.	8.40— 12.22	11.11— 14.44	72	72	1.81— 2.41				
Repairs staff.	"	7	"	Wages increased from rate of \$22.25—\$3 per day, to \$25.50—\$3.25 per day.	11.11— 22.22	12.22— 44.44	72	72	11.11— 12.22				
Operating staff.	Soulanges canal.	55	"	Wages increased from rate of \$50—\$60 to rate of \$60— \$65 per month.	13.50— 18.00	15.00— 19.50	60	60	1.50				
Repairs staff.	"	322	"	Wages increased from rate of \$1.56—\$3.50 per day, to rate of \$1.75—\$3.75 per day.	11.11— 13.33	13.33— 14.44			4.22— 1.11				
Operating staff.	Trent canal.	21	"	Wages increased from rate of \$15—\$38.50 per month, to rate of \$40—\$75	9.00— 19.00	10.50— 22.50	60	60	1.50— 3.50				
"	Welland canal.	189	"	Wages increased from rate of \$15—\$125, to rate of \$25—\$140 per month.	3.33— 8.56	8.89— 16.67			5.56— 8.11				
Repairs staff.	"	114	"	Wages increased from rate of \$1.50—\$3.50, to rate of \$1.75—\$4 per day.	3.33— 27.78	4.41— 31.11			1.11— 3.38				
Operating staff.	Williamsburg canal.	35	"	Wages increased from \$1.50 to \$2 per day, and to \$90 per month.	9.00— 21.00	10.50— 24.00			1.50— 3.00				
Repairs staff.	"	33	"	Wages increased from rate of \$1.50—\$3, to rate of \$1.75—\$3.25 per day.	9.00— 12.00	13.33— 12.00	72	72	1.33— 4.33				
Cement workers	Victoria, B.C.	100	July 14	Wages increased from \$2.75 to \$3 per day.	9.00— 18.00	10.50— 19.50	60	60	1.50				Granted by City Council, Oct. 27, on request of Union to date from July 14
Public Library employees	Hamilton, Ont.	11	"	Salaries increased by 50 cents per week.	16.50	18.00	48	48	1.50				Granted by City Council on re- commendation of chief
Civic firemen.	London, Ont.	34	Dec. 16	Wages increased by 10 cents a day.	13.65— 17.67	14.35— 18.37			.70				

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1912.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Railways and Canals, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

Department of Public Works.

CONTRACTS awarded by the Department and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of January, 1912, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the "Fair Wages Schedule" inserted in the contract:

Public Building at Melfort, Sask.

Public building at Melfort, Sask. Name of contractor, The J. McDiarmid Company, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, December 26, 1911. Amount of contract, \$37,900.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate:
Stonecutters	\$5.00 per day of 10 hours.
Bricklayers	5.00 " 10 "
Masons	5.00 " 10 "
Carpenters	3.50 " 10 "
Joiners	3.50 " 10 "
Stairbuilders	4.00 " 10 "
Plasterers	5.00 " 10 "
Lathers	04 cents per yard.
Painters and glaziers	3.00 per day of 10 hours.
Sheet metal workers	3.50 " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters	4.50 " 10 "
Electrical workers	3.00 " 10 "
Builders' labourers	2.25 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	2.00 " 10 "
Driver with horse and cart	3.50 " 10 "
Driver with team and wagon	4.50 " 10 "

Wharf ; Princess Royal Island, B.C.

Wharf, surf inlet (Princess Royal Island, B.C.). Name of contractor, Mark Hyatt, Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, December 26, 1911. Amount of contract, \$4,150.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following rate:	
Foreman carpenter	\$5.50 per day of 10 hours.	
Carpenters	5.00	10 "
Blacksmiths	4.50	" 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers	3.75	" 10 "
Engineman for pile-driver	5.00	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers	3.00	" 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	7.00	" 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	10.00	" 10 "

Breakwater at North Bay, Ont.

Breakwater: North Bay, Ont. Name of contractor, Edward Conroy, Peterborough, Ont. Date of contract, December 27, 1911. Amount of contract, \$13,900.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following rate:	
Foreman carpenter	\$3.25 per day of 10 hours.	
Carpenters	2.75	" 10 "
Hoist runner	2.50	" 10 "
Fireman	2.00	" 10 "
Blacksmiths	2.50	" 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers	2.00	" 10 "
Divers (with outfit)	8.00	" 10 "
Divers (without outfit)	5.00	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.75	" 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	3.00	" 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00	" 10 "

Public Building at Chilliwack, B. C.

Public building: Chilliwack, B.C. Name of contractor, Edward Hunt, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, December 27, 1911. Amount of contract, \$41,375.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following rate:	
Stonecutter	\$5.00 per day of 8 hours.	
Bricklayers	5.50	" 9 "
Masons	5.50	" 9 "
Carpenters	3.50	" 9 "
Joiners	4.00	" 9 "
Stairbuilders	4.00	" 9 "
Plasterers	6.00	" 9 "
Lathers	2.50 per M.	
Painters and glaziers	4.00 per day of 9 hours.	
Plumbers	4.50	" 9 "
Steamfitters	4.50	" 9 "
Sheet metal workers	4.00	" 9 "
Electrical workers	4.00	" 9 "
Builders' labourers	2.75	" 9 "
Ordinary labourers	2.50	" 9 "
Driver with horse and cart	4.00	" 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	6.00	" 9 "

Public Building at Uxbridge, Ont.

Public building at Uxbridge, Ont. Name of contractor, David Meyer, Markham, Ont. Date of contract, December 28, 1911. Amount of contract, \$25,000.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate:		
Stonecutters	\$5.00	per day of	10 hours.
Bricklayers	3.50	"	10 "
Masons	3.50	"	10 "
Carpenters	2.00	"	10 "
Joiners	2.25	"	10 "
Stairbuilders	2.50	"	10 "
Plasterers	3.50	"	10 "
Lathers	0.03	per yard.	
Painters and glaziers	\$2.00	per day of	10 hours.
Plumbers	2.50	"	10 "
Steamfitters	2.50	"	10 "
Sheet metal workers	2.25	"	10 "
Electrical workers	2.00	"	10 "
Builders' labourers	1.75	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.50	"	10 "
Driver with horse and cart	3.00	"	10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00	"	10 "

Breakwater : French River, N. S.

Breakwater: French River, N.S. Names of contractors, R. and B. Musgrove, North Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, December 30, 1911. Amount of contract, \$4,600.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate:		
Foreman carpenter	\$2.50	per day of	10 hours.
Carpenters	2.00	"	10 "
Blacksmiths	2.25	"	10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.75	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.50	"	10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.50	"	10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00	"	10 "

Breakwater, Port Stanley, Ont.

Breakwater at Port Stanley, Ont. Name of contractor, M. J. Hogan, Port Colborne, Ont. Date of contract, December 30, 1911. Amount of contract, \$210,376.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate:	
Foreman carpenter	\$3.00	per day of 10 hours.
Foreman mixing concrete	2.25	" 10 "
Foreman laying concrete	2.25	" 10 "
Foreman stone crusher	2.25	" 10 "
Blacksmiths	2.25	" 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.75	" 10 "
Carpenters	2.25	" 10 "
Powderman	1.75	" 10 "
Quarrymen	1.75	" 10 "
Labourers	1.50	" 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.50	" 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50	" 10 "

Extension to Protection Pier. Gimli, Man.

Extension to protection pier, Gimli, Man. Names of contractors, E. Buchanan and W. H. Fraser. Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, January 9, 1912. Amount of contract, \$9,910.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate:	
Foreman carpenter	\$4.00	per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters	3.50	" 10 "
Engineman for pile-driver	3.50	" 10 "
Blacksmiths	3.00	" 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers	2.00	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers	2.00	" 10 "
Driver with one horse and cart	3.50	" 10 "
Driver with two horses and wagon	5.00	" 10 "

Addition to Landing Pier, St. Valier, Que.

Addition to landing pier: St. Valier, Que. Name of contractor, Alex. Duchesneau, St. Cajetan d'Armagh, Que. Date of contract, January 13, 1912. Amount of contract, \$11,550.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate:	
Foreman carpenter	\$2.50	per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters	2.00	" 10 "
Blacksmiths	2.25	" 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.75	" 10 "
Powderman	2.00	" 10 "
Quarrymen	1.75	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.50	" 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.50	" 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50	" 10 "

Breakwater, St. Joseph, N. S.

Breakwater: St. Joseph, N.S. Name of contractor, D. W. B. Reid, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, January 13, 1912. Amount of contract, \$10,275.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate:	
Foreman carpenters	\$2.50	per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters	2.00	" 10 "
Blacksmiths	2.25	" 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.75	" 10 "
Powderman	2.00	" 10 "
Barrymen	1.75	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.50	" 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.25	" 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50	" 10 "

Office Fittings, Post Office, Goderich, Ont.

Supply and installation of post office fittings: Goderich, Ont. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, January 1912. Amount of contract, \$1,009.

FAIR WAGE CLAUSE.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

Wharf and Approaches, Digby Island (Prince Rupert) B.C.

Wharf and two approaches: Digby Island (Prince Rupert), B.C. Names of contractors, Naylor Brothers, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 19, 1912. Amount of contract, \$57,625.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following rate:	
Foreman carpenter	\$5.50 per day of	9 hours.
Carpenters	5.00 "	9 "
Engineman for pile-driver	5.00 "	9 "
Blacksmiths	4.50 "	9 "
Blacksmiths' helpers	3.50 "	9 "
Ordinary labourers	3.37 ½ "	9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	7.00 "	9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	10.00 "	9 "

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of January, 1912, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the "Fair Wages Schedule" inserted in the contract:

High level bridge at Ottawa.

Construction of a high level concrete arch bridge and viaduct at Bank Street Crossing, Ottawa, Rideau Canal. Date of contract, January 16th, 1912. Amount of subsidy in aid of construction, \$80,000.00. Contractors, "Corporation of the City of Ottawa."

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
General foreman	\$0.40 per hour, 9 hours per day.	
Foreman carpenter	0.35 "	9 "
Stonecutters	0.44 "	8 "
Masons	0.52 "	8 "
Carpenters	0.30 "	9 "
Handymen	0.28 "	9 "
Steam hoist runners	0.35 "	9 "
Derrick men (tagmen)	0.25 "	9 "
Labourers	0.20 "	9 "
Steam drillers	0.30 "	9 "
Steam drillers' helpers	0.25 "	9 "
Blacksmiths	0.30 "	9 "
Structural steel workers	0.35 "	9 "
Driver 1 horse and cart	0.30 "	9 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	0.50 "	9 "

Laying of a permanent pavement, with a combined curb and gutter along station pavement, on Station Street, in Town of Amherst, Nova Scotia, Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, January 16th, 1912. Amount of contract, scheduled rate. Contractors, "Central Paving Company, of Ottawa, Ont.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours.
Skilled labourers for laying paving, etc.	\$1.75
Ordinary labourers	1.50

Purchase and removal of certain unused manufactured steel originally intended for use in the construction of the old Quebec Bridge, which material is stored on the north and south shores of the St. Lawrence River at the Quebec Bridge site. Date of contract, January 19th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$7.50 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Contractor, R. W. Mayer, of St. John, N.B.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours.
Steam derrick engineers	\$2.50
Locomotive engineers	3.00
Firemen	2.00
Ordinary labourers	1.75
Skilled labourers	2.00

Post Office Department.

During the month of December orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	\$ 714 40
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps	65 70
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads	1,071 07
Supplying mail bags	1,721 95
Repairing mail bags	2,624 71
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	3,190 70
Repairing portable letter boxes, parcel receptacles, Railway Mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes and street letter boxes, and supplying Railway Mail Clerks' tin boxes	138 91
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores	301 85
Making and supplying articles of official uniform	2,088 63

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION.

DURING January delegations of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada waited upon the provincial governments of Quebec and Ontario and laid before them resolutions passed at the last annual congress held at Calgary, Alta., in September, 1911. Resolutions presented to the government of the Province of Quebec recommended amendments to the Workingmen's Compensation Act to the following effect:

1. In the case of temporary incapacity through accident an indemnity equal to half the salary to be paid the labourer if the incapacity lasts longer than seven days, payment to be made from the first day after the accident.

2. To amend the law so that the indemnity in case of death be increased from \$2,000, to \$3,000.

3. That all medical expenses occasioned by accident be paid by the employer, together with the sum of fifty dollars for funeral expenses in the event of death, and that no exception be made for members of a society which pays funeral expenses.

4. That in the case of legitimate and natural children recognized as such before the accident the employer will provide for their wants until they have

reached the age of twenty. At present the age is fixed at sixteen. That the law shall apply when the victim is the partial support of a family, not only when he is the whole support.

5. To change the basis of indemnity from \$600 to \$800, in the case of salaries under \$1,000, and to pay the indemnities monthly instead of quarterly.

6. That the Superior Court deal with all appeals in connection with the present law.

7. That the law apply to labourers in the lumber industry as well as to those in other industries.

8. That indemnities be payable from the date of the accident where the injuries are permanent.

Other resolutions presented asked for compulsory education in Catholic schools; the extension of the work of inspectors to cover scaffolding; the appointment of one foundry and four additional factory inspectors to be chosen from the ranks of organized labour; the granting of a larger autonomy to the city of Montreal; and an eight-hour day on provincial public works.

The following recommendations were made by a delegation of the Trades and Labour Congress which waited upon Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario:

1. That the government give municipalities the right to tax land values only.

2. The establishment of an eight-hour day and a minimum wage scale. An eight-hour working shift in all cases where work is carried on consecutively during the whole twenty-four hours, thus giving employment to a greater number of men, and affording to all the opportunity for rest and recreation.

3. A uniform system of sanitary legislation based upon the latest requirements governing the installation of sanitary plumbing, and providing for the examination and licensing of those engaged in the industry.

4. Abolition of all barber colleges in the province.

5. Stricter measures whereby the health of the inhabitants of mining and lumber camps will be better safeguarded than in the past.

6. The barring of Orientals from any employment, directly or indirectly, on any licensed premises.

7. An amendment to the Factories' Act to eliminate from foundries the danger to employees from obnoxious gases arising from the molten metals, also from the faulty heating and ventilation, which has resulted in a large number of those so employed being stricken with consumption.

8. An increase in the number of factory inspectors, such inspectors to be trade unionists, to devote

particular attention to such industries as shall be indicated by local trades councils as requiring urgent improvement.

9. The appointment of at least one factory inspector in every industrial centre.

10. To make it a criminal offence on the part of employers and their agents who discriminate against a labour union member because of his membership, or because of the active part he or they may have taken in union matters.

11. That it be made compulsory that the most up-to-date safety appliances be provided for high tension electric power linemen.

12. The repeal of laws providing for the eviction of tenants, and for distraining upon the goods and chattels for arrears in rent, which are used largely against striking workmen, where such workmen are tenants in houses owned by employing corporations.

13. To insist on the co-operative system of technical education, whereby an apprentice may attend the technical school in the daytime, the employer to pay his wages during that time; and against night labour for apprentices in technical schools.

14. That steps be taken to have the fair wage clause inserted in all provincial contracts; that a fair wage officer be appointed; and that in all cases where the government contributes part of the cost of a building the fair wage clause be insisted upon.

A delegation of the Trades and Labour Congress, which waited upon the government of Manitoba, in December, presented a memorial requesting the passing of legislation to the following effect:

1. An Act to create a Labour Bureau, and the establishment of a government operated employment bureau under the Department of Public Works.

2. The Factory Act to be amended to include Chinese laundries.

3. The enactment of a Shops Act, similar to the Shops Act of Ontario.

4. Legislation requiring street railway companies to equip street cars with the most approved safety appliances; to abolish running boards on open cars, and in case of accident the car to which the accident occurs to be taken in charge by some responsible person, and no repairs allowed until after having been inspected by some competent person.

5. Legislation governing the erection of scaffolds, floors, and the proper shoring of excavations, for the purpose of the prevention of the loss of life and physical injury, in the erection of buildings and construction of sewers, drains and other excavations, especially modern steel structures.

6. That an inquest be held in cases of sudden and violent death.

7. An act prohibiting the employment of white females in Oriental restaurants, or other Oriental places of business.

8. Abolition of the deposit now required to be put up by candidates in provincial elections.

ONTARIO COMMISSION ON WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

SEVERAL important sittings were held during January by Sir William Meredith, special commissioner of Ontario to investigate the question of workmen's compensation, at which the testimony of representatives of employers and labour unions was heard. A brief was presented by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, embodying the views of a large committee of representative manufacturers, which was appointed on October 12, 1911, at the last annual meeting, to study the question. The brief was summarized as follows:

First: For reasons both humanitarian and economic, the prevention of accidents should be a prime consideration in any scheme of workmen's compensation, and no system will be satisfactory which will not tend to produce the maximum of effort and result in conserving the life, health and industrial efficiency of the workman.

Second: Relief should be provided in every case of injury arising out of industrial accident. Such relief should not be contingent upon proof of fault on the part of the employer, but gross carelessness, drunkenness or intentional wrong on the part of the workman should be penalized in some way.

Third: The system of relief should be adapted to cover wage-earners in every industry or calling involving any occupational risk, and should not be confined to such industries as railroading, manufacturing, building, etc.

Fourth: The relief should be as far as practicable by way of substitution for the wages of which the injured workman and his dependents are deprived by the injury. It should as a rule be periodical and not in a lump sum.

Fifth: The relief should be certain. It should not depend upon the continued solvency of the employer in whose service the injury was sustained.

Sixth: The amount of compensation should be definite and ascertainable both to the workman and the employer. The system should entirely displace the present method of compensation by an action for damages, and the employer should not be subjected to any further or other liability except in cases of gross carelessness or intentional wrong on the part of the employer.

Seventh: The funds for relief should be provided by joint contributions from employers, workmen and the state. Employers and workmen should pay in such proportions as represent the number of accidents occurring by reason of the hazard of the industry and the fault of the employer on the one hand and the fault of the workman on the other. The state should contribute a portion sufficient to cover the expenses of administering the system.

Eighth: The system of relief should be such as to secure in its administration a maximum of efficiency and economy, and as large a proportion as possible

of the money contributed should be actually paid out in compensation.

Ninth: The procedure for the adjustment of claims should be as far as possible dissociated from the regular courts of law. It should be simple, and calculated to involve in its operation a minimum of friction between employer and employee.

Tenth: The system of compensation should be directly associated with a system of inspection with a view to the prevention of accidents and a system of prompt and expert medical attendance to mitigate the effect of injuries.

Eleventh: The system should be such as to secure as liberal measure of relief as possible without undue strain upon industry.

Twelfth: The system should be such as to afford some promise of permanency.

In a memorandum presented to the Commissioner by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada on December 27th, the following suggestions were made:

1. That the new Act should cover all employments, the employees of the Province municipality, county, or other administrative bodies in the Province to be covered the same as employees in industries.

2. Compensation to be paid for all injuries arising out of and in the course of employment.

3. Compensation for being disabled or other injuries arising out of or as the result of a specified occupation, the said disablement and injuries being in the nature of occupational diseases.

4. Entire cost of compensation to rest upon employer.

5. In the case of injuries resulting in death, the dependents, as outlined in the British Act, and State of Washington Act, shall be the beneficiaries, with the expenses of the funeral as outlined also.

6. The doctrine of negligence on the part of employee or employer, fellow servant, or otherwise, shall have no place in the new legislation.

7. State insurance in connection with Compensation Act.

8. The creation of a Provincial Department of Insurance with three commissioners for the purpose of administering the Act.

9. Compulsory insurance of employees in the State Department by a yearly tax levied upon the industry or occupation, covering the risk of the particular industry or occupation.

10. The tax shall be upon the yearly wage roll.

11. No employer shall attempt to pay the tax by deduction of wages of employee, by agreement or otherwise, such action to be regarded as a gross misdemeanor, as provided for in the State of Washington legislation.

12. The schedules of payment under the Act to be based upon the payments under the British Act, with the proportional increases due to the difference in the wages in Ontario, reflecting the difference in the cost of living.

13. The Provincial government shall provide revenue for the creation of a Department of Insurance.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1912.

THERE were no industrial disputes of serious consequence during January, the most important one being a general lockout of plasterers at Winnipeg, Man., which, however, only took place a few days before the end of the month. In the case of most of the disputes of previous months normal conditions were resumed so far as the employers were concerned.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude.—The total number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during January was nine, one more than in December, and two more than in January, 1911. About twenty firms and 1,105 employees were involved in these disputes, fourteen firms and 697 employees having been involved in new disputes.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during January was approximately 12,875 working days, compared with a loss of about 39,930 days in December, and 29,100 days in January, 1911.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by the new disputes, and the number of employees in each group of trades:—

Trades.	No. of disputes.	No. of employees.
Building	1	250
Metal trades	1	202
Clothing trades	2	145
Railway construction	1	100
Total	5	697

Localities affected by new disputes.—One of the new disputes occurred in the Province of Quebec, two in the Province

of Ontario, one in Manitoba, and one in British Columbia.

Causes of disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes of the month:—

Cause.	No. of disputes.
For increase in wages	1
Against reduction in wages	1
For recognition of Union and changes in shop conditions	1
For better conditions and higher wages...	1
Dispute over right to do certain work...	1
Total	5

Methods of settlement.—Of the nine disputes in existence at the beginning of the month, seven were either definitely terminated or ceased to affect conditions, so far as the employers were concerned, leaving only two still in existence at the close of the month. Of the disputes that were terminated, three were settled by negotiations between the parties concerned, one partly by negotiations and partly by the places of the strikers being filled, one by the resumption of work on the part of some strikers and the places of others being filled, and one by the places of all the strikers being filled. In one case the method of settlement was not reported.

Results of disputes.—The employers were successful in two of the disputes that were terminated, compromises were reached in two others, in one case some of the employees were successful, and in the remaining two cases the results were not reported.

Disputes which commenced Prior to the beginning of the Month.

The trade disputes in existence during January, which began in previous months, comprised strikes of machinists and boilermakers between Westfort, Ont., and Edson, Alta., pulpmill hands

at St. George, N.B., iron moulders at London, Ont., and cement workers and labourers at Wingham, Ont.

Strike of Machinists and Boilermakers of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

No definite settlement was reported in a strike of machinists and boilermakers of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which began on October 10, 1911, and extended from Westfort, Ont., to Edson, Alta. It was claimed, however, by the company that it had ceased to be affected, the places of the strikers having been filled. The matters in dispute related to hours, wages, and conditions of employment. About 300 men were involved in the dispute.

Strike of Pulpmill hands at St. George, N.B.

No change in the situation was reported in the case of a strike of fifty-two pulpmill hands at St. George, N.B., who stopped work on April 26, 1911, on account of the refusal of the employer to grant a demand for an eight-hour day instead of thirteen and eleven hours, with an increase in the minimum wages.

Strike of Iron Moulders at London, Ont.

Industrial conditions ceased to be affected by a strike of iron moulders at London, Ont., which began on June 5, on account of the refusal of three firms to grant the same minimum wage for a nine hour day as had been paid for a day of ten hours. Out of sixty men who were originally involved in this dispute, only six were still out of employment in January, the rest having either found work on the terms demanded, or secured other employment.

Strike of Cement Workers and Labourers at Wingham, Ont.

No settlement was reported in the case of a strike of cement workers and

labourers at Wingham, Ont., which took place on December 19, on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from sixteen to twenty cents per hour, but conditions ceased to be affected by the dispute.

New Disputes.

The new disputes of the month involved plasterers at Winnipeg, Man., cloakmakers at Toronto, Ont., employees in rolling mills at Montreal, Que., and railway construction employees at Skeena River, B.C.

Dispute of Plasterers at Winnipeg, Man.

On January 24, five plasterers working for the firm of Messrs. Depew & Company in the construction of a building for the Winnipeg Publicity Bureau at Winnipeg, Man., stopped work on account of the employment of carpenters to fix staff plaster in place. The plasterers' union claimed the right to do this work by custom and by agreement, but the employers claimed that the work was of an exceptional character. The Union referred the dispute to a Local Joint Board of Arbitrators, as provided by an Agreement with the Builders' Exchange, but it was alleged that the Master Plasterers' section of the Builders' Exchange refused to arbitrate, and the men on that job accordingly went on strike. On January 27 a general lock-out was declared by the employers, in which about forty firms and 250 plasterers were involved. No settlement of the dispute took place during the month, and on January 31 the Agreement between the Builders' Exchange and the Plasterers' Union expired. The plasterers claimed that they were ready and willing to arbitrate the dispute under terms of the Agreement, or under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. It was also stated by them that the local carpenters' unions had not so far laid any claim to this work.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C, No. 136.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1912.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms of or Estab- lishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commen- cement	Date of termi- nation	Result
			Di- rectly	Indi- rectly	Directly		Indirectly				
					Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males			
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.											
<i>Building Trades—</i> Cement workers and labourers....	Wingham Ont. . .	For increase in wages from 16 to 20 cents per hour.....	1	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 19	.....	No settlement reported, but con- ditions ceased to be affected.
<i>Metal Trades—</i> Iron moulders.....	London, Ont.	Men demanded that a mini- mum wage for a ten hour day be paid for a day of nine hours	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	June 5	.....	No settlement reported, but con- ditions ceased to be affected. Many strikers had obtained work on terms demanded.
<i>Railway Service—</i> Machinists and boilermakers	Westfort Ont. and Edson, Alta.....	Failure to reach new agree- ment as to hours, wages and conditions of employment.	1	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 10 Jan.	.....	No settlement reported, but company claimed to be no longer affected.
<i>Miscellaneous trades</i> Pulpmill hands.....	St. George, N. B. . .	For day of eight hours instead of eleven and thirteen with increase in minimum wages	1	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	April 6	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.

DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED DURING THE MONTH.

<i>Building Trades—</i> Plasterers	Winnipeg, Man ..	Lockout on account of strike, plasterers claimed work being done by carpenters	40	.....	250	.....	.....	Jan.	27	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
<i>Metal Trades—</i> Employes in rolling mills.....	Montreal, Que.....	Against reduction in wages ..	1	.....	32	.....	170	Jan.	20	Jan.	29 Work resumed on employers terms by some, places of others filled.
<i>Clothing Trades—</i> Cloakmakers	Toronto, Ont.	For signed agreement involving recognition of union and changes in shop conditions.	1	.....	35	25	.....	Jan.	8	Jan.	28 Agreement signed, a compromise
Cloakmakers	Toronto, Ont.	For increase in wages.....	1	.....	35	50	.....	Jan.	9	Jan.	10 Slight increase granted, a compromise.
<i>Railway construction</i> Labourers, bridge builders and sand excavators.....	Skeena River B.C.	For better conditions, food supplies, quarters & wages	1	.....	100	.....	.....	Jan	Jan	Jan	Settled in a few days, particulars not reported.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is on only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

Strikes of Cloakmakers at Toronto, Ont.

On January 8 a strike of cloakmakers employed by Messrs. M. Pullan and Sons took place at Toronto, Ont., on account of the refusal of the employers to sign the following Agreement presented by the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union of Toronto:

1. None but Union men in good standing, locals numbers 14, 93, and 83 shall be employed unless no such is procurable.
2. The price committee of the employees, pressers, operators, skirt and coat finishers, including the shop chairman chosen by the employees from the employees, together with a representative of the firm shall determine the prices for the operation, pressing, and finishing of the garments.
3. No employees can be discharged without the consent of the shop chairman or union.
4. The firm shall not interfere with the shop chairman in the execution of his duties.
5. All work shall be equally divided among the employees in the dull season.
6. No garment except samples shall be offered to any employees for making up unless the price for the making has previously been determined by the above mentioned committee.
7. No work shall be given outside the shop for making up, also no contracts of any description shall exist in any department of the making up of the garments.

The dispute was terminated on January 28, when an Agreement was signed on the following terms: A new list of prices to be in force, equivalent to an increase of about ten to fifteen per cent. above the former rates. Piece work to be given out direct by the firm to workers, instead of to a sub-contractor as formerly. Better sanitary regulations to be made in the workshop. There was no formal recognition of the Union in the Agreement. There were about sixty employees involved in this dispute, of whom thirty-five were male and twenty-five female employees.

On January 9 a strike of cloakmakers employed by the firm of Messrs. John

Northway and Son took place at Toronto, Ont., with the object of obtaining an increase in wages. The dispute was settled on the following day, a slight increase being granted. About thirty-five male and fifty female employees were involved in this dispute.

Dispute of employés in Rolling Mills at Montreal, Que.

On January 20 the wages of certain employees of the Montreal Rolling Mills at Montreal, Que., were reduced. The classes of workpeople involved were heaters, spell hands, helpers and firemen, to the number of thirty-two, sixteen in each of the two mills. Negotiations having failed to avert the reduction, all these men stopped work. The mills then closed down, throwing about 170 other men out of employment, until January 29, when they were re-opened. Some of the men returned to work on the employers' terms, and the places of others were filled.

Strike of Railway construction employees at Skeena River, B.C.

A strike of about one hundred labourers, bridge builders and sand excavators, employed on the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, was reported to have occurred at the Skeena River, B.C. The cause of the dispute was stated to be a demand for better conditions with regard to food supplies, quarters, and wages. It was reported that the dispute was settled in a few days, but particulars of the settlement were not received.

The table which is published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of January, and which have been reported to the Department.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1912.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspector of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

dents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1911, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	7	9	16
Fishing and Hunting.....	2	1	3
Lumbering.....	4	7	11
Mining.....	14	15	29
Railway construction.....	9	12	21
Building Trades.....	5	15	20
Metal Trades.....	7	44	51
Woodworking Trades.....	1	16	17
Printing and All ed Trades.....			
Clothing.....		2	2
Textiles.....		1	1
Food and Tobacco preparat n.....		3	3
Leather.....			
Transportation—			
Steam Railway Service.....	23	33	56
Electric Rai way Service.....		8	8
Navigation.....	1	5	6
Miscellaneous.....	3	9	12
Public Employees.....	1	13	14
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	4	15	19
Unskilled Labour.....	5	7	12
Total.....	86	214	300

The disasters of the month involving the death of more than one workman were:—the derailment of a wrecking train by a snowslide near Revelstoke, B.C., by which a brakeman and three sectionmen were killed; a premature explosion of dynamite on construction work north of Nipigon on the line of the Canadian Northern Railway by which two labourers were killed and five injured; and a head-on collision of two trains near Barwick, Ont., by which a fireman and a brakeman were killed.

A detailed record of the industrial accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades is as follows:—

Agriculture.—There were seven fatal and nine non-fatal accidents recorded during the month of January, 1912, compared with five fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents during December, 1911, and nineteen fatal and twenty-one non-fatal accidents during January,

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 300 individual work people in Canada during the month of January, 1912, were recorded by the Department of Labour. Of these, 86 were fatal and 214 resulted in serious injuries. In addition 2 fatal accidents were reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the Department before January, 1912.

In the preceding month there were 84 fatal and 194 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 276, and in January, 1911, there were 91 fatal and 206 non-fatal accidents, a total of 297. The number of fatal accidents recorded in January, 1912, was, therefore 2 more than in the preceding month and 5 less than in January, 1911. The number of non-fatal accidents recorded in January, 1912, was 20 more than in the preceding month and 8 more than in January, 1911. Altogether there were 22 more industrial accidents recorded in January, 1912, than in the preceding month and 3 more than in the same month of the preceding year.

Of — returns received during the month giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, — referred to persons under twenty-one years of age, — to persons between twenty-one and forty-five, and — to persons over 45. — persons were over twenty-one years of age, but their exact ages were not specified.

The following is a record of the acci-

1911. Of the fatal accidents, three were caused by falling trees, and one each by barn door striking victim, live stock, and by being run over.

Fishing and Hunting.—There were two fatal and no non-fatal accidents recorded during the month of January, 1912, compared with one fatal and one non-fatal accident in December, and three fatal accidents in January, 1911. The fatalities were caused by drowning.

Lumbering.—There were four fatal and seven non-fatal accidents recorded during January, 1912, compared with four fatal and eight non-fatal accidents during December, and three fatal and nineteen non-fatal accidents during January, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, two were caused by exposure and two by falling trees.

Mining.—There were fourteen fatal and fifteen non-fatal accidents recorded during January, 1912, compared with sixteen fatal and fourteen non-fatal accidents during December, and twenty fatal and eight non-fatal accidents during January, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, five were caused by explosions, four by falling material, two by mine cars, two by falls, and one by burning.

Railway construction.—There were nine fatal and twelve non-fatal accidents recorded during January, 1912, compared with one fatal and one non-fatal accident in December, and seven fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in January, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, five were caused by explosions, three by falling material, and one by collision.

Building trades.—There were five fatal and fifteen non-fatal accidents recorded during January, compared with nine fatal and thirty-one non-fatal accidents in December, and four fatal and fifteen non-fatal accidents in January, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, three were caused by falls, and one each by electrocution and machinery.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—There were seven fatal and

forty-four non-fatal accidents recorded during January, compared with five fatal and forty-two non-fatal during December, and six fatal and thirty-two non-fatal accidents during January, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, two were caused by machinery, and one each by electrocution, fall, flying material, drowning, and scalding.

Woodworking trades.—There were one fatal and sixteen non-fatal accidents recorded during January, 1912, compared with one fatal and seven non-fatal accidents during the month of December, and thirteen non-fatal accidents during January, 1911. The fatality was caused by machinery.

Printing and allied trades.—There were no accidents recorded during January, 1912, compared with two non-fatal accidents in December, and two non-fatal accidents in January, 1911.

Clothing.—There were two non-fatal accidents recorded during January, compared with two non-fatal accidents during December, 1911, and one fatal and three non-fatal accidents in January, 1911.

Textile.—There was one non-fatal accident recorded during January, as compared with one fatal and two non-fatal accidents during December, and one fatal and one non-fatal accident in January, 1911.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There were three non-fatal accidents recorded during January, compared with two fatal and two non-fatal accidents during December, and two fatal and eight non-fatal accidents during January, 1911.

Leather.—There were no accidents recorded during January, compared with none in December and two non-fatal accidents during January, 1911.

Steam railway service.—There were twenty-three fatal and thirty-three non-fatal accidents recorded during January, compared with eleven fatal and twenty-six non-fatal accidents in December, and fifteen fatal and twenty-

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1912.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture—</i>				
Farmer.....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	Jan. 4	1	Run over by sleigh
".....	Tweed, Ont.....	" 15	1	Struck by falling trees
".....	Black River, Ont.....	" 16	1	Struck by barn door
Farmer's son.....	Westholme, B.C.....	" 5	1	Struck by falling tree
Farmer.....	Dunham, Que.....	" 12	1	"
".....	Moncton, N.B.....	" 11	1	Struck by a train
".....	West Flamboro, Ont.....	" 26	1	Gored by a bull
<i>Fishing and Hunting—</i>				
Fisherman.....	Bay of Fundy.....	" 15	2	Drowned
<i>Lumbering—</i>				
Mail carrier (lumber camp).....	North Bay, Ont.....	" 15	1	Frozen to death
".....	Clyde, Alta.....	" 4	1	Struck by falling tree
".....	Nashwaaksis, N.B.....	" 2	1	"
Cook.....	St. Zachaire, Que.....	" 10	1	Frozen to death
<i>Mining—</i>				
Miner.....	Granite Bay, B.C.....	" 17	1	Explosion of dynamite caps
".....	Porcupine, Ont.....	" 26	1	Fell down shafts
".....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 13	1	Crushed by mine cars
Quarryman.....	Hull, Que.....	" 25	1	Died of injuries received by a fall
Miner.....	Minto, N.B.....	" 24	1	Fall of earth and rock
".....	Porcupine, Ont.....	" 10	1	Explosion of dynamite
".....	Fergus, B.C.....	" 16	1	Struck by falling tree
".....	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 23	1	Crushed by falling coal
".....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 18	1	Crushed by a mine car
".....	Hedley, B.C.....	" 27	2	Explosion of mis-fired charge
".....	Minto, N.B.....	" 27	1	Explosion of dynamite
Labourer (smelter).....	Phoenix, B.C.....	" 27	1	Crushed by ore in a chute
".....	Trail, B.C.....	" 16	1	Roasted to death, fell into flue chamb
<i>Railway Construction—</i>				
Foreman (gravel pit).....	Entwistle, Alta.....	" 13	1	Struck on head by falling plank
Foreman.....	Lytton, B.C.....	" 4	1	Fall of rock
Labourers.....	Nipigon, Ont.....	" 16	2	Premature explosion
Labourers.....	Cap Tourmente, Que.....	" 13	1	Explosion of a box of dynamite
Labourers.....	Near North Bay, Ont.....	" 23	1	Explosion of a mis-fired charge
Labourers.....	Amazon, Sask.....	" 2	1	Rear end collision
Labourer.....	Cap Tourmente, Que.....	" 15	1	Crushed by falling rock
".....	Quebec.....	" 20	1	Died from effects of explosion
<i>Building Trades—</i>				
Carpenter.....	Lakefield, Que.....	" 15	1	Fell from building
Sheet-metal worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 20	1	Electrocuted
Builder's labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 8	1	Crushed by hoist
".....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 12	1	Collapse of scaffold
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 22	1	Fell down hoist shaft
<i>Metal Trades—</i>				
Mechanic.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 4	1	Caught in shafting of machinery
".....	Welland, Ont.....	" 23	1	Bursting emery wheel
Foreman (electrical works).....	Montreal, Que.....	" 8	1	Crushed by elevator
Electrician.....	Nassau, Ont.....	" 14	1	Drowned
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 19	1	Fall from ladder
Engineer (Foundry).....	Montreal, Que.....	" 3	1	Electrocuted
".....	Bowmanville, Ont.....	" 18	1	Fell into tank of boiling water
<i>Woodworking Trades—</i>				
Foodworker.....	Dundas, Ont.....	" 26	1	Struck by lever of machinery

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1912.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Transportation—</i>				
<i>Steam Railway Service</i>				
Conductor	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.	Jan. 14	1	Run over by train
Fireman	Near Lake St. Joseph, Ont.	" 20	1	Head on collision
"	Sparwood, B.C.	" 17	1	Thrown from locomotive by overhang-
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 15	1	ing derrick
"	Barwick, Ont.	" 11	1	Crushed in collision
"	Strathcona, Alta.	" 1	1	Died from scalds
"	High River, Alta.	" 29	1	Fell from locomotive
Brakeman	Toronto, Ont.	" 17	1	Crushed between locomotive and car
"	Barwick, Ont.	" 11	1	Crushed in collision
"	St. Vincent de Paul, Que.	" 8	1	"
"	Wawota, Sask.	" 4	1	In a derailment
"	Bear Creek, B.C.	" 14	1	In derailment due to snowslide
"	Cardinal, Ont.	" 8	1	Run over by train
"	Marango, Sask.	" 27	1	Crushed between car and snow bank
Yardman	Moncton, B.C.	" 15	1	Run over by cars
"	Montreal, Que.	" 15	1	" locomotive
Bridge worker	Galt, Ont.	" 12	1	Struck by a crane
(B. & B. Dept.)	Cobalt, Ont.	" 25	1	" train
Sectionman	Bear Creek, B.C.	" 14	3	Derailment, due to snowslide
"	Paulson, B.C.	" 2	1	Struck by lever in snowplough
Labourer (coal chute)	Bassana, Alta.	" 11	1	Caught in cable of coal hoist
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Stevedore	Halifax, N.S.	" 2	1	Fell into hold of steamer
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
<i>Transport—</i>				
Teamster	Halifax, N.S.	" 3	1	Run over by load of coal
"	Victoria, B.C.	" 9	1	Head came in contact with overhead
Cab driver	Montreal, Que.	" 29	1	bridge
				Struck by street car
<i>Public Employés—</i>				
Pumphouse employé.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 6	1	Fell off runaway
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled</i>				
<i>Trades—</i>				
Ice cutter	Verdun, Que.	" 15	1	Drowned
Theatre employé.	Montreal, Que.	" 25	1	Struck by falling weight
Elevator man	Toronto, Ont.	" 26	1	Crushed by elevator
Retail clerk	St. Andre Avelin, Q. e.	" 20	1	Electrocuted
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	" 4	1	Caught in coal-breaking machine
"	Point Grey, B.C.	" 3	1	Explosion of a miss-fired charge
"	Delaware, Ont.	" 20	1	Crushed in cave-in
"	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.	" 29	1	Crushed by falling gravel
"	Sydney, N.S.	" 27	1	Fell of staging

FATAL ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN THE PREVIOUS MONTH, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN JANUARY, 1912.

Miner.....	Gowganda, Ont.....	Dec. 26	1	Fell down shaft
.....	" " ".....	" 29	1	Fell from scaffold

eight non-fatal accidents in January, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, five were caused by derailments, five by collisions, four by the victims being run over, three by machinery, two by crushing between cars, and one each by scalding, a fall, and being struck by a train. In another a fireman was knocked from the cab of a locomotive by an overhanging derrick crane.

Electric railway service.—There were no fatal and eight non-fatal accidents recorded during January, compared with three non-fatal accidents during December, and one non-fatal accident during January, 1911.

Navigation.—There were one fatal and five non-fatal accidents recorded during January; compared with seven fatal and three non-fatal accidents during December, and two fatal accidents in January, 1911. The fatality was the result of a fall.

Miscellaneous transport.—There were three fatal and nine non-fatal accidents recorded during January, compared with four fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents in December, and one fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents in Jan-

uary, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, one each was caused by striking an overhead bridge, by a street car, and by the victim being run over.

Public employees.—There were one fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents recorded during January, compared with two fatal and one non-fatal accident in December and five non-fatal accidents in January, 1911. The fatality was caused by a fall.

Miscellaneous skilled trades.—There were four fatal and fifteen non-fatal accidents recorded during January, compared with ten fatal and sixteen non-fatal accidents during December and two fatal and eight non-fatal accidents in January, 1911. Of the fatal accidents one each was caused by drowning, falling material, machinery, and electrocution.

Unskilled labour.—There were five fatal and seven non-fatal accidents recorded during January, compared with five fatal and three non-fatal accidents in December, and five fatal and twenty non-fatal accidents in January, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, one each was caused by machinery, explosion, cave-in, falling material, and a fall.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada during the nine months of 1911 from April to December, inclusive, was 292,516, compared with 253,226 during the

corresponding period of 1910, an increase of about 15½ per cent. Of the total arrivals during the nine months, 185,151 were at ocean ports, compared with 155,524 in the corresponding period of 1910. There was an increase in the number of arrivals from the United States from 97,702 in 1910 to 107,371 during the same period of 1911.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FROM APRIL TO DECEMBER 1911, INCLUSIVE, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1910.

	1910-11.				1911-12.				INCREASE.				DECREASE.				Percentage	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		In-crease	De-crease
	Child'n	Totals	Child'n	Totals	Child'n	Totals	Child'n	Totals	Child'n	Totals	Child'n	Totals	Child'n	Totals	Child'n	Totals		
APRIL																		
From U.S.A.	19,420	27,819	4,811	3,588	24,880	6,324	4,079	35,283	5,460	1,513	491	7,464	1,363	.....	.....	.....	27	.....
Via ocean ports.....	11,924	20,363	3,851	4,488	10,621	3,015	2,761	16,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Total.....	31,344	48,182	8,662	8,076	35,501	9,339	6,840	51,680	4,157	577	.....	3,498	.....	.....	1,236	.....	7	.....
MAY:																		
From U.S.A.	20,836	33,395	7,329	5,210	27,427	11,223	7,410	46,060	6,571	3,894	2,900	12,665	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
Via ocean ports.....	8,508	2,748	2,938	2,748	10,103	2,753	2,534	15,370	1,595	.....	.....	1,176	.....	.....	205	214	.....	8
Total.....	29,364	47,589	10,267	7,958	37,530	13,956	9,944	61,430	8,166	3,689	1,986	13,841	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....
JUNE:																		
From U.S.A.	13,437	23,639	6,020	4,182	14,005	8,266	5,702	27,973	568	2,246	1,520	4,334	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
Via ocean ports.....	6,275	10,943	2,486	2,182	7,736	2,367	1,982	12,035	1,461	.....	.....	1,092	.....	.....	119	250	.....	10
Total.....	19,712	34,582	8,506	6,364	21,741	10,633	7,684	40,008	2,029	2,127	1,270	5,426	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
JULY:																		
From U.S.A.	8,630	16,019	4,353	3,026	8,973	5,478	4,158	18,609	343	1,115	1,132	2,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
Via ocean ports.....	5,464	9,169	2,046	1,689	7,442	2,106	1,464	11,012	1,978	60	.....	1,813	.....	.....	225	.....	20	.....
Total.....	14,094	25,215	6,409	4,715	16,415	7,584	5,622	29,621	2,321	1,175	907	4,403	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
AUGUST:																		
From U.S.A.	7,258	14,287	4,201	2,838	5,855	4,220	2,991	13,096	.....	19	163	.....	1,373	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Via ocean ports.....	6,974	10,490	1,886	1,630	12,807	2,317	1,886	17,019	5,833	431	265	6,529	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....
Total.....	14,232	24,777	6,087	4,468	18,662	6,537	4,886	30,115	4,460	450	428	5,338	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
SEPTEMBER:																		
From U.S.A.	6,540	13,778	4,373	2,855	6,968	6,289	4,336	17,593	478	1,916	1,471	3,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
Via ocean ports.....	6,880	10,256	1,780	1,596	7,834	1,981	1,619	11,481	1,004	201	23	1,228	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Total.....	13,420	24,034	6,153	4,461	14,852	8,270	5,955	29,077	1,432	2,117	1,494	5,013	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
OCTOBER:																		
From U.S.A.	6,017	13,592	4,491	3,084	5,033	5,102	3,511	13,646	.....	611	427	54	984	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Via ocean ports.....	6,123	9,801	1,863	1,815	6,235	2,130	1,791	10,256	212	297	.....	455	.....	.....	24	.....	5	.....
Total.....	12,140	23,393	6,354	4,899	11,268	7,232	5,302	23,902	.....	878	403	569	772	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
NOVEMBER:																		
From U.S.A.	3,813	8,089	2,512	1,764	3,588	2,569	1,780	7,946	.....	57	25	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Via ocean ports.....	4,167	7,207	1,632	1,408	4,833	1,726	1,560	8,119	606	94	152	906	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Total.....	7,980	15,296	4,144	3,172	8,421	4,295	3,349	16,065	441	151	177	763	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....

British Emigration.

During the month of December, 1911, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	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Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, NORTH WEST TERRITORIES, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1911, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1910.

NATURE OF GRANT.	December 1911.		December 1910.	
	Number of patents	Number of Acres	Number of Patents.	Number of Acres
Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co's. sales.....	8	4,323'00	4	2,077'00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	10	1,419'55	6	772'62
British Columbia sales.....	4	1,912'60	8	219'09
Homesteads.....	978	155,197'66	1,537	242,784'84
Hudson's Bay Co.	2	6,473'50	1	161'00
License of occupation.....	1			
Military Bounty grants.....	1	160'00		
Mining lands sales.....			1	45'60
Mineral rights (701,60 acres)	3		14	
North West half-breed grants	11	1,470'50	10	1,907'50
Parish sales.....			2	131'10
Quit claim, special grants	2		2	
Railways:—				
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.	16	140'84	10	102'01
Sales.....	45	5,128'73	43	1,329'46
School land sales.....	23	3,240'30	33	5,139'19
Special grants.....	3	244'01	15	529'98
University of Manitoba.....	2	51'65	10	411'61
Total.....	1,107	179,762'33	1,696	258,611'00

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1911, AS COMPARED WITH DECEMBER, 1910—

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia	
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910
Battleford.....			98	76				
Brandon.....	2	2						
Calgary.....					175	199		
Dauphin.....	96	55			392	296		
Edmonton.....								
Estevan.....			41	34				
Grand Prairie.....					17			
Humboldt.....			101	90				
Kamloops.....							12	
Lethbridge.....					38	46		
Medicine Hat.....			41	88	85	94		
Moose Jaw.....			253	185				
New Westminster.....							1	
Peace River.....					20	6		
Prince Albert.....			128	67				
Regina.....			20	21				
Red Deer.....					87	109		
Saskatoon.....			121	171				
Swift Current.....			164	200				
Winnipeg.....	142	102						
Yorkton.....			65	96				
Total.....	240	159	1,032	1,028	814	750	13	1

Total number of entries for December 1911..... 2099

Total number of entries for December 1911..... 1952

Nett increase..... 147

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1911, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCES IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITES	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchew- an	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from Ontario	11	73	78	2	164
" Quebec	2	15	27		44
" Nova Scotia		2	6		8
" New Brunswick			1		1
" Prince Edward Island			2		2
" Manitoba	24	16	11		51
" Saskatchewan		179	7	1	187
" Alberta		4	53		57
" British Columbia		2	2	2	6
Persons who had previous entry	38	37	47	1	123
Newfoundlanders					
Canadians returned from the United States	3	7	3		13
Americans	29	246	237	1	513
English	26	170	92	6	294
Scotch	4	12	22		38
Irish	2	3	16		21
French	2	14	3		19
Belgians	3	2	5		10
Swiss	1	3	3		7
Italians		2	1		3
Roumanians		7	2		9
Syrians		2			2
Germans	6	21	21		48
Austro-Hungarians	65	80	68		213
Hollanders	1	4	19		24
Danes (other than Icelanders)		6	6		12
Icelanders	4				4
Swedes	5	25	28		58
Norwegians	3	38	25		66
Ru-sians (other than Mennonites and Douk- hobors)	10	58	24		92
Mennonites					
Doukhobors		2			2
Chinese		1			1
Japanese					
Persians					
Australians			2		2
New Zealanders			1		1
Indians	1		2		3
Bulgarian		1			1
Total	240	1032	814	13	2099

Number of souls represented by above entries, 4740.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES BY PROVINCES DURING EACH OF THE MONTHS OF THE CALENDAR YEAR 1911, COMPARED WITH 1910.

	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910
January	144	152	642	976	568	1,558	6	12
February	121	161	830	1,069	677	1,007	9	17
March	200	202	1,610	2,688	1,172	1,901	14	28
April	305	324	2,483	4,210	1,785	2,620	37	25
May	333	281	2,328	3,745	1,612	2,328	35	20
June	356	354	2,516	3,440	1,771	1,985	37	23
July	289	307	2,446	2,576	1,593	1,358	33	21
August	295	261	2,194	1,958	1,528	1,256	37	23
September	214	258	1,679	1,530	1,299	1,077	55	16
October	216	364	1,490	1,845	1,165	1,100	27	16
November	231	309	1,422	1,783	976	1,073	21	18
December	240	159	1,023	1,028	814	750	13	15
Total	2,944	3,132	20,681	26,873	14,960	18,013	324	234

Total number of entries for calendar year 1910 .. 48,257
1911 .. 35,909

Net decrease for 1911 .. 9,348

Of the 526 homesteaders who came from the United States, 191 were from North Dakota; 84 from Minnesota; 37 from South Dakota; 31 from Michigan; 29 from Wisconsin; 23 from Iowa; and 22 from Washington State.

Notes.

A branch of the Imperial Home Reunion Association was formed at St. John, N.B., for the purpose of bringing out from England the families of those men who have already settled in the province. For this purpose the Board of Trade of St. John had raised a fund of \$5,000, and it was hoped that other boards of trade throughout the province would take similar action with a view to organizing the movement on a provincial basis if possible.

It was reported that the Salvation Army immigration department proposed bringing 300 men from Great Britain for Western Ontario. Many applications had already been received at the

Salvation Army headquarters for labourers from Ontario farmers.

It was reported that the British Eastern Investment Trust, Limited, of London, Eng., proposes purchasing 100,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Rosthern, Sask., from the Canadian Northern Railway Company, and to settle first class British farmers on the land. The sum of \$2,125,000 was available for this purpose.

Resolutions in opposition to the admittance of Hindus to Canada, and against the further extension of the immigration laws, were passed by the district labour council of Toronto and the trades and labour council of Hamilton, Ont.

NEW AGREEMENT AFFECTING GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TRAINMEN.

THE text is printed below of an agreement between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the trainmen in its employ which went into operation on January 1, 1912. It will be recalled that in connection with certain points which are dealt with in the agreement a strike of the employees affected occurred during the summer of 1910. According to the terms on which the strike was settled the agreement hereunder, which is known as the "standard" agreement affecting workmen of this class in the employ of railway companies east of the Great Lakes, was to go into effect at the close of 1911. The agreement represents a material modification in the rules and conditions with regard to rates of pay, overtime, hours, etc., previously prevailing, being considerably more favourable from the standpoint of the workmen.

Article "A."—The rates of pay in passenger train service shall be:

Conductors	2.68 cents per mile.
Baggagemen	1.55 " " "
Brakemen	1.50 " " "

Article "B."—The minimum allow-

ances for passenger trainmen for each day used shall be:

Conductors	157 miles, or \$4.20 per day.
Baggagemen	177 " \$2.75 "
Brakemen	170 " \$2.55 "
Exclusive of overtime.	

Regularly assigned passenger trainmen who are ready for service the entire month, and who do not lay off of their own accord, shall receive the following minimum sums, including overtime earned, if any, for the calendar month:

Conductors	\$125.00
Baggagemen	\$75.00
Brakemen	\$70.00

Article "C."—Passenger trainmen on short turn-around runs, no single trip of which exceeds 80 miles, including suburban and branch line service, and the work incident to such service, shall be paid overtime for all time actually on duty, or held for duty, in excess of eight hours (computed on each run from the time required to report for duty to end of that run), within twelve consecutive hours, and also for all time in excess of twelve consecutive hours computed continuously from time first

required to report until final release at end of last run.

All other passenger trainmen shall be paid for overtime on the basis of twenty miles per hour, computed from the time required to report for duty until released, and separately for each part of a round trip.

Overtime shall be computed for each employee on the basis of actual overtime worked, or held for duty, at the following rates:

Conductors	42 cents per hour.
Baggagemen	25 "
Brakemen	24 "

For any overtime made in addition (as per Article "C") to the amount necessary to make up the minimum monthly guarantee, trainmen will be paid for at the overtime rates.

Extra mileage made outside of assigned service is not to be considered as overtime.

Article "E."—Reductions in crews, or increases in mileage, in passenger train service shall not be made for the purpose of offsetting the above increases in wages. This, however, is not to be understood as preventing readjustment of runs in short turn-around, branch, or suburban service, that are paid under the minimum rules for the purpose of avoiding payment of excess mileage or overtime that would accrue under these rules, without reducing the number of crews.

Article "F."—The pay in through and irregular freight train service shall be:

Conductors	3.63 cents per mile.
Brakemen	2.42 cents per mile.

Runs of 100 miles or less, either straight-away or turn-around, shall be paid as 100 miles.

Article "G."—The pay in way-freight service shall be:

Conductors	3.975 cents per mile.
Brakemen	2.70 cents per mile.

Runs of 100 miles or less, either straight-away or turn-around, shall be paid as 100 miles.

Article "H."—In all freight and mixed train service, including pusher or helper service, 100 miles or less, or 10 hours or less, shall constitute a day's work.

On runs of 100 miles or less, overtime shall be paid for time in excess of 10 hours, and on runs of over 100 miles, overtime shall be paid for that time used in excess of the time necessary to complete the trip at an average speed of 10 miles per hour. The working time of trainmen shall begin at the time they are required to report for duty, and do so report, and shall continue until they are relieved from duty at end of run. Overtime shall be computed for each employee on the basis of actual overtime worked, or held for duty, and be paid for at the rate of ten miles per hour for the class of service performed.

Article "I."—In work, construction, snowplow or wrecking train service trainmen shall be paid through freight rates. 100 miles or less, 10 hours or less, shall constitute a day's work. Overtime computed for each employee on the basis of actual overtime worked, or held for duty, pro rata.

Trainmen while assigned to work train service will be paid a minimum of 100 miles for each working day exclusive of overtime previously earned.

Rules.

Rule 1.—Crews assigned to mixed train runs, or to runs a portion of which is passenger and the balance mixed, or freight, or both, will be paid mileage, or time, at through freight rates, with a minimum of 3,000 miles per month.

Rates for mixed trains on Branch Lines of less than 100 miles in length include handling way-freight.

Passenger train crews when handling freight cars (not express) en route will be paid through freight rates for the actual mileage with such cars.

Rule 2.—Freight trainmen running passenger trains will be paid through freight rates, except when relieving

regular passenger trainmen, when they will be paid the passenger rates of the man relieved.

Rule 3.—Passenger trainmen making extra mileage on other than their assigned runs will be paid through freight rates, except when turned between sub-divisional terminal points, in which case they will be paid their passenger rates.

Passenger trainmen will not be compelled to make extra mileage outside of their assigned trips on their assigned runs if possible to avoid it.

Rule 4.—Mileage or overtime will be paid for when trainmen are run more than one mile off Main Line.

Track mileage will be paid for plowing or flanging sidetracks.

Rule 5.—When work trains run forty miles or more to or from loading or unloading point, they will be paid time or mileage, whichever amounts to the most, in addition to actual time loading or unloading.

Rule 6.—Trainmen on wrecking trains will be paid mileage to and from place of wreck, and work train rates per hour while working at wreck, with a minimum of 100 miles for the combined service.

Rule 7.—Trainmen will be paid for work or wreck train service en route when time occupied exceeds one hour, and time so paid for will not be included in computing overtime.

Rule 8.—Trainmen, deadheading, or travelling passenger, will be paid same mileage and rate as the corresponding men on train on which they travel.

Trainmen running with light engine, or with engine and caboose, will be paid full through freight rates.

Rule 9.—(a) Through freight trainmen or mixed trainmen (not otherwise specified in Rule 2) required to load or unload way-freight, will be paid overtime at way-freight rates for time so occupied, but not in excess of way-freight rates for full trip.

(b) Through freight or mixed train crews (not otherwise specified in Rule 2) making more than five stops to take

on or set out a car (or cars) or that make more than ten switches en route, or a combination of such service, will be paid way-freight rates for the trip.

Rule 10.—Trainmen acting as pilots will be paid conductors' through freight rate.

When a pilot, as defined in Operating rules, is required, a competent man will be supplied in addition to the regular crew. A man unfamiliar with the physical characteristics of the road will not be required to go.

Rule 11.—Through freight rates per hour will be paid for time occupied in switching at terminals and turn-around points, not less than three of the train crew being used, except that, in all freight and mixed train runs of less than 100 miles, when the combined actual mileage, including overtime made and the time occupied in terminal switching at ten miles per hour exceeds the total time on duty, trainmen will only be paid for such excess time occupied in terminal switching at one-tenth of the daily rate per hour.

Rule 12.—When trainmen come on duty and are not required they will be paid through freight rates, with a minimum of 30 miles, and will stand first out. Trainmen held for duty and not used, and their vans have been sent out, will be paid 100 miles for each twenty-four hours while waiting return of van.

Rule 13.—When unassigned crews are available and are run around at terminals they will be paid fifty miles for each run-around, and hold their turn out.

Rule 14.—Trainmen held for train service after arrival of train at final terminal or end of run will be paid for time so held, provided the minimum daily mileage, or time, has been exceeded.

Rule 15.—For freight train service performed in or between yards at terminals trainmen will be paid overtime rates per hour.

Rule 16.—Time or mileage made doubling or assisting other trains will be paid for at through freight rates.

Rule 17.—Trainmen while shovelling coal for tenders en route will be paid 30 cents per hour, and this time will not be deducted in computing overtime.

Trainmen will not be required to do his work when sectionmen are available.

Rule 18.—Trainmen held off on Company's business, or on Company's order, will be paid schedule mileage rates for mileage lost and reasonable expenses if away from home.

Rule 19.—Trainmen relieving yardmen will be paid yardmen's rates.

Conditions.

Rule 20.—Trainmen will not be compelled to ride on snowplows or flangers, but will be supplied with van or other suitable car properly equipped.

Rule 21.—Trainmen assigned to work-train service will not be considered absent from time work is through Saturday night until starting hour Monday, unless notified before laid up Saturday that they will be required.

Trainmen will be allowed to go home Sundays if train service permits and absence will not interfere with work service.

Rule 22.—Unless senior trainmen desire otherwise junior trainmen, if competent, will be assigned to work trains.

Rule 23.—When a deadhead crew is required the first crew out will be called to deadhead, and will hold its turn out at the distant terminal.

Rule 24.—The Company will arrange their way-freight service to avoid the handling of shed freight at night and on Sundays. Trains leaving terminals between 4.00 a.m. and noon will not be considered night trains.

Rule 25.—Way-freight trains will not be doubleheaded, except where there is but on freight train each way daily.

Rule 26.—Trainmen will be advised, with reason, and without unreasonable delay, if mileage or time claimed is not allowed.

Rule 27.—Trainmen assigned to regular runs will not be considered absent from duty after arrival at final terminal at end of day's run, but if called for service will be given their turn out with unassigned crews.

Trainmen employed on regular runs will be allowed to go home Sunday, provided regular service permits.

Rule 28.—Through freight crews will be run first in first out of the terminals on their respective sub-divisions.

Points on current time table where one or more trains end are terminal points for such trains. The meaning of "terminal" in the foregoing article is understood to be the regular points between which crews regularly run; for instance, the terminal from which a Branch Line projects would be the terminal for the Branch but not necessarily for the section from which the Branch Line springs.

Rule 29.—Except in cases of wrecks, washouts, snow blockades, preventing crews being returned to their home terminals, unassigned crews laid up at other than their home terminal longer than eighteen hours (exclusive of Sunday) without being called for duty, will be paid ten miles per hour for the first ten hours in each subsequent twenty-four hours thereafter, time to be computed from the time crews go off duty until one hour before the departure of the train on which they resume duty. When men book rest of their own accord the time so booked will not be included.

Rule 30.—Crews while en route between terminals will not be compelled to abandon their vans for the purpose of travelling passenger, or when being moved from one to the next terminal for freight service, or when handling Colonist or Continental (European) immigrant trains.

Rule 31.—Trainmen will not be disciplined or dismissed until after investigation. They may, however, be held off for investigation not exceeding three days, and may have the assistance of a fellow employee in stating their case,

and the evidence against them will be stated to them. Employees concerned to be notified to be present. If not satisfied with decision, they may appeal either personally or through their representatives to the Superintendent within thirty days after having been advised of such decision, and if not satisfied with Superintendent's decision they may appeal to the higher officials.

Rule 32.—When a trainman is discharged, or resigns, he will, as soon as possible, be paid and given a certificate stating term of service and capacity employed.

Rule 33.—Freight trainmen living within one mile of yard office, and passenger trainmen within one mile of passenger station, will be called as nearly as possible in time to be on duty thirty minutes before leaving time of train. This rule will not apply to schedule passenger and mixed trainmen assigned to regular runs leaving between 7.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m., but in cases where such trains are more than one hour late they will be advised of probable time of departure.

Rule 34.—All passenger and mixed trains will have at least one brakeman and one train baggageman, but passenger trains of eight or more cars will have two brakemen and one baggageman if there is a local baggage car on the train; one or two box baggage or refrigerator cars to count as one car, and three or four as two cars.

Rule 35.—One brakeman or baggageman on each train must have at least six months' experience, and the same or another man be acquainted with the run. A conductor will not be required to take out an incompetent brakeman unless the alleged incompetency is disproved.

Rule 36.—Trainmen who have been on duty twelve hours or more will not be called again if they have booked rest on arrival, the men to be judges of their own condition, and not less than six hours' rest to be booked at any terminal.

Rule 37.—Trainmen in through freight service who do not lay off of their

own accord will be paid for not less than equivalent to 2,600 miles in any month. This will not apply to sparsely settled men. This will not prevent crews making as many miles as they are consistently able to make, provided they take the proper rest.

Rule 38.—Trainmen will not be transferred from one promotion district to another, or be run on other than their own district, except in case of shortage of men on that district, when the junior men will be sent unless the senior men wish to go.

Shortage of men will not be considered to exist when there are men available that could be moved to point required.

Men to be notified of transfer at hour terminal.

Rule 39.—Superintendents will prepare separate seniority lists for each promotion district or territory, and will have them posted on the first day of January in each year. Said lists will be posted in conspicuous places at all terminal registering points, and employees whose standing is incorrect shown must protest in writing within ninety days thereafter or no action will thereafter be taken.

Rule 40.—Promotion on each promotion district or territory will be made according to seniority of men on that district or territory, and will be governed by merit, fitness and ability. Men not promoted in their turn will be advised the reason. The promotion of conductors will be to any run, in either freight, mixed or passenger service, which their seniority as conductor entitles them; and in the event of a conductor refusing to accept any particular run to which he is entitled, he will lose his rights to that run until it again becomes vacant, but will otherwise retain his seniority standing. Permanent vacancies or new runs created will be built up for ten days and be given to the senior qualified men applying therefor. In the event of a reduction of crews the junior men will be reduced.

Senior freight brakemen will be required to pass their examination for conductor in turn. Brakemen refusing promotion to conductor, or failing to qualify for same within thirty days of the date set for their examination, will thereafter rank junior as conductor to the man promoted in their stead.

Promotion of passenger brakemen shall be to passenger baggage-men, or to any run in passenger service to which their seniority as brakemen or baggage-men entitles them.

Promotion for freight brakemen will be to any run in either freight or mixed train service to which their seniority as brakemen entitles them, but in the event of a brakeman refusing to accept any particular run that his seniority entitles him to, he will lose his rights to that run until it again becomes vacant, and he will otherwise retain his seniority standing. Permanent vacancies or new runs created will be bulletined for ten days and given to the senior qualified man applying therefor. In the event of a reduction in staff the junior men will be reduced.

Freight brakemen are not eligible for promotion to passenger train service, except that when there is a vacancy for a regular passenger brakeman it will be bulletined for ten days, and preference will be given to the senior suitable freight brakeman or yardman applying for it.

Brakemen have no seniority standing during the first six months' service, but will then rank as brakemen from date of entering service.

Promotion to runs extending over more than one division will be divided and assigned between such divisions as early as possible on a mileage basis.

In the event of the transfer of existing runs from one Superintendent's division to another, trainmen affected will have the choice of being transferred according to seniority. The men transferred will rank with those on the promotion district to which they transfer according to the date from which they rank as conductor, baggageman or

brakeman respectively, but no man will be reduced unless the number of crews employed is reduced.

On Eastern and Northern Divisions district promotion to prevail. Sixth District men to have one-third work on through passenger service between Montreal and Toronto.

On Ottawa Division universal promotion to prevail.

On Middle and Southern Divisions universal promotion to prevail in passenger and mixed service, and station promotion in other service.

On Western Division assignment to service on through passenger trains on main line shall be divided equally between the 25th and 26th Districts.

Rule 41.—Preference in manning new lines or extensions will be given trainmen on promotion district from which new line diverts. In future when a new line connects two promotion districts it will be manned by men taken equally from those districts, provided they are competent, having regard to the men's seniority, dating from time of entering the service, and these men will then rank with the men on the promotion district to which they have been transferred according to the dates from which they rank in the service as conductor, baggageman or brakeman respectively. This will not apply to diversions, reducing grades or distances on existing lines.

Rule 42.—Trainmen will not be compelled to clean cars, light lamps, couple or uncouple hosebags on passenger trains where car repairers are on duty, but will be expected, where train porters are not employed, to remove rubbish from the coaches while en route as as to give them a tidy appearance.

Rule 43.—(*Applicable to Service in United States Only*).—(a) Employees in train service will not be tied up unless it is apparent that the trip cannot be completed within the lawful time, and not then until after the expiration of fourteen hours on duty under the Federal Law, or within two hours of

the time limit provided by State Laws, if State Laws govern.

(b) If employees in train service are tied up in a less number of hours than provided in the preceding paragraph, they shall not be regarded as having been tied up under the law, and their service will be paid for under the provision of this schedule.

(c) When employees in train service are tied up between terminals under the law, they shall again be considered on duty and under pay immediately upon the expiration of the minimum legal period off duty applicable to any member of the road crew, provided the longest period of rest required by any member of the crew, either eight or ten hours, shall be the period of rest for the entire crew.

(d) Continuous trip will cover the movement, straight-away or turn-around, from initial point to the destination train is making when required to tie up. If any change is made in the destination after the crew is released for rest, a new trip will commence when the crew resumes duty.

(e) Employees in train service tied up under the law will be paid continuous time or mileage of their schedules from initial point to tie-up point. When they resume duty on a continuous trip, they will be paid miles or hours, whichever is the greater, from the tie-up point to the next tie-up point or to the terminal. It is understood that this article does not permit conductors and trainmen to run through terminals unless such practice is permitted under the schedule.

(f) Employees in train service tied up for rest under the law, and then towed or deadheaded into terminal, with or without engine or caboose, will be paid therefor as per section (e) the same as if they had run the train to such terminal.

(g) Employees in train service tied up in obedience to the law will not be required to watch or care for engine or perform other duties during the time tied up.

(h) Yardmen required to work six-

teen hours will resume work when the rest period is up, under the Federal Law, and then be permitted to work to hours or be paid therefor.

Rule 44.—The Company will join arrangements for and in representation at a conference with other railways in the territory to dispose of the double header question.

Rule 45.—Conductors, trainmen, yardmen, or their representatives, will call the attention of their Superintendent to any violation of the articles in this schedule, and, if necessary, refer the matter to the General Transportation Manager in order to have the same remedied.

Rule 46.—Trainmen will not be compelled to handle cars in train the drag gear of which is defective and require to be chained, further than to take a car of perishable freight or live stock that may become disabled en route to the first terminal. Under no circumstances will trainmen be compelled to handle cars behind any other than official cars or flangers.

Rule 47.—Any question of interpretation which may arise will be adjusted with the Superintendent, and then, if necessary, with the General Transportation Manager.

Rule 48.—The Company reserves the right to change these rates and regulations upon giving thirty days notice of its intention to do so.

Rates of Pay and Regulations governing Employees in Yard Service.

Rules 8, 12, 18, 26, 31, 32, 36, 37 and 39 will apply to yardmen.

Rule "A."—When day and night crews are employed on same engine the hours for each crew to commence work will be at or between 6.45 a.m. and 8.00 a.m., and at or between 5.45 p.m. and 7.15 p.m., respectively.

Rule "B."—Yardmen working four hours or more between the hours of 6.00 a.m. will be paid night rates for the shift.

Rule "C."—The working time of yardmen will commence at the time re-

red to report for duty, and do so re-
t, and will continue until they are
eved from duty at the end of the
's work, excepting the time taken
meals. Yardmen will be relieved at
yard in which they commence work.

Rule "D."—Yardmen will be allowed
hour for meals between the fifth
seventh hours from time beginning
k; if required to work any part of
meal hour they will be allowed 30
utes for the meal as soon as possible
paid for one hour.

Rule "E."—Yardmen will not be re-
ed to go outside of yard terminals
ept for switching or transfer ser-
e, and yard crews whose work takes
n outside of the switching terminal
receive yardmen's rates.

Rule "F."—This agreement for train-
a and yardmen is not to operate to
ice any rates that may be now high-
han those agreed upon. This not to
orce re-arrangement of present mel-
of operating day and night shifts
yards.

Rule "G."—Yardmen (not spare) re-
ing switchmen will be paid yard-
's rates.

Rule "H."—Yardmen will not be
pelled to couple or uncouple hose-
on passenger cars in yards where
men are on duty.

Rule "I."—Yard crews in transfer
ice will be provided with a van or
r car suitably equipped.

Rule "J."

STATIONS.	RATES PER DAY			
	Day F'mn	Night F'mn	Day Hlpr	Night Hlpr.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
nd	3 70	3 90	3 40	3 60
ical Terminals	3 70	3 90	3 40	3 60
a	3 70	3 90	3 40	3 60
o Terminals	3 70	3 90	3 40	3 60
ton	3 70	3 90	3 40	3 60
brd	3 70	3 90	3 40	3 60
on	3 70	3 90	3 40	3 60
Tunnel	3 70	3 90	3 40	3 60
a Falls	3 70	3 90	3 40	3 60
rie	3 70	3 90	3 40	3 60
e Rock	3 70	3 90	3 40	3 60
o r	3 70	3 90	3 40	3 60
a Creek and Nicols	3 70	3 90	3 40	3 60
t	3 70	3 90	3 40	3 60
turon	3 70	3 90	3 40	3 60
	3 80	4 00	3 50	3 70
n Pond	3 60	3 80	3 30	3 50
ord	3 60	3 80	3 30	3 50
c-ille	3 60	3 80	3 30	3 50
ille	3 60	3 80	3 30	3 50
ale	3 60	3 80	3 30	3 50
er yards	3 50	3 70	3 20	3 40

Ten hours or less shall constitute a
day's work. Overtime computed for
each employee on the basis of actual
overtime worked or held for duty pro
rata.

Rule "K."—The promotion of yard-
men in their respective yards will be
according to seniority of the men in
that yard, and will be governed by
merit, fitness and ability. Men not pro-
moted in their turn will be advised of
the reason. Any yardmen failing to
qualify for or refusing promotion will
thereafter rank junior to the man pro-
moted for that position only. Perman-
ent vacancies, or new jobs created, will
be advertised for ten days and given
to the senior qualified man applying
therefor.

In the event of a yard being abolish-
ed, the men in such yard will be assim-
ilated with the men in other yards on
the Superintendent's Division, ranking
according to seniority from the time of
entering the service as yardmen. When
a new yard is created, yardmen on the
Superintendent's Division will be given
preference to the positions in that yard
in accordance with seniority in their
respective classes.

Rule "L."—A yard crew shall con-
sist of not less than one foreman and
two yardmen, except following yards
where crews may consist of not less
than one foreman and one yardman:

Island Pond	Richmond
Allandale	Gorham
Point Levi	Coteau
Hawkesbury	Madawaska
Depot Harbor	Peterboro
Lindsay	Midland
Guelph	Brantford
Woodstock	Palmerston
Berlin	St. Thomas
Saginaw	Bay City
Kalamazoo	South Bend
Flint	Lansing
Grand Rapids	Pontiac
Grand Haven	Milwaukee

Rule "M."—The Company reserves
the right to change these rates and

regulations upon giving thirty days notice of its intention to do so.

W. G. BROWNLEE,
General Transportation Manager.

APPROVED:

HOWARD G. KELLEY,
Vice-President.

Examples.

Articles "B" and "C."—Turn-around runs, each trip 80 miles or under, but minimum daily mileage not exceeded:—

Crews 8 hours or less in actual service.	
Elapsed time from coming on duty to release at end of day, 12 hours or under.	
Calendar working days	26
26 at \$4.20	\$109.20
Premium	15.80
	<hr/>
	\$125.00

Crews 8 hours or less in actual service.	
Elapsed time 13 hours.	
26 at \$4.20	\$109.20
1 x 26 x 42c	10.92
Premium	4.88
	<hr/>
	\$125.00

Crews 9 hours in actual service.	
Elapsed time 9 hours.	
26 at \$4.20	\$109.20
1 x 26 x 42c	10.92
Premium	4.88
	<hr/>
	\$125.00

Crews 9 hours in actual service, 8 of which before the expiration of 12 hours.	
Elapsed time 13 hours.	
26 at \$4.20	\$109.20
1 x 26 x 42c = \$10.92, used to make up minimum	10.92
Premium	4.88
	<hr/>
	\$125.00

Turn around runs, each trip exceeding 80 miles, say, 85.	
170 x 2.68c x 26	\$118.45
Premium	6.55
	<hr/>
	\$125.00

If overtime (on speed basis of 20 miles per hour) is earned on any single trip, such overtime to the extent of \$6.55 goes towards making up minimum; additional overtime, if any, is added to the \$125.00.

Exceptions to "B" and "C."—Crews on runs will be paid for the actual

mileage made during month (same principle as at present) at the same rate, and will be allowed overtime made on any single trip on speed basis of 20 miles per hour, but monthly earnings will not be less than monthly minimum rate, provided they do not lay off of their own accord.

Article "E." For instance: Toronto Hamilton run.—The running of crews on this run may be changed to avoid paying excessive overtime; the Company to say where and when day's work starts, but the number of crews paid must remain as now, each man receive not less than the minimum monthly rate, provided, of course, he does not lay off of his own accord.

Article "H."—On turn-around runs crews will be paid time at ten miles per hour, or mileage made, whichever amounts to the most, from time reporting for duty until relieved from duty at starting point, but the Company may elect instead to pay not less than 100 miles for each single trip.

Article "I."—A crew earning equivalent to 125 miles on Monday, through stress of weather, or other cause, are not turned out for Tuesday, but be allowed 100 miles for Tuesday.

Rule 1.—Clause 1: The allowance for any one day must not be less than equivalent to 100 miles at the prevailing freight rates.

Clause 2: Mixed train crews handling way freight on branches exceeding 100 miles in length will be governed by Rule 10.

Clause 3: A passenger train run from, say, Stratford to Toronto, picking up freight cars at Guelph, and then out at West Toronto, will be paid passenger rates for the mileage from Stratford to Guelph and West Toronto, and through freight rates from Toronto, and through freight rates from Guelph to West Toronto.

A mixed train is a time-table train composed of freight cars, passenger coach or coaches, and a baggage

combination car, and does not include freight train with only a passenger car attached.

Rule 5.—If from the shovel to the drop is 40 miles, and, say, three trips are made and actual running time not exceed 12 hours, and in addition one hour was used in loading and one hour unloading crews would be entitled to :

20 miles at through freight rate, and 10 miles additional pro rata.

If from the shovel to the drop is less than 40 miles crews will be paid equivalent to 10 miles per hour from time reporting for duty until laid up.

Rule 6.—A crew runs 40 miles to a wreck, works two hours at the wreck, and then returns to starting point, will only be entitled to 100 miles if all done inside of 10 hours, but if worked four hours at wreck would be entitled to 20 miles for the combined service.

Rule 9.—Examples of Combination.—Picking up or setting off cars at two stations,

Making five switches en route;
Handling way-freight at two stations
Making five switches;
Handling way-freight at three stations,

Picking up or setting off cars at four stations.

Rule 11.—Crew comes on duty at 10 a.m., runs, say, 28 miles to turn-around point, switches 4 hours, and returns to original point, and is relieved on duty at 4.00 p.m., has earned :

Mileage 56 miles.
Switching 40 miles.

It will be paid for 100 miles. If on the run the time occupied in switching was 6 hours, the crew has earned :

Mileage 56 miles.
Switching 60 miles.

Or 116 miles.

If one single trip was 82 miles, and it were made in less than 8 hours and 12 minutes, the Company would be entitled to receive service before starting or after arrival of train equivalent to 18 miles or 1 hour and 48 minutes; if run, occupied 10 hours or more their day's work is completed on arrival.

Rule 14.—If a crew is not relieved from duty in connection with the train on which they arrive within 30 minutes after the arrival of such train within yard limits the rule becomes operative, and will apply from the time train arrived within such yard limits.

Article 15.—A crew called at Mimico to go to Bathurst Street for a train destined to London would be paid for time or mileage Mimico to Bathurst Street and return, and straight time or mileage Mimico to London.

or

For instance, a train leaving Bathurst Street picking up cars placed on adjacent side tracks at Mimico would not be paid; but if required to switch out cars in order to get them together to take into train, they would be paid for time so occupied.

Mixed Train Runs.

4 single trips, each 28 miles	112 miles.
Elapsed time 12 hours 20 mins.	
Allowance for day, 12 1-3 at 10 . .	123 "
2 single trips, each 50 miles	100 "
Elapsed time, 9½ hours at 10 . . .	95 "
Allowance for day	100 "
2 single trips, each 65 miles	130 "
Elapsed time, 13 hours at 10 . . .	130 "
Allowance for day	130 "

If train reaches final destination for the day, says, one hour late, then the allowance for the day would be, 14 at 10 140 miles.

Rule 37.—Under this rule regularly set up crews running only a part of a month will be paid for such mileage at the rate of 100 miles for each working day.

Rest booked will not be considered as a lay-off.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, JANUARY, 1912.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

WHOLESALE prices as a whole were on a considerably higher level than in the preceding month, and are much higher than at the same period of 1911.

The Department of Labour Index Number of wholesale prices stood at 131.1 for January, as compared with 129.4 in the preceding month and 126.3 in the corresponding month last year. The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade, 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 250 articles carefully selected to represent Canadian

production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

The chief increases during the past year occurred in grains and fodders, dairy products, fish, fruits and vegetables, and metals, there having been decreases in animals and meats, and paints and oils. The features of the past month were advances in grains and fodder, animals and meats, dairy products, with slight declines in fruits and vegetables and miscellaneous groceries.

The following is a table of the Department's Index Numbers arranged by the various groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, showing the average price level for January, 1912, compared with that of the previous month and with that of the same month last year:—

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JANUARY, 1912, DECEMBER 1911, AND JANUARY, 1911.

	Number of Commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		Jan. 1912.	Dec. 1911.	Jan. 1911.
I. Grains and fodders,	13	166.0	160.0	128.7
II. Animals and meats,	14	143.3	136.6	160.0
III. Dairy products,	8	181.6	165.0	162.4
IV. Fish,	7	163.0	163.0	147.7
V. (a) Fruits and vegetables,	15	140.9	144.5	126.1
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions	24	115.1	116.9	112.0
VI. Textiles,	19	116.0	115.4	120.9
VII. Hides, leather, etc.,	11	142.0	142.0	133.9
VIII. (a) Metals,	24	113.5	112.5	104.9
(b) Implements,	10	105.1	105.1	103.8
IX. Fuel and lighting,	10	102.5	102.5	98.2
X. (a) Lumber,	13	164.0	164.1	164.4
(b) Miscellaneous materials,	20	104.0	103.8	103.6
(c) Paints, oils, etc.,	14	138.2	138.2	146.6
XI. House furnishings,	16	111.1	111.1	109.9
XII. Drugs and chemicals,	16	112.5	112.5	111.5
XIII. (a) Furs,	4	304.0	304.0	304.0
(b) Liquors and tobacco,	6	167.7	162.4	139.5
(c) Sundries,	6	103.6	103.0	104.4
Average of all commodities,	250	131.1	129.4	126.1

The chief features of the price movement during January as compared with the preceding month were as follows:—

Grains and fodders.—All grains advanced steadily at Winnipeg, barley rising from 59c to 68c. At Toronto barley, corn, peas and rye were upward, and wheat advanced from 87c-88c, at which it had remained since the first week in November, to 96c in the closing days

of the month. This is attributed to the grain blockade in the West due to car shortage. On the other hand oats remained steady. Bran and shorts were also steady, but hay was up.

Animals and meats.—The feature in this group was the advance in the prices of all live animals, and also of beef and mutton. Bacon, lard and hams were steady, but dressed hogs and barrelled

pork were downward. Fowl were lower, while turkeys advanced and veal was steady. The severe cold has been very unfavourable for shipments of stock.

Dairy products.—Creamery butter was 2c higher at Toronto, and dairy butter was also upward. Creamery butter and cheese were higher at Montreal. Storage eggs at Toronto advanced 1c, but fresh eggs were steady. At Montreal fresh eggs were higher. These tendencies are attributed to the time of the year and to weather conditions.

Fish.—In this group no changes were recorded, all commodities remaining firm at the prices reached in December. Salmon trout and whitefish were still off the market at Toronto. Stocks of B. C. high grade salmon were reported very low.

Fruits and vegetables.—The feature of this group is a further decline in the prices of winter apples and also of evaporated apples, due to the better crop of 1911. Bananas were steady, while lemons and oranges were lower. Raisins and currants were steady. Beans and potatoes were firm at Toronto, but turnips were higher. Potatoes were higher at Montreal, but onions were lower. New Brunswick growers are holding potatoes for higher prices. Canned goods remained firm.

Miscellaneous groceries and provisions.—Sugar declined early in December, and again later in the month, so that in January it was 20c per barrel lower than the high level maintained during the autumn months. These declines followed drops in United States when Cuban and American sugar was marketed. The only other feature was a decrease of 30c per cwt. in the price of oatmeal, other articles remaining very steady.

Textiles.—A slight rise in the price of raw cotton occurred, grey cottons were slightly downward, coloured cottons were steady, and prints were higher. Wool and woollens were steady. Raw silk was slightly lower, and silk thread was firm. Jutes and hessian were higher,

flax fibre was steady, tow was up, and flax sewing twine was very firm on account of the higher price of raw material. Oilcloths were unchanged.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—On account of the high prices of hides and the upward tendency of leathers there are expectations of an advance in boots and shoes.

Metals.—Features in the metal market were advances in ingot copper and brass under good demand. Iron was scarce, as insufficient supplies were brought in before the close of navigation, and foundry pig iron has advanced, the demand being better than expected. Other metals were unchanged, but tin was stronger and lead more plentiful than it has been. Demand for spelter was good.

Implements were generally unchanged.

Fuel and lighting.—Coal was reported upward in some districts on account of cold weather and difficulty of transportation.

Lumber.—The feature in this group was the decline in N. B. spruce at St. John, due to overstocking on the United States markets. Other lumber prices were steady.

Miscellaneous building materials.—Canadian Portland cement declined 5c per barrel in December after a reduction by the manufacturers. On the other hand copper wire advanced in common with other copper products.

Paints and oils were steady, but glass is firm and plate glass is up.

House furnishings.—Furniture is steady, but on account of the rise in plate glass some lines are very firm with probability of an advance. The raw material for earthenware has advanced and crockery is very firm.

Drugs and chemicals.—No changes were recorded.

Miscellaneous.—Hops were higher and malt is very firm on account of the high price of barley. Rubber is slightly upward.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarters per lb.		Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lbs.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, strong makers, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Medium Chuck per lb.	Mutton, hindqtrs. per lb.	Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.	New laid, per doz.				Packed, per doz.	Dairy, tub, per lb.		Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price p r lb.			
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts	cts	cts
Sydney.....	18	14	12	16	16	16	20	6	18	...	34	9	27	37	20	.....	1	5	3	5
Westville.....	15	12	8	15	16	17	20	6	16	35	32	7	28—30	35	.....	18	3	4½	4	4
Halifax.....	22	12 15	8 10	14 18	15	14	20 22	5-8- 15	18	40— 45	35	8	30 30	35	20	.....	1½	4½	3½	3½
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																				
Moncton.....	20	12	.....	.....	16	16	25	6-18	18	40	35	7-8	27	32	.....	20	2	4	3½	4½
St. John.....	22	12	12	16	14	15	20	6	18	35	30	7	25— 28	36	20	20	1½	5½	3½	4
Newcastle....	15	12	10	12	12	15	18	12	16	40	30	7	27	35	18	18	1¾	4½	4	4
Fredericton..	20	12	10	15	14	14	18	8-16	12	40	35	7	22	30	25	20	2	4	4	3-4
<i>Quebec—</i>																				
Quebec.....	14 15	12 13	10 12	13 12	14	16	18 20	8	20	50	33	10	29	32	16— 18	.....	6	3½	3	5
Three Rivers..	20	12	12	15	12	12	20	8-15	15	50	30	9	32	34	18	17	6	3½	3	4
Sherbrooke...	20	12½	10	15	13	16	20	8— 10	18	45— 50	35— 40	7	30	35	18	18	1	5	3½	5
Sorel.....	18	12	.....	15	16	14	18	10	17	40	32	8	34	34	18	.....	6	3	3	5
St. Hyacinthe,	12	10	10	12	11	10	20	6— 10-12	15	40	.....	6	30	30	18	18	6	2½	3	5
Montreal.....	18	12	10	15	16	16	25	15	18	60	40	9	34	36	20	20	1½	4	4½	4
Hull.....	15	12½	10	15	14	13	20	15	15	50	35	8	32	37	20	18	3	3½	4	4

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING JANUARY, 1912.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, representative of every Province in the Dominion.

in the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 25.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, JANUARY 1912.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wrk'gman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	With sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	5	12	12	7½	6½	25	40	40	1.50	10	10	6.50	3.50	4.50	3.50	20	12.00	9.00
5	5	15	13	7	6½	30	25	35	1.05	9	10	.....	3.20	3.50	.....	18	.....	5.00
5-7	5	15	12	6½	6	30	50- 60	40	1.20	10	10	7.50	5.00 5.25	5.00	3.50	20	15.00	.....
5		13	13	6½	5½	35	40	40	90	10	10	8.00	5.25	5.00	3.50	21	14.00	.....
6	5	.....	14	6	5½	40	50	40	1.50	10	12	7.00	5.10	8.00	4.00	20	9.00	.....
5	5	13	12	6	6	40	50	40	1.25	10	10	7.75 6.75	5.25	9.00 4.00	3.00	25	.....	8.00
6	5	13	12	7	6½	35	50	40	1.15	10	10	8.00	6.50	6.50	4.00	20	11.00	8.00
5	5	13	12	6½	5½	35- 40	35- 40	40	1.20	20	10	7.75 8.00	5.00 6.00	6.00 7.00	4.50 5.50	13	16.00 18.00	.....
4	5	12	12	6½	5½	30- 50	25- 50	30- 40	1.35	15	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	4.00	18	8.00	5.00
6	6	17	15	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.35	10	8	7.50	6.00	5.00	4.50	20	11.00 14.00	.....
5½	5	12	10	6½	6	25	25	40	1.35	10	8	6.50 6.75	5.00	6.50	4.00	15	15.00	8.00
4-5	5	12	13	6½	6	30- 60	30- 60	40	1.20	5-7	8	7.50	5.00	6.50 7.00	4.50 5.00	18	8.00 9.00	.....
7	6	15	12½	6½	6	40	40	40	1.75	15	8	7.75	6.50	8.00	4.50	20	15.00	12.00
5	5	1	10	6½	6	35- 40	35	40	1.80	10	8	7.75	5.50	5.50	3.50	20	.....	10.00

STAPLE PRICES OF RETAIL

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
<i>Ontario—</i>																				
Ottawa	20	10 12½	10 12	15	15	12½	18	15	15	40 50	25 30	8	30	32	22	18	3	3½	4	4
Brockville	22	15 12½	15	15	15	15	19	10 15	16	40	32	6	33	36	18	17	1½	4	3½	4
Kingston	20	15	10	15	15	18	23	12½	18	30	.....	6	24	29	15	13	3	2	3½	3
Belleville	18	12½	12½ 15	15	13	11 13	22	10	16	38	30	7	34	37	20	18	3	3½	2½	4
Peterborough.	18	12½	12½	18	16	12½	20	15	18	40	36	7	30	35	22	20	2	2½	3½	4
Orillia	20	14 12½ 15	15	15	15	22	12	16	35	30	7	27	35	.....	17	3	3½	3	3½	
Toronto	18-20	10 12 12½	10 12½	12½	16	12 18	12 15	50	32	10	27	36	20	18	3	3½	2½	2½	3	
Niagara Falls.	20	12 12½	15	18	18	13 20	13 20	35 40	35 8	33	37	20	17	2	3	2½	2½	5		
Hamilton	18	10 12	15	18	15	15 18	15	15	40	30	8	30	35	20	20	1½	3½	3	4	
Brantford	20	12 12	.....	15	15	15 22	13	17	40	30	8	.....	35	22	18	1½	3½	3	5	
Guelph	20	12½	13	16	15 17	18 22	15	17	46	30	7	32	35	20	17	3	4	3	4	
Berlin	18	14	15	15	18	18 20	10 15	15	35	30	7	30	32	20	18	1½	4	2½	5	
Woodstock ...	20	13 12½	15	18	18 22	8 12	15	40	32	6	30	35	20	18	1½	3	2½	3½		
Stratford	18	15 14 15	13 16 18	22	20 25	15 16	38	36	7	30	33	20	18	1½	3½	3	4			
London	18	13	15	15	15	20 20	15	16	40	33	6	31	35	20	18	1½	4	3	5	
St. Thomas ...	20	12½	12½	15	15	13 22	15	15	35	.....	7	.....	37	20	18	1½	3½	2½	4	
Chatham	18	15	15	15	16	16 20	10 15	.....	35	30	8	28	30	16	16	1½	4	2½	4	
Windsor	18	12	12½	15	18	16 22	15	20	40	25	7	28	35	24	20	1½	4	3	5	
Owen Sound ..	14-16	10	8 10	12	12 15	5 10	30	26	6	24	32	18	18	2	4	3	4			
Cobalt	20	12½	15	20	15 14 16	14 20	10 12½	15 50	35	10	30	35	18	.....	3	4	3½	5		
Sault Ste. Marie	22	15	18	18	18	.....	20 12½	16	50	30	10	27	35	18	.....	1½	4½	3	4	
<i>Manitoba—</i>																				
Winnipeg	25	14	15	20	23	21 28	12½ 20	50	35	10	35	40	20	20	1	5	3	4		
Brandon	20	12½	12½	20	18	.....	25 12½ 18	50	40	10	33	40	23	23	1½	4	3½	5		
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>																				
Regina	25	18	22	22 25	22	15 35	15 18	20	50	35	12	30	40	25	25	1½	4½	4	5	
<i>Alberta—</i>																				
Calgary	20-22	.....	18 22	20	16 25	15 18	18	60	40	10	35	40	25	25	2	3½	4	4		
Lethbridge	22	18	18	20	20	18 25	15	20	40	35	10	25	40	25	.....	1	6½	3½	5	
<i>British Col.—</i>																				
Nelson	25	15	15	22	22	20 23	15	.....	55	35	15	22	40	22	.....	1	6½	3½		
New Westminster	22	18	18	22	20	16 33	12½ 15	18	55	35	11½	30	40	25	25	1	6½	3½	6	
Victoria	25	15	20	22	22	20 32	12½ 15	20	50	35	12½	35	50	25	25	1	6½	5	5	
Nanaimo	20	15	16	23	20	20 25	10 18	65	35	10	30	40	25	25	1½	4½	3¾	5		
Prince Rupert	27	15	17½	20	25	25 25	10 15	20	70	40	20	30 35	40	25	20 25	1	10	4	6	

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 25

COMMODITIES, CANADA, JANUARY, 1912.—Concluded.

Rice, medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, perallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'n'g m'n's quarters).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	With sanitary conveniences.
5	5	12½	15	6½	6	30	30	40	1.75	10	8	7.50	5.50	7.00	3.50	25	14.00	.....
5		12½	10	6¾	6¼	30	40	35	1.50	9	8	7.00	.....	5.00	4.00	20	12.00	9.00
5	5	.....	13	6	5	35	35	30	1.00	10	8	7.00	6.25	7.50	4.50	15	8.00	.....
5	5	.....	10	6½	6	30	30	40	1.75	40	10	7.00	4.95	6.75	5.00	15	12.00	9.00
5	5	15	15	6¾	6¼	60	50	40	1.75	10	10	7.50	5.50	6.00	3.50	20	12.00	9.00
5	5	12½	10-15	7	6	25	25	25	1.50	10	7	7.50	5.50	6.00	3.50	25	12.50	11.00
4½	5	.....	.....	6½	6	25	25	25	1.65	10	7	7.25	5.00	8.50	5.50	18	18.00	12.00
5	5	12½	10	6¼	5½	35	40	40	1.65	10	8	7.50	4.50	7.00	5.00	20	20.00	.....
5	5	12	10	6½-7	6½	50	50	40	1.60	10	8	6.25	5.25	7.00	5.00	20	10.00	8.00
7	5	.....	12½	7½	6¾	25	25	35	1.50	10	9	7.00	5.75	8.00	6.00	18	15.00	10.00
5	5	.....	12½	7	6	40	40	40	1.50	10	9	7.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	16	13.00	11.00
5	5	.....	15	6¾	6	25	25	25	1.60	10	8	7.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	18	15.00	10.00
5	5	.....	15	6¾	6	35	35	40	1.50	10	8	7.50	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	12.00	10.00
4½	5	.....	12½	7½	6¼	25	25	25	1.50	10	10	7.25	4.50	8.00	6.00	18	12.00	8.00
5	5	8	12	7	5½	30	30	30	1.40	10	10	7.00	7.00	8.50	7.00	18	14.00	8.00
5	5	.....	13	6¾	5¾	30	30	40	1.50	10	8	7.25	6.00	8.00	6.00	15	18.00	12.00
5	5	12	12	6¾	6¼	30	30	25	1.50	10	10	7.50	6.00	6.00	3.50	16	9.00	.....
8	5	.....	15	6¾	6¼	40	40	40	1.50	10	10	7.50	6.00	6.00	3.50	16	12.00	.....
5	5	.....	12	6¾	6¼	35	30	30	1.65	10	8	7.25	5.00	.....	.....	15	14.00	.....
5	7	12½	12½	7	6	30	30	30	1.80	10	10	7.75	5.00	8.00	4.50	20	12.00	8.00
5	4½	14	14	6¼	5½	25	.....	40	72	10	12	6.25	4.00	.....	.....	22	15.00	10.00
5	5	15	10	7½	6¾	25	25	30	1.50	10	8	9.50	.....	5.50	5.00	25	7.00	.....
5	5	12½	12½	7	6½	25	25	30	1.75	10	8	8.25	5.50	5.60	5.00	20	25.00	20.00
7	5	14	12	6¾	6¼	35	35	35	1.85	12	8½	10.50	9.00	8.00	6.00	35	10.00	18.00
7	6¼	15	12½	8½	7¾	35	35	35	90	15	10	11.50	9.25	8.00	5.50	30	30.00	18.00
5	5	15	15	8½	7½	40	40	40	1.20	15	15	12.50	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	25.00	18.00
	8½	12½	12½	7	7½	40	35	35	1.35	15	15	13.50	5.75	7.00	5.75	35	35.00	30.00
	7	20	20	8	7	40	40	35	1.50	20	15	.....	4.50	.....	.....	35	20.00	12.00
	6	16	12½	7½	6¾	50	50	40	2.25		...	12.50	8.75	6.50	.....	40	14.00	.....
6½	6	15	12½	7	6½	40	40	40	1.75	20	10	.....	8.00	.....	6.50	40	25.00	18.00
8	8	12½	15	7	8	40	50	40	2.25	15	8	11.50	6.50	.....	6.00	35	27.00	.....
	8	15	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.80	20	12½	.....	7.50	.....	.....	40	25.00	.....
												4.50*	.....	.....	.....	40	15.00	.....
7	7	15	10	7½	6¾	30	40	40	2.25	20	10	11.00	8.50	.....	.....	30	40.00	30.00
	20				0	0				25	12½						50.00	35.00

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE feature in the retail price movement during January has been the advance in meats, fish, butter and potatoes. Supplies were reported scarce in many localities, and unfavourable weather and bad roads have prevented farmers from bringing produce to market. Fresh eggs became more plentiful, and prices advanced in some cities and fell in others. Hog products fluctuated similarly. Fuel was somewhat higher. At Sydney, N.S., eight articles of the necessities of life increased in price during the month. Of these potatoes and butter showed the greatest increase. At Montreal twenty commodities were higher in price with the advance of winter.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Sirloin steak advanced in price at Sorel, Que., Montreal, Que., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Lethbridge, Alta., and Victoria, B.C. The price of shoulder roast increased at Sydney, N.S., Sorel, Que., Montreal, Que., Berlin, Ont., and Lethbridge, Alta. These advances were due to increases in wholesale prices and to a scarcity on farmers' markets on account of cold weather and bad roads in many districts.

Veal.—The price of veal advanced at Sydney, N.S., Montreal, Que., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., declining at St. Thomas, Ont.

Mutton.—The price of mutton rose at Sydney, N.S., St. John, N.B., Sorel, Que., Montreal, Que., Peterborough, Ont., but declined at St. Thomas, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Pork.—Fresh pork was higher in price at Sorel, Que., Montreal, Que., Winnipeg, Man., and Victoria, B.C., but declined at St. Thomas, Ont., and Lethbridge, Alta. Salt pork advanced at Sorel and Montreal, Que., and declined at Hull, Que., St. Thomas, Ont., Lethbridge, Alta., and New Westminster, B.C.

Bacon rose in price at Montreal, Que., and St. Thomas, Ont., declining at Belleville, Ont., Toronto, Ont., and Victoria, B.C.

Fish.—Cod steak advanced at Halifax, N.S., on account of unfavourable weather. Pickerel and haddock were higher at Montreal, Que., and halibut rose in price at Montreal, Que. The price of herrings increased at Woodstock, Ont., but salmon trout declined in competition with frozen fish. All fish were higher at Stratford, Ont., but salmon trout declined in price at Brandon, Man., on account of cold weather.

Lard.—The price of lard went up at Sydney, N.S., Sorel, Que., London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., declining at Montreal, Que.

Eggs.—Both fresh and packed eggs advanced in price at Moncton, N.B., Montreal, Que., Brockville, Cobalt, Guelph and Stratford, Ont., but declined at St. John, N.B., at Belleville, and Hamilton, Ont., at Lethbridge, Alta., and at New Westminster, B.C. Strictly fresh eggs were higher at Newcastle, N. B., Three Rivers, Que., Peterborough and Windsor, Ont., but were lower at Halifax, N.S., at Sherbrooke and Sorel, Que.; at Toronto and Berlin, Ont.; and at Nelson and Victoria, B.C. Packed eggs advanced at Quebec, Sorel and Hull, Que., and at Toronto, Ont., on account of low stocks.

Milk.—The price of milk declined at Sydney, N.S., as the wholesale price was lowered. At Chatham, Ont., the price rose on account of scarcity.

Butter.—At fourteen of the cities both dairy and creamery advanced, but declined at Berlin and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Dairy butter alone advanced at Sorel, Que., and Winnipeg, Man., but declined at St. John and Newcastle, N.B., Berlin, Ont., and Lethbridge, Alta. At Sydney, N.S., the price of dairy butter declined on account of decreased demand due to uncertainty of quality. Creamery butter was higher at Sydney, N.S., St. John, N.B., Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, and

Hull, Que., and at Peterborough and St. Thomas, Ont., but was lower at Victoria, B.C.

Cheese.—Both old and new cheese were up at Sorel, Que., Cobalt, Woodstock and Stratford, Ont. Old cheese was higher at Newcastle, N.B., and Lethbridge, Alta., but lower at St. Thomas and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. New cheese advanced at Woodstock, Ont.

Bread.—No changes were reported.

Flour.—The price of flour increased at Moncton, N.B., Montreal, Que., Brockville and Peterborough, Ont., and at Prince Rupert, B.C., decreasing at Nanaimo, B.C.

Rolled oats.—At Toronto, Ont., the price of rolled oats declined on account of a decrease in the wholesale price. At Sydney, N.S., Moncton, N.B., Sorel, Que., Peterborough, Ont., and New Westminster, B.C., the price advanced.

Rice advanced in price at Montreal, Que., Lethbridge, Alta., and New Westminster, B.C.

Beans.—Increases in price occurred at Montreal, Que., Belleville, Ont., and Lethbridge, Alta. There was a decrease at Sorel, Que.

Apples, evaporated.—The price declined at Moncton and Newcastle, N.B., and at Sorel, Que., rising at Westville, N.S., and Winnipeg, Man.

Prunes declined in price at Moncton, N.B., London, Ont., and Prince Rupert, B.C., advancing at Montreal, Que., and St. Thomas, Ont.

Sugar.—Both granulated and yellow sugar declined at St. John, N.B., Win-

nipeg, Man., and Nelson, B.C. Granulated sugar was lower at Halifax, N.S., St. Thomas, Ont., and at Victoria, B.C. The price of yellow sugar decreased at Berlin, Ont., and increased at Sydney, N.S. Both yellow and granulated sugar advanced at Cobalt, Ont.

Tea.—At Sorel, Que., and Berlin, Ont., tea declined in price after a temporary advance.

Coffee was unchanged.

Potatoes.—At twenty of the cities the price of potatoes rose, the only decline being at St. Thomas, Ont. At Toronto potatoes are reported to be very scarce and higher prices yet are expected.

Vinegar advanced at Montreal.

Starch was steady.

Coal.—Anthracite coal advanced in price at Halifax, N.S., Moncton, N.B., at Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Montreal and Hull, Que.; and at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Bituminous coal was higher at Sorel, Que., and Winnipeg, Man. At Calgary, Alta., the price declined on account of the settlement of the coal miners' strike at Crow's Nest Pass.

Wood.—The price of hard wood advanced at Sorel and Montreal, Que. At Brockville, Ont., on account of no sleighing and bad roads supplies were scarce and the price rose. Soft wood was lower at Sorel, Que. Both hard and soft wood declined in price at Brandon, Man.

Coal oil was cheaper at Sorel, Que.

Rentals were upward at Sorel, Que., and downward at St. Thomas, Ont.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during January, 1912:

DOMINION REPORTS.

Railways and Canals.

Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the fiscal year from April 1, 1910, to

March 31, 1911. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1911. Pages, 341. Price, 25 cents.

THE Report of the Department of Railways and Canals of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, states that the total railway expenditure during the year amounted to \$36,-

301,979.24, of which \$24,760,029.58 was charged to capital account, \$1,503,070.89 to income, and \$10,038,878.77 to revenue. The expenditure on capital account included \$23,488,208.40 for the eastern division of the National Transcontinental Railway, \$184,149.81 for the Hudson Bay railway, and \$227,563.40 for the Quebec Bridge. The expenditure on the Intercolonial railway amounted to \$10,358,845.85, and on the Prince Edward Island railway to \$518,424.56. The expenditure on canals aggregated \$3,875,978.05. Including various miscellaneous sums, the total expenditure for the year on railways and canals amounted to \$40,180,326.81. The total revenue from railway and canal works was \$10,470,532.87, of which the railways produced \$10,249,394.38.

The following statistics of the Intercolonial railway are of some interest. The total number of passengers carried was 3,232,895, an increase of 110,571 over the previous year. The revenue producing freight carried amounted to 4,101,400 tons, an increase of 174,160 tons compared with the previous year. The total freight moved was 4,280,954 tons as against 4,071,692 tons in 1909-10.

A summary of the progress made in the construction of the National Transcontinental railway up to the close of the fiscal year shows that the entire line of the eastern division, from Moncton to Winnipeg, was under contract, the distance being 1,804.73 miles. Of this distance, 1,388 miles were graded, and 1,064.70 miles of the main track were laid, with 199.76 miles of sidings. The total amount of work done was 68.56 per cent. of the whole. The total expenditure on this portion of the line since its inception in 1904, amounted to \$95,423,085.48. Of the western division of the railway, the Prairie section, extending from Winnipeg to Wolf Creek, a distance of 915 miles, was open to public traffic, the portion between Edmonton and Wolf Creek having been placed under traffic on February 12, 1911, as an "unfinished contractor's

road." Including sidings a total of 1,073.49 miles of track were laid on this section, the expenditure being \$34,805,842.47. On the "mountain section", from Wolf Creek to Prince Rupert, 830 miles, 420 miles were under contract at the close of the fiscal year, and track was laid on 167 miles. The total expenditure on the two sections was \$55,293,999.05.

The canal traffic for the season of 1910 amounted to 42,990,608 tons, an increase of 9,269,860 compared with the previous year. On the St. Lawrence canals 2,760,752 tons were moved, an increase of 350,123 over the previous year. The quantity of grain which passed down the Welland and St. Lawrence canals to Montreal was 789,661 tons, an increase of 136,919 compared with 1909.

Fisheries.

Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1910-11. Fisheries. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1911. Pages, 480. Price, 30 cents.

The annual report of the Fisheries branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries contains some interesting statistics as to the extent and resources of the fisheries of Canada. It is estimated that the coast line of the Atlantic provinces, off which are caught in great abundance many of the principal commercial food fishes, measures over 5,000 miles, while the province of British Columbia has a shore of 7,000 miles. In addition there are about 220,000 square miles of fresh water, well stocked with many species of excellent food fishes.

The total market value of fish and fish products taken by Canadian fishermen, in both sea and inland fisheries, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, amounted to \$29,965,433, of which the sea fisheries contributed \$26,122,596, and the inland fisheries, \$3,842,837. There were employed 1,680 vessels and tugs, and 38,977 boats, the whole manned by 68,610 men. On shore, in the various canneries and fish-houses, etc., there were employed 24,978 persons.

The following table shows the estim-

ated value of fisheries products during the last fiscal year in each of the provinces of the Dominion, which pro-

duced a value of over \$1,000,000, with the increase or decrease compared with the previous year:—

Provinces,	Value Produced.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia	10,119,243 00	2,038,131 44	
British Columbia	9,163,235 00		1,151,520 50
New Brunswick	4,134,144 00		542,171 25
Ontario	2,026,121 00		151,692 00
Quebec	1,692,475 00		115,961 65
Manitoba	1,302,779 00	299,394 00	
Prince Edward Island	1,153,708 00		43,848 59

The following table shows the estimated value of the catch of the various kinds of fish, which amounted to over \$7,000,000 during the last fiscal year, with the increase or decrease for each species compared with the previous year:—

Kinds of Fish.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$
Salmon	7,505,871		908,653
Cod	5,921,248	2,008,442	
Lobsters	3,784,099	126,553	
Herring	2,278,842		475,909
Halibut	1,251,839	11,353	
Haddock	1,218,759	389,206	
Whitefish	983,594		16,532
Trout	825,290	204,167	
Smelts	797,066		71,776

Work of the Department of the Interior.

Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1911. Pages, 600. Price, 50 cents.

In the Report of the Department of the Interior for the year ending March 31, 1911, it is stated that the total cash revenue of the Department for that period amounted to the unprecedented figure of \$5,093,140.45, an increase of \$384,126.03 over the revenue for the previous twelve months. As an illustration of the rapid development of the country it is stated that the gross revenue of the department during the past ten years was \$28,071,944.76, as compared with a revenue of \$8,109,706.51 in the previous decade. There were 44,479 free homestead entries during the year, representing a total population of 107,884 settlers and their families,

which shows that over one-third of the total number of immigrants engaged in agriculture in the western provinces. The principle sources of revenue were \$445,135, for homestead fees, 387,054.96 for timber dues, 490,538.27 for coal lands, \$156,485 for pre-emption fees, \$266,878.98 for pre-emption sales, \$376,309.15 for purchased homestead sales, and \$550,567.91 for general sales. It is estimated that the total land area of the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is approximately 334,894,320 acres. The surveyed area amounts to 153,797,984 acres, and the unsurveyed area to about 98,000,000 acres. Allowing only half the unsurveyed land to be fit for cultivation it is estimated that there are in the three provinces about 202,797,984 acres suitable for agriculture. The total area under cultivation in 1910 was 14,564,

268 acres, only about seven per cent. of all the land available for this purpose.

During the year an addition of 13,403,600 acres was made to the forest reserves, making a total area reserved of 16,128,960 acres.

Life Insurance in Canada.

Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1910. Vol. II.—Life Insurance Companies. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1911. Pages, 608. Price, 20 cents.

The report of the Superintendent of Insurance of Canada for 1910 relating to life insurance companies shows that the business of life insurance was transacted in 1910 by 43 companies, of which 25 were Canadian, 7 British, and 11 American. The total amount of policies taken during the year of 1910 was \$152,762,520, an increase of \$21,023,442 over the previous year. The total amount of insurance in force in Canada was \$856,115,059, of which \$565,669,110 were held by Canadian companies, \$47,816,775 by British companies and \$242,629,174 by American companies. There were altogether 485,666 policies in force, omitting the industrial policies of the London Life, the Union Life, the Metropolitan, and the Prudential, the thrift policies of the Sun Life and the monthly policies of the Excelsior. The total amount of policies in force is \$773,929,318, and the average amount of a policy is \$1,594. An analysis of the death rate of insured persons show the rate of 7.830 per 1,000 insured lives in ordinary active companies, a rate of 12.561 per 1,000 insured lives in industrial active companies, and 8.904 in assessment and fraternal societies. Compared with the previous year the rate was reduced in ordinary companies and in assessment and fraternal societies, but there was a slight increase in industrial companies. The death rate in non-active and retired companies is shown at 82 per 1,000 lives exposed to risk. The premium income amounted to \$29,771,903 and the total amount paid to policy holders was \$20,270,594.69. The reserve in these companies amounted to

\$146,487,697 in 1910, an increase of \$13,558,917 over the previous year. An analysis of the expenditure shows that for every \$100 of income, the companies have expended in payment to policy holders \$37.35; in general expenses \$19.83; in taxes, 79 cents; and in dividends to stockholders, \$1.07, leaving \$40.96 to be carried in reserve.

Trade Returns.

Report of the Department of Customs, containing Tables of Imports, Exports and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911. Pages, 909. Price, 55 cents.

The Report of the Department of Customs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, shows total exports amounting to \$297,196,365 compared with \$301,358,529 in the previous year, and imports amounting to \$472,247,540, as against \$391,852,692 in 1909-10. The duty collected amounted to \$73,312,367.59, an increase of over \$12,000,000 compared with the previous year. The aggregate trade with the United Kingdom increased from \$244,984,407 to \$246,901,573, the trade with the United States from \$336,652,587 to \$464,331,540, and the trade with the West Indies from \$13,284,809 to \$14,869,867. The trade with France amounted to \$14,345,865, an increase of about a million dollars and a half over the previous year, and the trade with Germany was to the value of \$12,710,357, an increase of \$2,273,935.

Penitentiaries.

Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1911. Pages, 273. Price, 20 cents.

The report on the penitentiaries of Canada during the past fiscal year states that the average daily population was 1,834, being only ten more than in the previous year. There were 334 convicts released on parole and fifteen were pardoned. Attention is called to the fact that the per cent. of the entire prison population is composed of lads under twenty years of age, while at St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary the juveniles constitute fifteen per cent. This is

attributed partly to the restrictions placed upon the judiciary by the provisions of the penal code, and partly to the fact that certain members of the judiciary do not realize the unsuitability of the penitentiary for persons of immature age. An analysis of the nationalities of the 1,865 convicts in custody on March 31, 1911, shows that 1,004 were born in Canada, 322 in other parts of the British Empire, 229 in the United States, 94 in Italy, and 61 in Austria-Hungary. The remaining 155 were born in various other foreign countries.

The report of the Parole Officer shows that in addition to the 334 convicts released on parole from the penitentiaries during the past fiscal year, 319 were similarly released from jails, prisons and reformatories, making a grand total of 653. During the year there were only nineteen cancellations for non-compliance with conditions, and seventeen forfeitures of parole by subsequent conviction. During the twelve years in which the parole system has been in force, 2,143 persons have completed their sentences on parole, and 1,387 were still under parole. In this period only 122 licenses were cancelled for non-compliance with conditions, and only 77 were forfeited by subsequent convictions.

External Affairs.

Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1911. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1911. Pages, 34. Price, 5 cents.

The Report of the Department of External Affairs contains a brief review of the more important matters dealt with during the past fiscal year, classified under the headings (1) Relations with Foreign Powers, and (2) Relations with other portions of the Empire. Under the first heading reference is made to the North Atlantic Coast fisheries arbitration with the United States before The Hague Tribunal, to the International agreement with reference to pelagic sealing in Behring Sea, to the Pecuniary Claims convention with the United States, to the trade relations

with the United States and with Japan, and to the Alaska boundary demarcation. Under the heading "Relations with other Portions of the Empire", reference is made to the West Indies Trade Commission and to the Imperial Conference of 1911.

Under the Treaty on Pelagic Sealing, which went into effect on December 15, the United States agreed to give to Canada and Japan each as compensation an annual share amounting to 15 per cent. of the gross land take upon the United States rookeries, making an advance payment to each of \$200,000 as soon as the treaty went into effect. Similarly, Russia agreed to deliver to Canada and Japan annually 15 per cent. each of the gross yearly take on the Russian rookeries, and Japan agreed to deliver to Canada, the United States and Russia annually 10 per cent. of the gross yearly take on the Japanese rookeries. Great Britain also undertook, in case any seal herd should resort to any islands or shores of the prohibited waters under her jurisdiction, to deliver annually to the United States, Russia, and Japan, 10 per cent. each of the gross yearly take upon such islands or shores.

ALBERTA REPORT.

Public Works.

Annual Report of the Department of Public Works of the Province of Alberta, 1910. Edmonton: Government Printer, 1911. Pages, 201.

The Annual Report of the Department of Public Works of Alberta for 1910 contains an account of the construction of bridges, roads and public buildings in the province, the ploughing of fire-guards, well boring, and the work of the coal mines branch, the local improvement branch, the steam boilers branch, and the telephone branch.

During the year 271 timber bridges were constructed, three small steel bridges were built, two large steel bridges, one over the Bow River and another over the Oldman River were completed, and two steel bridges were

begun. Thirty-five ferries were operated by the Department. It is stated that the regulations for the construction and inspection of boilers, adopted in 1909, have been very favourably received, and that owing to the efficient work of the boiler inspection branch, no fatalities occurred and only four accidents of a minor nature were reported to have been caused by boilers during 1910.

Statistics of the Coal Mines branch show that the output of the mines of the province increased from 2,174,329 tons in 1909 to 3,036,757 tons in 1910. Forty-two new mines were opened, and seven were abandoned. At the close of the year there were 154 coal mines in operation, giving employment of 5,818 persons.

The report of the Superintendent of Telephones shows that, at the close of the year there were 6,115 miles of long distance and rural lines in operation, giving service to 10,571 subscribers. The revenue amounted to \$369,757.14, and was sufficient to pay all operation and maintenance expenses, and leave a profit of nine per cent. on capital expenditure.

BRITISH REPORT.

Mines and Quarries.

Mines and Quarries: General report, with statistics for 1910, by the Chief Inspector of Mines. Part I., District Statistics; Part II., Labour. London: Wyman & Sons, 1911.

The report of Mines and Quarries of Great Britain for the year 1910 states that the number of persons employed in and about coal mines in the United Kingdom was 1,078,083, and 28,656 at the 663 metalliferous mines. Compared with 1909 there is an increase of 35,409 persons at the coal mines and 239 at the metalliferous mines. The total output of the mines under the "Coal Mines Act" was 278,609,949 tons, of which 264,417,588 were coal, 2,484,069 fire-clay, 7,979,750 ironstone, 3,130,280 oil-shale, and 598,262 sundry minerals. There was a marked increase in the output of coal in Scotland and in the York

and North Midland District, while there was a decrease in output in the districts of Newcastle, Durham and South Wales. At the mines there were 1,242 separate fatal accidents, causing 1,775 deaths. The number of non-fatal accidents in the coal mines which disabled for more than seven days was 158,565, by which 159,042 persons were injured. At the metalliferous mines there were 1,578 accidents, by which, 1,596 persons were injured. At quarries there were 5,156 accidents, by which 5,175 persons were injured. The death-rate of the underground workers at the mines was 1.91 per 1,000 persons employed, as against 1.61 in 1909. The death-rate of underground and surface workers was 1.69 as against 1.43 in 1909.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Women in Trade Unions.

Report on Condition of Woman and Child Wage-earners in the United States. Volume X: History of Women in Trade Unions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1911. Pages, 236.

The tenth volume of the report on the Condition of Woman and Child Wage-earners in the United States contains an historical account of women in trade unions in the United States, since the beginning of their organization to the present day. Their history is divided into four periods: (1) The beginnings of organization from 1825 to 1840: (2) the development of associations interested in labour reform, including the beginnings of legislative activity, 1840 to 1860: (3) the sustained development of pure trade unions and the rise of the struggle over the suffrage, 1860 to 1880: (4) the impress and educative influence of the Knights of Labour, 1881 to date; and the present development under the predominant leadership of the American Federation of Labour.

The earliest organizations of women were among cotton, mill employees chiefly in the New England States. Between 1828 and 1836 a number of important strikes were conducted by them

at Dover, N.H., Lowell, Mass., Paterson, N.J., and Philadelphia, Pa. From 1825 on, numerous societies were formed by tailoresses and seamstresses who organized strikes in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The first city federation of working women's organizations was formed in Philadelphia in 1835, when the tailoresses and seamstresses united with women of other trades to form the Female Improvement Society. Other unions were formed by umbrella sewers and bookbinders of New York, and shoe workers of New York, Philadelphia, and Lynn, Mass.

The second period from 1840 to 1860 was characterized by the organization of "labour reform" associations, which were chiefly educational, and were composed largely of textile mill girls, but included also cap makers, shoemakers, tailoresses and seamstresses.

The centre of activity was at Lowell, Mass., and it is stated that the Association of that place did much to push Massachusetts to the front in labour legislation.

In the third period, from 1860 to 1880, the organization of working women principally among cigar makers, tailoresses and seamstresses, umbrella sewers, cap makers, textile workers, printers, burnishers, laundresses, and shoe workers. Out of thirty trade unions organized nationally or internationally, women were admitted only to the international unions of printers and cigarmakers. The women shoe workers, however, formed a national trade union of their own known as the Daughters of St. Crispin. Many of these organizations disappeared in 1873 with the coming of the trade depression.

The fourth period dates from the formation of the first women's local assembly under the Knights of Labour in September, 1881. The number of women's locals under the Knights of Labour steadily increased until 1886, and from that year declined until about six years later they had practically disappeared.

The following conclusions are drawn in the report: Women's unions, until the last generation at least, have been ephemeral, being usually organized in time of strikes, and frequently disappearing upon their settlement. They have been influenced by leadership from without the ranks of wage-earners to a much greater degree than those of men, and have consequently been often drawn away from plans for immediate advantage to more remote schemes for universal reform. By trade union methods women have won occasional strikes for improvement in their conditions, but their greatest success has been in the direction of a united stand for protective legislation.

History of Women in Industry.

Report on Condition of Woman and Child Wage-earners in the United States. Volume IX: History of Women in Industry in the United States. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1910. Pages, 277.

The ninth volume of the report on Condition of Woman and Child Wage-earners in the United States deals with women in industry from an historical point of view. The introductory chapter contains a general account of the changes in the occupations of women, and the history of labour conditions as affecting women. This is followed by chapters on the following special industries and trades: Textile industries, clothing and the sewing trades, domestic and personal service, food and kindred products, other manufacturing industries, trade and transportation. There is also an Appendix containing twenty-four statistical tables.

The entrance of women into new fields of industry is shown to have been due to the introduction of machinery, which took away their opportunities for earning a living through home industries, and obliged them either to resort to sewing, overcrowding this industry to a terrible degree, or to factories where the minute division of labour provided tasks sufficient for their abilities, and where the low wages which they accepted were an inducement to the manufacturers to employ them. With

reference to the proportion of women wage-earners in the various occupations in the United States it is stated that those engaged in agricultural pursuits decreased from 21.6 per cent. in 1870 to 18.4 per cent. in 1900, and the proportion engaged in domestic and personal service decreased from 58.1 per cent. in 1870 to 44.6 per cent. in 1880 and 39.4 per cent. in 1900. At the same time, the percentage engaged in professional service increased from 6.7 in 1880 to 8.1 in 1900, those engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits from 19.3 in 1870 to 24.7 in 1900, and those engaged in trade and transportation from 1 per cent. in 1870 to 9.4 per cent. in 1900. In considering the effect of the employment of women on the work and wages of men, the view is expressed that it is exceedingly doubtful whether women have, in the long run displaced men, but the mere fact that they have worked at wages so much lower than men's has undoubtedly been a menace to the men's standard of wages.

Industrial Conditions of Kansas.

State of Kansas. Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industry for 1910. Topeka, Kansas: 1911. Pages, 269.

The annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Industry and Factory Inspection for 1910 is divided into nine chapters, which deal with the following subjects: (1) Review of previous investigations, with brief index to previous reports. (2) Statistics of wage-earners, showing the hours of labour, average time employed, and number of employees in the principal branches of the building trades; also the wages, hours, length of runs, etc., of employees in railroad train service. (3) Statistics of labour organizations, giving the membership of the trade unions in the states, benefits derived from organization, number and results of strikes, etc., and a directory of labour organizations. A brief review is also given of the proceedings of the Kansas State Federation of Labour. (4) Strikes and labour difficulties, enforcement of labour laws,

new labour laws, and court decisions affecting labour. In addition to the new labour laws passed by the State of Kansas, this chapter also contains copies of the workmen's compensation laws recently passed by several other states, and a copy of the general eight-hour law for female wage-workers which was passed by the State of California in 1911. (5) Factory inspection. This chapter contains tables of the inspections by counties and industries covering a total of 55,224 wage earners, employed in 1799 different establishments, and the number of orders issued in the interest of the workers. (6) Accident statistics. This chapter gives a review of the law relating to the reporting of accidents, a table showing the number of accidents reported, and several articles relating to the prevention of accidents. (7) A report on the inspection of fire-escapes, conducted by the bureau. (8) A summary of the statistics of manufactures of the state as reported by the federal census for 1909. (9) Returns from ninety-four cities showing their population, railroad facilities, natural resources, industries needed, etc.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911. Part III. Adulteration of Food.

Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911. Part II. Canadian Trade. (1) With France. (2) With Germany. (3) With United Kingdom. (4) With United States.

Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1911.

Ontario.—Third Annual Report of the Ontario Corn Growers' Association, 1910.

Annual Reports of the Live Stock Associations of the Province of Ontario, 1911.

University of Toronto. Report of the

Board of Governors for the year ending 30th June, 1911.

Manitoba.—Journals and Sessional Papers. Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, 1911.

Great Britain.—Report of the Departmental Committee on Telegraphists' Camp.

Australia.—Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Bulletin No. 27. Vital Statistics of the Commonwealth for the quarter ended 30th June, 1911.

New South Wales Statistical Register for 1910 and Previous Years. Part I.—Shipping. Part II.—Commerce.

New South Wales. Agricultural and Live Stock Statistics. Year ended June, 1911. Tables and Reports.

United States.—Bureau of the Census. Bulletin 41. Census of Manufacturers: 1905. New Hampshire and Vermont.

Belgium.—Office du Travail et Inspection de l'Industrie. Monographies Industrielles. Groupe III. Industries de la Construction Mechanique. Tome II.

France.—Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. Statistique des Forces Motrices en 1906.

Résultats Statistiques du Recensement Général de la Population effectué le 4 mars 1906. Tome I.—Quatrième Partie.

Germany.—Die öffentlichen Arbeitsnachweise in Deutschland, 1908 and 1910.

Italy.—Ufficio del Lavoro. Atti del Consiglio superiore del Lavoro. XVI. Sessione—Aprile 1911.

Salari ed orari nell'industria serica italiana, nell'anno 1909.

Sweden.—Arbetsloshetsrakningen. I Sverige den 31 Januari, 1910.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

QUEBEC CASES.

Railway Accident—Proof of Negligence.

IN the case of damages arising from injuries received in a railway accident, is the mere fact that the accident occurred to be taken as inducing a presumption of negligence on the part of the railway, or must the claimant, before securing damages, offer satisfactory proof of negligence on the part of the company?

This question arose in the course of a jury trial at Montreal recently. The specific claim under consideration was entered by a postal express messenger, who was injured in a derailment while at work on a Grand Trunk train running between Montreal and Island Pond. The attorneys of plaintiff, in the course of the trial, submitted proof of the accident, as well as of the injuries received by their client, but did not

endeavor to prove that the accident was due to the negligence of the defendant company. The position they took in the matter was, that the mere fact of the occurrence of the accident involved a presumption that the company was at fault, and that, consequently, it was incumbent on the company to prove that it was not responsible for the accident that occurred. They cited several authorities in support of their contention, but the representatives of the company took strong exception to this line of argument. According to the company's solicitors, before a claim for damages, on account of injury, could be entertained, it was necessary that the person seeking redress should prove that the defendant party to the suit was responsible for the damage done. As, in the case at issue, the plaintiff had failed to prove such responsibility, the attorneys for the company asked that the matter should be taken out of the hands of the

jury. They intimated that, failing this, no matter what award the jury might make, the case would be appealed.

Judge Demers, who was presiding, ruled in favor of the plaintiff, holding that the mere occurrence of an accident, such as the one in question, induced a presumption that the company was at fault. The learned judge declared himself open to correction on the point, at the hands of a higher tribunal, and, in his charge to the jury, summed up strongly in favor of the plaintiff. Only the fact that the jury, after lengthy deliberation, were unable to come to an agreement as to the amount of the damages which should be awarded, though they were unanimous regarding the principle involved in the claim, prevents the matter from being forthwith threshed out in the courts. In view of the unexpected turn of events, a new trial will be necessary before another jury.

The action was that of Alderic Tetreau, vs. The Grand Trunk Railway, the plaintiff claiming \$10,000, alleging that he had suffered to this extent as a result of an accident which occurred at Beloeil on the 24th of September, 1910. At the time of the accident, five of the seven cars on the train derailed and turned on their sides, the plaintiff receiving a fracture of the ribs in the region of the heart. He was confined to bed for six months as a result of the accident, and suffered permanent injury in the nature of heart trouble, etc. The cause of the accident was shown to be either a spreading of the rails or a twisted rail.

It is understood that the question raised on the hearing of this case is one the solution of which has been eagerly looked for by legal representatives of the various transportation interests of the country. In the hundreds of damage claims arising yearly, on the grounds of injuries accruing to passengers and others on board trains at the time of the accidents, the mere fact that the accident occurred, has, generally speaking, militated against the company defendants, but in the great majority of cases, the plaintiff submit-

ted either direct or indirect proof that the company was at fault. A close watch was being kept for a case where no attempt was made by a claimant to prove such negligence, as it was the intention of the defendant company, in such an action, to make a test case in the matter, so as to secure a final ruling on the point. This case was seized upon, but, as stated, a disagreement of the jury has for the present precluded any further action along the line of the question referred to.

Validity of Agreements with Imported Servant Girls.

The scheme for the solution of the domestic servant problem, by the importation of cheap colored labor, may receive a check in consequence of a test case which is to be heard in the Recorder's Court shortly. Discouraged mistresses took fresh hope some months back, when contingents of colored girls from Guadeloupe began to arrive, and were to be had for the cash payment of \$80 and the low wage of \$5 per month. The initiative was taken by a man in one of the outlying towns of the province, who, having been consul in the island for some years, brought back with his family one of these girls. This led to a scheme being initiated whereby people arranged for a wholesale importation, each shareholder being required to put down \$80.00 for which one girl would be obtained, and the employer would be required to also pay \$5 a month in wages.

When two or three parties had arrived in Montreal, action was taken by Mr. H. Reynaud, the French consul, to stop the proceedings. He communicated with the Governor of Guadeloupe, which is a French possession, and his representations had the effect of preventing further shipments after July.

The case that has arisen in the courts is that of Marie Dedet, who arrived with one of the earlier shipments. With the other girls she voyaged to New York, and there, according to her own statements, was required to sign a contract whereby she agreed to enter ser-

vice at Montreal at \$5 a month. It is believed that this contract was for an unlimited time, but this is uncertain. It is, however, contended that any contract is illegal, since under the Alien Labor Act it is not permissible to enter into such an engagement on foreign territory.

On reaching Montreal, Marie Dedet entered the service of Miss Poupart, and after some weeks was transferred to another family, in which matter, it is alleged, she was not consulted. More recently there was a third transfer, this time to the household of a provincial government officer. The transfer of the girl in each case was accompanied by a transfer of the financial obligations, that is, of the \$80 or part of it, which had to be reimbursed to the association of indentured labor. Somehow there still remained a balance of \$74 even at the third transfer, although the girl was under the impression that the small wage meant that something was being contributed all the time to cancel the debt.

A fortnight ago the girl made up her mind to leave her employer, but, it is said, was told that she could not do so without paying the balance of \$74, which still remained unpaid, and, pending this, her goods were held. She was arrested for desertion and appeared before Mr. Recorder Weir. The defence put forward by her counsel was that she had given notice and was not, therefore, a deserter. Personal bail for \$20 was accepted. As there are fifty other women working under similar contracts, the decision of the court may have a wide effect.

ONTARIO CASES.

Negligence—Injury to Workman working in Trench.

An appeal to the Divisional Court by the plaintiff from the judgment of Hon. Sir John Boyd, Chancellor. Plaintiff, a labourer, working for defendant contractors, engaged in the construction of a trench or ditch in Port Arthur, was injured while in the bottom of the

trench shovelling earth off the rock. He was struck on the head by a pole falling into the trench, which produced concussion of the brain and left him in a state of general shock, etc. The injuries were alleged to have been caused by the negligence of the defendants. Plaintiff claimed \$5,000 damages. Chancellor Boyd at the trial dismissed the action without costs. The Divisional Court set aside this judgment and ordered a new trial on the ground that the evidence showed that plaintiff was where he ought to have been, and where he had been so ordered by defendants' foreman, and the defendants had failed to discharge the onus cast upon them of showing that the accident occurred through no fault of theirs. Costs of former trial and of this appeal were reserved for the judge who shall preside at the new trial. *Magnussen vs. L'Abée*, 20 O.W.R. 502.

Workmen's Compensation Act—Master and Servant—Damages.

An action by Catherine Darke, widow and administratrix of Hugh Darke, for \$10,000 damages, under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, the Ontario Factories Act, and also at common law, for the death of her husband. The defendant company possesses extensive works at Peterborough, where are manufactured electrical goods of various kinds, and the deceased at the time of the accident was in their service as a machinist's helper.

The company was manufacturing a generator, and, before shipping it to the buyer, desired to submit it to an electrical test. Its parts were made in various buildings of the company's works; they were put together in the room for that purpose; and the machine was then bolted to the steel floor where it stood, that it might be secure and firm when being tested. The deceased was in attendance to render certain services, if necessary, after the power was turned on, but thinking the machine not sufficiently secured proceeded to further bolt it to the floor, and, in order to get a better purchase

on the wrench with which he was turning a nut on the bolt, knelt on a broad belt which the power when turned on set in motion. When he was so situated Thompson, the electrician, not knowing of Darke being on the belt, turned on the power, whereby the deceased was carried between the belt and the pulley and crushed to death.

One of the questions asked of the jury was whether the accident was caused by the negligence of any person in the service of the defendants who had any superintendence entrusted to him whilst in the exercise of such superintendence? The jury answered, "Yes." Chief Justice Mulock, the trial judge, held that having regard to the jury's answer to this question, that there was no evidence that Thompson had entrusted to him any superintendence over Drake, therefore, there was no liability under section 3, sub-section 2, of the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. Another question asked of the jury was, by what authority, or at whose instance, was the deceased acting when endeavoring to further secure the machine just prior to the accident? The jury's answer was, "Jeffry's general order to look after the machine." The Chief Justice held that there was no evidence to support this finding, that Darke was acting under the authority of his foreman, Jeffrys, when endeavoring further to secure the machine, so there was no liability under section 3, sub-section 3, of the Act. The Chief Justice also held that, at common law, the Company would not be liable for the negligence of Thompson, who, as regards Darke, was a fellow workman. Thus there was no common law liability. He dismissed the action without costs. *Darke vs. Canada General Electric Company*, 20 O.W.R. 587.

Master and Servant. — Damages for negligence of man in superintendence.

On the 8th day of May, 1911, the plaintiff, as a workman in the employ of the defendants, was engaged with other labourers in shovelling coal. The defendants were moving their coal and

distributing it to different places upon their coal docks and on their extensive coal storing premises. This work was done by means of a hoisting gear and tramway system, hoisting coal in buckets or skips from a lower level and conveying it to any place desired, emptying coal from the full buckets or skips and returning empties to be refilled, etc.

The shovellers below were doing their work apparently under the direction of a man also in the employ of the defendants. This man was called the "hooker," and he from below directed the motorman or engineer above when to stop, when to lower the empties, and when and where to stop to hoist the full buckets. At the time of the accident the plaintiff was working on a night shift. In general the way the thing was done was to stop the hoist directly over the full bucket, and when the bucket was hooked on to the chain from the crane, or whatever that might be called, the signal was given to hoist. On the 8th day of May, 1911, the motor was not directly over the bucket, but rather over the plaintiff, who was working below, and when the bucket began to move up it swung from the vertical line and struck the plaintiff severely injuring him by making a wound seven and one-half inches long directly across and completely through the wall of the abdomen.

Mr. Justice Britton, who tried the action, found that the man called the "hooker" in superintendence for the defendants in and about the work of placing the buckets, lowering the empties, etc., was guilty of negligence which caused the accident to the plaintiff. He also found that the system of the defendants, in moving this coal at night, was defective. Judgment for the plaintiff for \$600 damages with costs. *Flocks vs. Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Docks Co.*, 20 O.W.R. 65.

Damages for Workman's injured foot

Frederick Bowyer, who was employed by the Toronto Electric Commissioners, was run over by a lorry on July 3rd last, while assisting some other

employees to erect a fifty foot pole at the southeast corner of Queen and York streets. While engaged in the work of supporting the pole by means of a pike pole, a wagon belonging to Hendrie & Company, Ltd., turned the corner, and the hind wheel passed over his right foot, breaking two bones in his ankle and crushing his foot, permanently injuring it.

In an action in the non-jury court before Judge Denton for \$500 damages, Bowyer claimed that his injuries were caused by the negligence of the driver of the wagon. The defence claimed that the plaintiff, when bracing the pole, moved his foot out under the wheel when the wagon was passing, and therefore the accident was due to the plaintiff's own negligence. After hearing the evidence, Judge Denton allowed the plaintiff \$300 damages and costs.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.

Damages for negligence of watchman.

Mr. Justice Murphy, who tried the action, has given judgment for \$1,500 in favor of Alfred Jones against J. Braemer, night watchman for the Pacific Pressed Brick Company. Last February, Jones, who is a steamboat hand, was making his way along the wharf of the Pacific Brick Company to the tug on which he was working, when Braemer, the night watchman, offered to pilot him through. As Braemar was leading, with a cigar lighter in his hand, Jones fell eighteen feet through an open hatchway and received injuries from which he contracted a form of diabetes from which he is still suffering. The judge held, that the accident was due to the carelessness of the watchman and ordered him to pay the damages named and the costs.

GRAIN BLOCKADE IN WESTERN CANADA.

DURING to the extremely heavy crop of wheat in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the unusually late threshing season a large quantity of grain still remained unshipped in January, and complaints were made of a shortage of cars at numerous points. At the first annual meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade of Southern Saskatchewan, which was held early in the month at Regina, Sask., the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, there exists a very serious grain blockade in the province, owing to the inability of the railroads with their present available facilities and inadequate all-railroad, to promptly handle the grain offered for shipment, and, *whereas*, a large proportion of the grain is untouched in consequence of the inclement weather since harvest, and consequently not disposed of before spring will be of no value, thereby in the spring a serious loss to farmers and business and financial interests in this province,

Therefore, be it Resolved, that the Associated Boards of Trade of Southern Saskatchewan in convention assembled hereby request the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan to use every means in its power to urge the railroads to give such a favourable rate to Duluth and Minneapolis as will enable shippers to dispose of their grain in these markets.

Resolved, further, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture and the managers of the freight departments of the railroads operating in this province.

An investigation of the situation was made during the month by Mr. A. J. Nixon, Chief Operating Officer of the Railway Commission of Canada, on behalf of the Commission, but the result of his findings was not made public.

A statement issued by Mr. Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, gave the following facts. Up to February 2, 1912, 94,577 cars of grain of the 1911 crop had passed inspection while by February 2, 1911, 61,105 cars of the 1910 crop had passed inspection, showing that fifty-four per cent. more cars had been handled this year than last up to that date. This was achieved in spite of many difficulties against which the railways had to contend. Threshing was from three weeks to a month later than usual. The different quality of parts of the crop caused delay at the terminals. The special binning of the

inferior wheat greatly reduced the capacity of the elevators. The coal strike in the west made it necessary to bring in a year's supply of fuel from the East for the locomotives, and to give merchants much greater storage accommodation for coal at Fort William. The

prolonged cold weather in January also affected the operation of the trains. It was estimated by Mr. Bury that 61,000,000 bushels of wheat still awaited shipment, and that the railways can have all this wheat out of the country by early in the summer.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MARINE ENGINEERS.

THE annual convention of the Grand Council of the National Association of Marine Engineers was held at Ottawa during January. Two resolutions with reference to conditions of employment were passed, namely, as follows:—

(1) That twelve hours in twenty-four hours be the maximum period a marine engineer can be required to stand watch, constituting one day's work.

(2) That all steamboats constructed in the engine department in such manner that the water gauges are not visible from the engine room or are separated by bulkheads and stairs, be required to carry a water tender.

Resolution No. 2 is designed to protect the engineer who is held responsible for the boilers and who cannot

leave his post and pass over the obstacles named without absenting himself from the engineroom, where he is required at all times to answer all signals from the deck officer.

During the course of the convention a delegation waited upon the Honourable the Minister of Railways and discussed the above and other matters with him.

Officers of the Grand Council were elected for 1912 as follows:—

Grand President.—J. T. McKee, St. John Co., N.B.

Grand Vice - President. — Thomas Theriault, Levis, Que.

Grand Secy.-Treasurer.—Neil J. Morrison, P. O. Box 238, St. John, N.B.

Grand Conductor.—J. A. Murray Midland, Ont.

Grand Doorkeeper. — Geo. Bourret Sorel, Que.

Grand Auditors.—L. B. Cronk, Windsor, Ont.; Richard McLaren, Collingwood, Ont.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

MARCH, 1912.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1912.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

OUTDOOR construction work was interfered with, especially in the building trades, by the exceptionally cold weather which continued during the greater part of the month. In other respects active conditions existed in nearly all parts of the country. A shortage of cars in the West caused some congestion of traffic during the first part of the month, but an improvement occurred during the latter part, following heavy shipments of grain to United States points. Farmers were busy marketing produce, and good prices generally were realized. Wholesale and retail trade was good. The mining companies were busy and good outputs were maintained. Manufacturing was brisk, factories in nearly all parts of the country working full time. The heavy snowfalls hindered traffic for a time, but gave employment to many unskilled labourers.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices, which as it covers over 250 representative commodities, is designed to reflect general industrial and trade activity, as well as cost of living, stood at 134.3 for February, 1911, being the highest point ever reached in the records of the Department which extend back to 1890.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement by industries and groups of trades, of the more important changes in wages and

hours of labour, information concerning which was received at the Department of Labour during February, 1912.

Metal trades.—Iron moulders (32) in Brantford, Ont., received an advance of ten cents per day. Coremakers (12) in the same city received an increase of ten cents per day.

Railway service.—Machinists (50) on the Pere Marquette Railway at St. Thomas were given an increase of one cent per hour.

Civic employees.—Civic firemen (71) at Hamilton, Ont., received increases. Labourers in the same city received increases from 20 to 22 cents per hour. Employees of the hydro-electric and waterworks department of the city of London, Ont., had their salaries increased, the number of men affected by the change being 14. Members of the police force at Guelph were given an increase of \$50.00 per year. Members (4) of the Berlin Police force were given increases ranging from \$100 to \$200 per year. The members of the Regina Fire Department have received an advance.

Police salaries at Niagara Falls were increased as follows, chief from \$1,140 to \$1,200, sergeant from \$960 to \$1,000, four patrolmen from \$840 to \$864 and one patrolman from \$720 to \$840. Further increases to other municipal employees include, electric department superintendent from \$1,320 to \$1,400 and line foreman from \$900 to \$975.

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

Unskilled labour.—Labourers (1,100) in Victoria, B.C., received an advance from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per day. Rock drillers (40) in the same city received an increase from \$3.00 to \$3.25 per day. Labourers at St. Jean had their wages increased from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day. Labourers (300) at Toronto were given an increase from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per day.

Interruptions to Industry.

The strike situation in Canada continues on the whole favourable according to the latest reports of the Department of Labour. Few disputes of importance occurred during February, the one affecting most employees being that of the cloak and garment workers in the employ of T. Eaton Company, Toronto and Montreal. About 600 employees were affected by this dispute. Altogether there were twelve strikes in existence during February affecting about 50 firms and 1,200 employees. The loss of time in working days was approximately 10,000, compared with 12,000 days lost from the same cause during January and over 32,000 days lost in February, 1911. Eight strikes remained in existence at the close of the month.

Among the industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during February, 1912, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Sugar refinery at Dartmouth, loss \$1,000,000; business block, Middleton, loss \$12,000; business block, New Glasgow, loss \$20,000.

Prince Edward Island.—Furnishing store at Montague, loss \$10,000.

New Brunswick.—Roman Catholic church at Campbellton, loss \$30,000; dry goods store at St. Stephen, loss \$3,000.

Quebec.—Hardware store, Ayer's Cliff, loss \$12,000; Roman Catholic church, Iberville, loss \$100,000; locomotive works, Longue Pointe, loss \$4,000; brick works at Laprairie, loss \$15,000. The following fires occurred at Montreal: business block, loss \$8,000; electrical supply store, loss \$10,000; laundry, loss \$3,000; plumbing and patent medicine establishments; sash and door factory, loss \$4,000; roof of round-house collapsed, loss \$10,000; jewellery store at Ogdensburg, loss \$70,000; business block at Sherbrooke, loss \$30,000.

Ontario.—Business section of Bowmanville; barn and live stock near Brockville; grain elevator, Chatham, loss \$3,000; hotel at Galt, loss \$5,000; wheelwright establishment damaged by wind, \$40,000; business block at Harrow, loss \$10,000; printing establishment at Hamilton, loss \$75,000; also laundry at the Sanitarium, loss \$5,000; Methodist church at Iroquois, loss \$25,000; hardware store at Kenora, loss \$3,500; dry goods store at Listowel, loss \$17,000; bowling alleys at Niagara Falls, loss \$5,000; Presbyterian church at Newboro; crockery establishment at Ottawa, loss \$40,000; wire fence factory, Owen Sound, loss \$15,000; business block at Port Arthur, loss \$10,000; woodworking factory at Toronto, loss \$3,000; explosive factory near Wallaceburg, loss \$50,000, and twenty-five men thrown out of employment; hotel at West Lorne, loss \$2,000; Separate school at Windsor, loss \$28,000; business block at Wiarton, loss \$12,000.

Manitoba.—Business block at Shoal Lake, loss \$25,000; sash and door factory at St. Boniface, loss \$25,000; barn, together with granaries and 16 horses, at Rothwell, Man.

Saskatchewan.—Business block at Herbert, loss \$5,000; hotel at Moosejaw, loss \$80,000; warehouse at Moosejaw, loss \$8,000; general store and other buildings at Zealandia, loss \$25,000.

Alberta.—Theatre (Monarch) at Medicine Hat.

British Columbia.—Coal tipple, loss \$3,000; power dam at Union Bay burst, destroying 50 buildings, loss \$100,000, and one life lost; laundry at Victoria, loss \$3,000.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during February in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Little was done by farmers during the month besides caring for stock, marketing produce and replenishing wood supplies. The markets were well attended during the first part of the month, but the recent heavy snow falls made the markets so difficult of access that prices reached exceptional high levels. This was particularly true in the case of fowls, eggs, butter and potatoes, the last named commodity being sold for prices which have rarely been equalled. Stock sales were plentiful and well attended, and horses and cattle reached good prices.

In the Quebec Legislature reference was made to the encouragement of poultry raising by the Quebec Department of Agriculture. Teachers had been sent to the different parts of the Province to instruct the farmers in the production of eggs, and the fattening of poultry, and arrangements were made with the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Allan Steamship Line to supply them with chickens.

A bulletin issued by the Statistics Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture giving the final estimates of the areas and yields of the principal grain crops growing in the province in 1911 states that Saskatchewan now stands first in the production of wheat and other small grains. Minnesota and the Dakotas have been close competitors in recent years, but in 1911 the Canadian province outstripped its southern neighbours. Of Saskatchewan's total wheat production of 97,796,588 bushels there were some twenty million bushels under the snow during February, and of this amount perhaps one-half will be a total loss, while twelve million bushels of the threshed grain is damaged and awaiting immediate shipment. The rush of spring work intensified by reason of the small amount of fall ploughing done will, in many instances, necessitate leaving the threshing of the balance of the 1911 crop until after the 1912 crop has been put in the ground. Much will depend on weather conditions in the spring as to value of the unthreshed balance. The following presents in tabulated form area and production of the 1911 grain crop with 1910 comparison:—

1911 ACREAGE.

	Wheat (acres)	Oats (acres)	Barley (acres)	Flax (acres)
Total acreage for province.....	5,232,248	2,192,806	244,993	932,408
Acreage unthreshed by Jan. 1st, 1912....	481,367	208,317	10,780	155,712
Acreage threshed by Jan. 1st, 1912.....	4,750,881	1,984,489	234,213	776,696

Grain	Yield per acre	1911 Total production.	Am't. unthreshed	Am't. thresh'd	1910 Total production.
Wheat.....	18.50	96,796,588	8,905,289	87,891,299	72,666,399
Oats.....	45.00	98,676,270	9,374,265	89,302,005	63,315,295
Barley....	28.00	6,859,804	301,840	6,557,964	5,859,018
Flax.....	11.13	10,377,701	1,733,075	8,644,626	3,044,138

Amount of all grains threshed, 192,395,894.

Amount of all grains unthreshed, 20,314,469.

The Manitoba winter fair will be held at Brandon early in March.

The annual convention of the British Columbia Farmers' Institute was held in Victoria on January 26, with forty-four delegates in attendance. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Price Ellison, Minister of Agriculture, and Premier McBride, who stated that the Government could not promise the adoption of a government owned telephone system.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association was held on January 30. The report of the Executive stated that the Association had a total membership of 594. Two years ago the membership was 97. The Convention was addressed by Premier McBride and the Minister of Agriculture, who spoke of the bright future of the fruit industry of this province. A deputation from the Farmers' Institute of British Columbia waited upon the Government asking "State Loans to the Settler" by way of loans to farmers as is done in Denmark and some of the Australian States. The Premier stated that the request would have the careful consideration of the Government.

The eighth annual convention of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association was held at Ottawa, February 8-9. There was a good attendance of the members.

It was reported that one million barrels of apples had been received in the United Kingdom this season from Nova Scotia, and it was estimated that another three hundred thousand to four hundred thousand barrels remained to be shipped. The keeping qualities of the apples, however, were below the average,

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

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City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construc- tion	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
2—Westville.....	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet
3—Halifax.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	Fair
4—Amherst.....	Quiet	V quiet	V active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
5—Charlottetown.....	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
6—Moncton.....	V quiet	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
7—St. John.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
8—Fredericton.....	Quiet	.....	Fair	V quiet	.....	.....	V quiet	Quiet	Active
9—Newcastle.....	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
<i>Quebec—</i>									
10—Quebec.....	Quiet	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	V quiet	Fair
11—Sherbrooke.....	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
12—Three Rivers.....	Active	V quiet	Active	V quiet	.....	Quiet	Active	Fair	Active
13—St. Hyacinthe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Quiet
14—St. John's & Iberville.....	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....
15—Sorel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16—Maisonnette.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
17—Montreal.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Dull	Fair
18—Hull.....	Fair	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Ottawa.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
20—Brockville.....	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Active
21—Kingston.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active
22—Belleville.....	Active	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet
23—Peterborough.....	Fair	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	Fair
24—Toronto.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active
25—Niagara Falls.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	Quiet	Active
26—St. Catharines.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Fair
27—Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Active
28—Brantford.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	Fair
29—Guelph.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	Active
30—Berlin.....	V Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Active
31—Woodstock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
32—Stratford.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active
33—London.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
34—St. Thomas.....	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	Quiet
35—Chatham.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair
36—Windsor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
37—Owen Sound.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Fair
38—Cobalt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	V quiet
39—Sault Ste. Marie.....	V quiet	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Fair
40—Port Arthur and Fort William.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
41—Winnipeg.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active
42—Brandon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Fair
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
43—Regina.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	V quiet
44—Moosejaw.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	Active
45—Saskatoon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	Quiet
<i>Alberta—</i>									
46—Calgary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	V active
47—Edmonton.....	Active	.....	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	Quiet	Active	Active
48—Lethbridge.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
49—Nelson.....	V quiet	.....	Active	V active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
50—New Westminster.....	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Active	.....	.....	V quiet	Active	Fair
51—Vancouver.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
52—Victoria.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Fair
53—Nanaimo.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	V active	Quiet	Quiet	V active
54—Prince Rupert.....	Quiet	Active	V active	Active	Active

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[illegible]

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City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather Trade
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>								
1—Sydney.....	Active	Active		Active	Active			
2—Westville.....	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
3—Halifax.....	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Active			
4—Amherst.....	Active	Active	Active	Active				V active
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>								
5—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Quiet
<i>New Brunswick—</i>								
6—Moncton.....	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Quiet			
7—St. John.....	Active			Active		Active		Active
8—Fredericton.....	Quiet	Quiet	V active	Active	Active			Active
9—Newcastle.....	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair			Quiet
<i>Quebec—</i>								
10—Quebec.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active
11—Sherbrooke.....	Active	Active		Active		Active		Active
12—Three Rivers.....	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Quiet
13—St. Hyacinthe.....								Active
14—St. John's and Iberville		V active		Active				Active
15—Sorel.....								
16—Maisonneuve.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
17—Montreal.....	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active
18—Hull.....	Fair			Active				
<i>Ontario—</i>								
19—Ottawa.....	Active	Active		Active				Active
20—Brockville.....	Active			Quiet	Fair	Fair		Active
21—Kingston.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active		Active
22—Belleville.....						Active	Active	
23—Peterborough.....	Quiet	Active		Active	Active		Active	Active
24—Toronto.....	Quiet	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
25—Niagara Falls.....	Active			Active				Active
26—St. Catharines.....	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active
27—Hamilton.....	Active	Active	Active	Active		V active	Active	Active
28—Brantford.....	Fair		Active	Active		Active	Active	Active
29—Guelph.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active
30—Berlin.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
31—Woodstock.....	Fair	Fair		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
32—Stratford.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
33—London.....	Fair	Active	Active	Quiet		Active	Active	Active
34—St. Thomas.....				Active	Active	Active		
35—Chatham.....	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active	Active	Active	
36—Windsor.....	V active	V active		V active		V active		Active
37—Owen Sound.....	Active							
38—Cobalt.....				Active	Active	Active		
39—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Fair	Fair		Active				
40—Prt Arthur & Fort William								
<i>Manitoba—</i>								
1—Winnipeg.....	Active			Active		Active		
2—Brandon.....	Fair	Fair				Quiet		
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>								
13—Regina.....	Active	Active		Active		Quiet		
41—Moosejaw.....				Fair	Fair			
45—Saskatoon.....	Active				Active	Active		
<i>Alberta—</i>								
46—Calgary.....	Active			Active	Active			Active
47—Edmonton.....								
48—Lethbridge.....	V active			V active	V active			
<i>British Columbia—</i>								
49—Nelson.....								
46—New Westminster.....								
51—Vancouver.....	V quiet	Quiet		Active	Active	Active		
52—Victoria.....	Quiet	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	
53—Nanaimo.....						Active		
54—Prince Rupert.....								

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1912.—Concluded.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each, the degree to which general condi-

TRANSPORT						Miscellaneous					
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine transport	Long-shoremen	Transfers, cabmen, etc.						Unskilled labour
Operating	Mechanical					Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employes	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
1— Active		Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
2— Active	Active	Active			Active	Fair	Active	Active		Active	Active
3— Active		Active	Active		Active	Active	Fair	Active			Fair
4—				Active	Active	Active				Active	Active
5— Active	Active		Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair	V quiet
6— V active	Active				Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Quiet
7— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Quiet		Active	Active
8— Active										Quiet	V quiet
9—											Fair
10— Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	v quiet	Active	Active	Active	Quiet			V quiet
11— Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
12— Active	Active					Active	Active				Active
13—										Active	Active
14— Active											Active
15—										Active	Active
16— Active	Active	Active		Quiet		Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
17— V active	V active	Active		Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
18— V active	Active									Active	Fair
19—							V active				Active
20— V active					Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
21— V active	V active	Active			Active	Quiet	Active	Active		Active	Active
22—					Active						
23— Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active			Active	Fair
24— Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	v active			Quiet
25— V active	V active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Quiet
26— V active	V active				Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
27— Active	Active	Active	V quiet	v quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Quiet
28— Active		Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Quiet
29— V active	V active	V active			Active	Active	Active			Active	Fair
30— Active	Active	V active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Quiet
31—						Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
32— Active	Active				Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Quiet
33— V active	V active				v active					Active	Active
34— Active	Active										Fair
35— V active		Active			Active	Fair	Active			Active	Quiet
36— Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	v active		Active	Active
37—									Active		Active
38—	Active										Active
39—	Fair					Fair					Fair
40—											
41— A active	Quiet	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
42— V active					v active					Active	v quiet
43—											
44— Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	V quiet
45— V active		Active				Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet
46— Active	Fair				Fair	Active	Fair	Active		Active	Quiet
47—											
48— Active		Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
49—											Active
50— V active							v active	V active		V active	V quiet
51—											
52— Active	V active	Active			Quiet	Active	Active			Active	v quiet
53—	Active				Active	Active	Quiet			Active	Fair
54—					Active					Quiet	Quiet

owing, it is thought, to the fruit having ripened too quickly. The large quantity had a lowering effect on prices.

Fishing.

Fishing has been good throughout the country during the month comparing well with that of the corresponding month of last year. Fair catches of winter fish have been made in the Maritime Provinces.

It is understood that an agreement satisfactory both to Canada and the United States in regard to the future regulation of the fisheries has been made as a result of the recent conference at Washington. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries stated that the conference was satisfactory but that no definite announcement would be made before Newfoundland had been communicated with.

Lumbering.

Lumbering operations have been actively carried on, the heavy falls of snow facilitating work. The increased demand for laths and shingles in the United States markets has served to stimulate that industry in New Brunswick and a number of small mills are now active. The lumber trade in Eastern Canada was appreciably better in 1911 than in the preceding year and prospects for 1912 are even brighter. In the west the opening of new lumber yards is indicative of increased industry in this line. Much inconvenience is being experienced by the shortage of cars, a considerable quantity of lumber awaiting shipment. With the prospect of extensive building operations throughout Canada in the spring there is expected to be a large demand for forest products.

During 1911, the timber cut from the provincial Crown Lands in British Columbia amounted to 1,100,000,000 feet as compared with 936,000,000 feet in 1910. Of the total cut only 45,000,000 feet were exported to the United States. The total collection for the year in royalties and taxes, exclusive of rent-

als, was \$444,333 compared with \$393,598 in 1910.

The fourth annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association was held at Ottawa on February 6 and was the most successful that the Association has ever had. There were about forty members in attendance.

To be entitled to free entry into the United States from Canada, wood pulp and paper must be the product of the woods of the Dominion, and not Canadian manufacture of foreign materials, according to a decision by the Secretary of the United States Treasury. The question was raised on a recent importation at Detroit, Mich., of paper from Canada. It developed that this paper was made in Canada from wood-pulp imported into that country from Sweden. American importers of Swedish wood-pulp and paper were among those who most recently appealed under the "most favoured nation" clause of the commercial treaties for the abolition of the tariff on those articles imported direct into the United States.

Mining.

Fairly active conditions prevailed in the various mines, though a falling off in the amount of labour required was noticed in the Alberta coal mines. The industry has been slack in Western Canada generally, this time of the year being as a rule quiet. A large stock of coal was laid in in order to prevent a coal famine in case the strike continued and it is expected that business will show a revival in the spring.

The mines in the Cobalt district have been working steadily and there was little unemployment. It is stated that Ontario now stands third in point of production among the silver producing countries of the world, the entire output yielding one-seventh of the world's production.

A proposed amendment to the Mines Act of Ontario provides that:—

(1) No miner shall be employed underground in any mine for more than eight hours in any twenty-four hours, including in such eight hours the time occupied in descending into and ascending from the mine.

(2) For every contravention of this section the person owning or controlling the operation of the mine and the Manager or Superintendent of it shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$50, recoverable under the Ontario Summary Convictions Act.

The production of minerals in the British Columbia mines has continued active. In the Kootenay district especially the men have been working overtime. The annual report of Le Roi No. 2 Mining Company of Rossland stated that during the twelve months covered by the report 27,098 tons of ore were shipped to the smelter, the gross value of which was \$571,282.84.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing establishments throughout the country are reported to have had a very busy month. They have with very few exceptions been working at full time and several new establishments have been added to those already existing throughout the country. With the increased activity that may be looked for in the different trades it is probable that there will be still more activity in the factories in the different industrial centres during the spring.

It was announced that steps were being taken by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission to extend operations to Central, Northern and Eastern Ontario.

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company has issued a circular requiring its mining officials to qualify and obtain certificates of competency from the St. John Ambulance Association for first aid to the injured. With this end in view the Company is making arrangements for a series of lectures to be given by a competent medical officer associated with the St. John Ambulance Association to take place during the present winter in some convenient building at Sydney Mines. All expense in connection with these lectures and examinations are to be borne by the Company.

Railway Construction.

There was not much done in the way of railway construction but contractors

all over the country have been making preparations for carrying on extensive operations in the near future. It is probable that all the unskilled labourers now out of employment will be needed in construction work and some uneasiness exists among contractors in regard to securing enough men to complete their contracts on time.

As the season advances announcements of Western railway extension multiply. In the Saskatchewan legislature recently notice was given of important legislation for the incorporation of the Grand Trunk Saskatchewan Railway Company. The bills will provide for charters for the construction of a large number of branches throughout the province. The programme for the Canadian Northern for this year includes, in addition to work on the main line and many branches, the enlargement of the Company's yards at Winnipeg and several other western points, and the erection of many new stations and section houses.

It is reported that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have bought a large tract of land east of Winnipeg with a view to constructing thereon a new freight yard, as well as providing a line which will carry all through freight traffic past the city without coming through it. This is part of a plan to relieve the annual traffic congestion in the freight yards at present existing.

In the Federal House notice was given of a bill to incorporate the Pacific Trans-Canada and Hudson Bay Railway. The company propose to build a railway from Edmonton through the Peace River Country and Laurier Pass to Prince Rupert, also a line to Churchill or Nelson. A bill to incorporate the Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railway was also reported.

The extent to which the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad is becoming a factor in the transportation business of this country is shown in the fact that there have been ordered for this company since the first of the year one thousand new freight cars. Of these

250 are refrigerator cars, each having a capacity of 60,000 lbs. from the Canadian Car Foundry Company. The American Foundry Company is to supply 250 refrigerator cars of the same capacity and dimensions. A Detroit Foundry will supply 250 Automobile steel underframe cars and the Western Car Foundry Company of Chicago will contribute a similar number of the same variety. Delivery of these cars is to commence in April of this year and is to be completed at the rate of twenty-five cars per day. The other transcontinental roads are also buying new rolling stock in their effort to keep up with the rapidly growing business of the country.

General Transport.

Some alleviation of the grain situation in the west was brought about by a reduction in the rates to United States points which was made by the railway companies in order to relieve the congestion at the head of the lakes. The business outlook has been improved considerably by the rush of grain south following this change, about 2,000,000 bushels having gone forward during the month. While the blockade has meant losses to holders, it will prove a boon to navigation companies during the coming season.

The railway property of Canada is now capitalized at \$1,528,629,201. There is an additional \$200,000,000 in taxes and subsidies from the Dominion Government and the value of upwards of 50,000,000 acres of land. This is nearly 4 per cent. of the entire value of the railways of the world. The total earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Canadian Northern Railway Company, the Grand Trunk Railway and the Intercolonial Railway, which make up four-fifths of Canadian railways, last year were \$188,733,000, and their operating expenses \$131,034,000.

The following is a statement of the earnings and expenses of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for January,

1912, also a comparison of the net profits with those of the corresponding one of last year:—

	January, 1912.
Gross earnings	\$7,328,781 81
Working expenses	6,245,924 11
Net profits	\$1,082,857 70

In January, 1911, the net profits were \$656,117.87, so that the increase in net profits in January, 1912, over those of the same period of last year is \$426,739.83. Taking the period from July 1, 1911, to January 31, 1912, net profits are shown to the value of \$25,553,105.34, which represents an increase of \$2,880,279.24 over those of a similar period one year ago.

An agreement between the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and the Grand Trunk Railway Company granting the latter running rights over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, in consideration of which they have agreed to assume a fair share of the cost of maintenance of the road and to pay the sum of \$300,000 per annum as rental. This will represent half the interest of the total cost of the line.

The annual meeting of the Richelieu and Ontario Company was held on February 19. The following is a summary of the earnings for 1911, with comparisons:—

	1911.	1910.
Gross	\$1,536,159	\$1,437,931
Operating expenses	1,050,289	1,016,233
Fixed charges and interest	57,629	58,582
Net	\$448,240	\$363,115

The Pere Marquette Railway Company paid over to the City of London, Ont., the sum of \$17,244 as rental for 1911 for running rights over the London and Port Stanley Railroad, owned by the City.

At a sitting of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada on February 6, 1912, it was ordered:

1. That all Railway Companies within the Legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada operating snow plows shall, on or before the first day of November, 1912, equip such plows with

(a) Direct connection between the plow and the steam whistle of the locomotive so that the man in the plow shall be able to give all proper signals.

(b) Air guage, air controlling valve, and proper air connections between the plow and the locomotive, so that the air brake may be controlled from the plow.

2. That snow plows shall run as push plows, not fitted with cupolas, and having no men in charge, shall be fitted with air pipe connections between the plow and the locomotive, so that in case of derailment and air connections being broken the brake will apply automatically.

The annual report of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company for the year 1911, presented at a meeting held at Ottawa February 5, 1912, showed that the gross earnings for the year were \$840,680.52, compared with \$748,708.76 for 1910; an increase of \$91,971.77. The net earnings for 1911 were \$354,691.08. 19,270,521 passengers were carried, compared with 16,967,334 in 1910; an increase of 2,303,187. It was pointed out that the business of the Company had practically doubled in six years, the number of passengers carried in 1905 having been 9,891,311.

The Trades.

Building.—Inactivity in this line prevailed in many places during the month. Conditions in regard to indoor work compared favourably with those of January, though the outdoor work was seriously hampered by reason of the exceptionally cold weather. In some districts it was practically abandoned. A season of exceptional activity is assured in general throughout the country. The building permits issued during February are considerably more than those issued for the corresponding month of last year, and reports of architects show that, judging by the number of plans prepared for the erection of new buildings, the year 1912 is likely to eclipse all previous year in activity in this industry. The following is a partial statement of the number of building permits issued in Canada during February, with the estimate value they represent:—

LOCALITY	No of permits	Value
Halifax.....	12	\$ 10,162
Ottawa.....	24	107,305
Peterborough.....	.....	1,135
Brantford.....	5	6,150
London.....	22	15,675
Winnipeg.....	169	801,710

Metal and woodworking trades.—These trades experienced a month of activity with very little change from last month.

Printing and allied trades.—Slightly more activity in these trades was shown than in the month of February, and there was little unemployment.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and garment workers had a fair month; boot and shoe workers were very busy.

Textile trades.—Cotton and woollen mills were running steadily throughout the month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were very actively employed; butchers had a good month. Cigar makers and tobacco workers had steady employment.

Leather trades.—Employment was fairly good in the leather trades, and conditions compared favourably with those of January.

Miscellaneous trades.—Barbers were actively employed, as also were hotel employees and laundry workers.

Unskilled labour.—During the first part of February there were many labourers out of employment, but the heavy snowfalls towards the end of the month gave work to a large number. On the whole the month did not compare favourably with January. The factories while running at full time and giving employment to skilled workmen did not require additional help from unskilled men. As soon as spring operations commence, however, it is probable that a ready market for the surplus labour which now exists will prevail.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Imperial and foreign trade.—During January, 1912, there was an increase of \$2,963,765 in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada over the corresponding month of 1911. During the first ten months of the fiscal year ending January 31, there was an increase of \$53,913,066 over the corresponding period of 1910-11. The total value of domestic exports during January, 1912, showed an increase of \$2,384,855 over January,

1911. The total value of domestic exports during the first ten months of the fiscal year ending January 31, showed an increase of \$7,515,118 over the corresponding period of 1910-11. During the month of January there were increases in the exports of agricultural, fisheries, forest and manufacturing products, and decreases in the exports of the products of the mine, animals and their produce, and miscellaneous merchandise. The accompanying tables contains the latest official summary of Canadian trades:—

Canadian Trade, January, 1912.**TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA,**

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of January		10 Months ending Jan.	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
Dutiable goods.....	21,979,890	24,493,972	227,799,253	268,095,028
Free goods.....	13,718,670	14,168,353	139,491,929	153,019,220
Total.....	35,698,560	39,662,325	367,291,182	421,114,248
Coin and Bullion.....	965,397	3,427,471	9,280,338	23,745,879
Grand Total.....	36,663,957	42,089,796	376,481,520	444,860,127
Duty collected.....	5,881,061	6,523,419	58,741,305	69,992,826

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of January.				10 months ending January			
	1911		1912		1911		1912	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	3,396,900	25,830	3,108,753	1,627	34,625,534	249,244	32,671,514	179,433
The Fisheries.....	1,131,104	52	1,614,390	6,136	13,524,483	88,781	14,149,217	93,072
The Forest.....	1,408,407	32	2,697,123	2,972	41,449,431	157,170	36,702,188	200,671
Animals and their produce.....	2,937,100	37,353	2,385,500	16,147	46,593,048	758,823	43,842,279	949,493
Agriculture.....	5,068,069	54,916	6,136,033	143,827	73,189,105	7,382,639	90,183,303	8,068,119
Manufactures.....	3,195,029	404,334	3,582,658	531,427	29,262,535	4,155,639	28,780,311	5,405,501
Miscellaneous.....	5,807	104,146	2,814	57,613	263,149	1,387,013	93,591	823,660
Total merchandise.....	17,142,416	626,663	19,527,271	759,749	238,907,285	14,179,309	246,422,403	15,749,949
Coin and Bullion.....		1,998,411		1,303,627		4,862,961		4,167,323
Grand Total Exports.....	17,142,416	2,625,074	19,527,271	2,063,376	238,907,285	19,042,270	246,422,403	19,917,272

Domestic trade.—Trade conditions throughout Canada were generally good during the month. Bad weather towards the end interfered largely with the movement of commodities and caused some congestion. Collections in the west were only fair. In the east they were fair to good. Wholesale and retail trade was steady. The volume of business was fairly large and well distributed throughout all lines of trade.

According to R. G. Dun and Company, business failures in the Dominion of Canada for the month of February totalled 129, as compared with 139 during February, 1911.

According to a compilation of weekly statistics published by the Monetary Times, the following are the returns from Canadian Clearing Houses for the month of February, 1912:—

Halifax	\$ 6,862,944
St. John	6,363,223
Quebec	9,582,685
Montreal	175,991,961
Ottawa	17,288,311
Toronto	140,770,959
Hamilton	10,336,066
London	5,542,481
Winnipeg	96,251,218
Brandon	1,889,644
Regina	6,925,475
Saskatoon	6,732,313
Calgary	16,992,940
Edmonton	16,091,039
Lethbridge	2,381,023
Vancouver	43,365,419
Victoria	12,043,897

The thirty-seventh annual report of the Standard Bank of Canada was submitted during the month, and showed net profits amounting to \$381,601.10, being at the rate of 19.08 per cent. per annum.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

THE first session of the thirteenth legislature of the Province of Ontario was opened on February 7 at Toronto, Ont. In the speech from the throne it was announced that the net earnings of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway for the year ended December 31, 1911, amounted to \$593,000, as against \$420,000 in the previous year. The branch of the railway to Porcupine has been completed and there are 300 miles of the railway in operation, while another branch is being located to Elk Lake.

Government Telephones Commission.

A Royal Commission was appointed by the Government of Manitoba composed of the Honourable Justice Locke, Mr. George R. Crowe and Mr. Roland L. Barry for the purpose of investigating certain complaints which had been made as to the administration of the Manitoba Government telephones by the commission which was appointed January 15, 1908. The Royal Commission was appointed upon the request of the telephone commissioners.

Annual Convention of Miners at Lethbridge, Alta.

The ninth annual convention of District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America was held at Lethbridge, Alta., in the third week of February. The reports of the officers dealt at some length with the recent strike affecting the collieries in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, the organization and finances of the union, and the Bellevue disaster. Closer support of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and of the British Columbia Federation of Labour was urged. The total receipts of the organization amounted to \$432,950 during the year, out of which expenses amounting to \$431,826 were paid.

United States Children's Bureau.

On February 1 there was introduced into the House of Representatives of the United States an act to establish in the Department of Commerce and Labour a bureau to be known as the Children's Bureau, to investigate and

report on all matters pertaining to the welfare of children among all classes of people, especially on questions relating to infant mortality, the birth rate, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employment, and legislation.

Glace Bay Co-operative Society.

The quarterly report of the Glace Bay Co-operative Society shows that the total business for the quarter amounted to \$63,000, compared with 43,000 in the previous, and \$45,000 in the corresponding quarter of a year ago. The sum of \$7,730 was available for dividends, which were paid at the rate of 8 per cent. The Port Morien branch of the society has shown a loss during the past six months owing to dullness at the collieries, but improvement is expected.

International Commission on Cost of Living.

On February 2, the President of the United States in a message to Congress referred to a movement among economists and others to secure the appointment of an international commission to investigate into the causes for the high prices of the necessities of life. The President strongly urged the holding of a preliminary conference to prepare plans for a full investigation into the high cost of living, its extent, causes, effects, and possible remedies. An appropriation of \$20,000 was asked for to enable the President to invite foreign governments to such a conference.

Women and Child Labour Legislation.

The following bill has been introduced in Quebec Legislature:

1. In cotton or woollen factories, no boy less than eighteen years old, and no child, girl or woman shall be employed more than ten hours in any one day, or more than fifty-five hours in any one week.

One hour shall be allowed at noon each day for meals, but such hour shall not be counted as part of the working hours hereinabove mentioned.

The day mentioned in this article shall not begin before seven o'clock in the morning, nor end after half-past six o'clock in the evening.

2. This act shall come into force on the first day of January, 1913.

British Labour Party.

The report of the British Labour Party, which was presented at the 12th annual conference held recently at Birmingham, Eng., showed that the membership of the Party during 1911 had increased from 1,430,539 to 1,446,666, but that the number of affiliated trade unions had declined from 151 to 137. This was attributed to the result of the Osborne judgment. A reference was made in the report to the work of the joint board which considered the "Right to Work Bill", the "National Insurance" Bill; and the "Trade Union" Bill, adjudicated in several disputes between unions. Brief reports were given by representatives of the Labour Party at various congresses, including the trade union congress, the general federation of trade unions, and the seventh annual congress of the Peace Association, and the conference on industrial training. It was announced that there were good prospects of establishing a daily labour newspaper.

British Columbia Commission on Labour Conditions.

On the 27th of February the premier of British Columbia announced that it was the intention of the government, as soon as it was possible after the session, to appoint a royal commission on labour, "so as to enable Parliament later on to take what steps in the premises seem just and wise." The question arose in connection with a bill respecting employment agencies and the premier recalled that for some years Socialist members had urged on the government the passage of drastic legislation in connection with labour. The government had indicated its desire not to interfere between employer and employee, but to leave hours of labour, wages and so forth to settlement by those interested. He said that it always appeared to the government that if once the legislature started this

it would be hard to draw the line where its function should stop. The province was yet in the formative stage and the government, with an eye to the public good, preferred to move slowly. The premier said that it was proposed on the rising of the legislature as soon as time would permit, to submit to the lieutenant-governor a recommendation for the appointment of a royal commission whose function would be to carefully and completely investigate labour conditions through British Columbia in order to secure a report from that source which would deal in a general way with the affairs that especially relate to the employment of labour in British Columbia. The premier stated that ample opportunity would be afforded all interests to appear and be heard, and the commission would cover the province. He stated, moreover, in reply to a request that two representatives of labour should be appointed on the proposed commission that he would be glad to consider the matter of appointments later on. The government, he said, intended to make the commission as representative as conditions would permit, so that it might enjoy the confidence of the country.

Canadian Forestry Convention.

The thirteenth annual convention of the Canadian Forestry Association was held at Ottawa on February 7-8; over 200 delegates being present. At the opening meeting they were welcomed by the Right Honourable R. L. Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who in their addresses emphasized the importance of the conservation of Canadian forests. In the address of the president George Y. Chown, the objects for which the Association should work were stated to be, (1) the taking of the forestry service, both Dominion and Provincial, out of politics, making way for technically trained men; (2) a permanent forest policy, and especially a progressive policy with regard to the treatment of forest reserves; (3) some efficient manner of dealing with slash

in order to guard against forest fires. A number of addresses were made on subjects relating to forestry, and resolutions were passed as follows: that the Federal and Provincial governments be recommended to make increased expenditures on forest management; that the Government be impressed with the necessity of maintaining in connection with the forestry branch and experimental laboratory for testing and investigating the physical and mechanical properties of Canadian woods, with a view to extending the possibilities of their use and for other purposes. The association reaffirmed its attitude in favour of the public domain, and the inclusion in forest reserves of lands unsuited for agriculture, where the forests are required for the protection of watersheds, and they urged the Federal and Provincial governments to carry out that policy at the earliest possible date. For the elimination of forest fires, it was recommended that an educative campaign should be carried on with regard to settlers, that times should be fixed for the burning of slash from their clearing operations and in each case a permit to burn same should be secured from the fire warden of the district. It was suggested that tourists and prospectors should not be allowed to start fires in the woods for any purpose without having a permit from the proper officer, and such permit should be for a short time only and renewable on good conduct. To reduce the danger from lumbering operations it was recommended that the slash be burned while logging operations are going on and that the tops and branches of trees should be brought to lie close to the ground insuring rapid decay.

The following officers were elected:

Honorary Past President, Sir Wilfrid Laurier; Honorary President, Premier Borden; Patron, His Royal Highness the Governor-General; President, John Hendry, Vancouver; Vice-President, Hon. W. A. Charlton, M.P., Toronto; Territorial Vice-Presidents: Ontario, Hon. Mr. Hearst; Quebec, Hon. Jules Allard; New Brunswick, Hon. J. K. Fleming; Nova Scotia, Hon. George M. Murray; Prince Edward Island, Hon. J. A. Matheson; Manitoba, Hon. R. P. Roblin; Saskatchewan, Hon. A. E. Brown; British Columbia, Hon. W. R. Ross; Yukon, Com-

missioner Black; Mackenzie; F. D. Wilson; Keewatin, Lieut.-Gov. D. C. Cameron; Ungava, the Archbishop of Montreal.

Board of Directors: Messrs. W. Little, Hiram Robinson, Aubrey White, E. Stewart, H. M. Price, W. B. Snowball, Thos. Southworth, Hon. W. C. Edwards, Hon. Sydney Fisher, R. H. Campbell, J. B. Miller, G. C. Edwards, Dr. B. E. Fernow, Ellwood

Wilson, F. C. Whitman, G. C. Piche, Aleck McLaurin, Carl Riordan, Mgr. Mathieu, Bishop of Regina, A. P. Stevenson, Wm. Pearce, Wm. Power, C. E. Eusher, Dennis Murphy, C. Jackson Booth, Wm. Price, M.P., J. W. Harkom, A. S. Goodeve, M.P., Senator Bostock, W. C. Hall, K. S. Dennis.

Secretary, J. S. Lawler; treasurer, Miss M. Robinson; assistant secretary, Mr. F. W. H. Jacombe.

II. REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.

The only change in labour conditions during the month was an improvement in the coal trade. All the larger industries continued active and business generally was in a healthy condition. The weather was less severe than in January but a large amount of snow fell which blocked up the railway sidings, and hindered traffic to some extent though it did not stop it entirely. The subsidiary works of the Dominion Coal Company, such as the Tar and Chemical Works, the Cement Works, the Fertilizer plant and others were busy, while the wood and other factories were all busy. Prospects in nearly all lines of work are bright.

The coal industry was more active than in January and larger outputs were obtained in the Glace Bay and Sydney Mines districts. The output of the Dominion Collieries was greater by 50,000 tons than at the end of February, 1911. The output of the Nova Scotia Collieries show an increase for the first two months of the year of over 50,000 tons. This is owing to the activity of one of the collieries which during the first two months of the year 1911 were non-productive, owing to an accident. Inverness Colliery worked steadily during the month.

The steel industry was active during the whole month and large outputs were obtained. The bulk of their output was shipped by rail, which made traffic on the Intercolonial Railway fairly heavy. Construction work on the steel plant is advancing fairly rapidly. The Nova Scotia Steel works had a busy

month. The improvements being made to the plant are progressing favourably.

About the middle of January, the Cross Fertilizer Company, Limited put their new plant into operation. It was erected at Sydney for the purpose of manufacturing fertilizer from the slag produced at the Bessemer furnace of the Steel Company. At present fifty men are employed. The company have a contract with the Dominion Iron and Steel Company by which they receive the slag (raw) from the steel works. As the quantity of slag is likely to increase during the next two or three years, the grinding plant of the Fertilizer Company will be improved to handle the full output. The quantity of the raw slag, which the Steel Company expect to produce, is very high both in contents of Soluble Phosphoric Acid and Lime, and when turned into fertilizer will make it of a very high grade. For some time it may be necessary to export a certain portion of the fertilizer but the company hope in the course of a year or two that their entire production will be absorbed in the Maritime Provinces. The Fertilizer Company also act as the Canadian agents for the parent company of Glasgow, Scotland, and sell their acid superphosphates and mixed fertilizers, which are imported into Halifax and St. John, but as soon as the results justify it, the Cross Fertilizer Company will erect a plant in Canada to manufacture these articles also. The Intercolonial Railway was busy during the month and handled much freight in the way of steel rails, coal and other commodities usually borne by water in the summer season.

The new steamer "Bruce", built for passenger and freight trade between Newfoundland and Cape Breton, made her first trip and arrived in the port of North Sydney about the middle of the month. The steamer is specially constructed for drift ice conditions and was severely tested in covering a distance of forty miles through a field of ice before the entrance of Sydney harbor was reached. Except for a slight break in part of her machinery, the vessel stood the test exceedingly well. The severe frosty weather and heavy snowstorms gave considerable employment to outdoor labour. The building trades were quiet during the month but the wholesale and retail trades did a fairly large business. Of the staple articles, butter, prunes and tea increased in price.

Westville.

The labour market throughout the district continued brisk in all the several departments with the exception of outside industries which are at present quiet owing to the severe weather. The mines in town and district were generally steadily employed with fair outputs daily for the winter season.

The Drummond Colliery is pushing ahead with the bottom coal of the main seam. This coal was left some years ago and the mining of it will add greatly to the prosperity of the district as the seam averages from four to eight feet in thickness. The shipments from this colliery for the month of January, 1912 total about 17,000 tons which shows a decrease of about 3000 tons compared with those of January, 1911.

Amherst.

During the past month labour has been well employed. Few men have been idle, and the fine weather allowed considerable work under construction to be completed, adding to the industries of the district and creating employment for considerably more skilled labourers. No new factories or buildings are under construction but it

is expected that there will be considerable activity along these lines during the spring months. The Canadian Car and Foundry Company has completed its buildings destroyed by fire some time ago and now anticipates a greatly increased output. A number of its departments are working overtime.

Carpenters, moulders, plumbers, machinists, blacksmiths, boiler makers, coal miners, lumbermen, and the employees of the Car Company have been exceptionally busy.

There have been large railway shipments of imports, while wholesale and retail trade has been exceptionally brisk.

The feeling between employers and employees has been better than for some time past.

Halifax.

Labour conditions in the past month show an improvement over those of January, and also over those of the corresponding month of 1911. Outside work has been retarded, as is usual during this season of the year. While work along the waterfront has not been as great as in former years, this has been offset by the fact that more work has been done on city works this season than has been customary in the past. As to prospects, they are, owing greatly to the comparatively big fires that have recently occurred, much brighter than they have been for some time. On one site alone two seven-story buildings, besides several of lesser consequence, are to be erected, which will cost in the vicinity of \$250,000, while on the site of a recent fire several dwellings are to be erected, with a new hotel quite adjacent. The City of Halifax contemplates spending some \$200,000 on sewer construction and water works improvement, and the reconstruction of the new sugar refinery at Woodside should also tend to send up the building record of 1912.

The "Halifax Herald" and "Evening Mail," both of which were compelled to suspend publication for a few days owing to fire made their re-ap-

pearance on February 3, after the installation of one of the best newspaper plants in the Maritime Provinces.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Halifax Electric Tramway Company was held on February 12. Steady progress was shown in all branches. The income for one year was \$502,399.32, including the following items: Passenger receipts, \$229,927.84; light and power earnings, \$202,119.88; gas earnings \$61,310.24; sundry earnings, \$9,041.36. The operating expenses were \$256,874, making net earnings \$215,525.32. During 1911 5,212,257 passengers were carried as against 4,848,767 in 1910. The percentage of operating expenses to income was 51.97 as against 51.94 during 1910. The number of passengers carried by this company in 1911 was nearly double that of 1900, while the dividends paid amount to about three times as much as the dividends of twelve years ago.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

The general condition of the labour market during the month of February did not differ very much from that of January and was much the same as during February of last year. Some lines showed a little more activity, while others declined somewhat.

Weather conditions precluded any activity in building operations. So far as outside work was concerned and carpenters, masons, bricklayers and plasterers had just as little to do at their respective trades as in the month of January.

At the lumber yards and in the planing mills and wood-working establishments in connection with them, business showed an improvement as compared with the month of January. A start was made in the moving of lumber from the yards. This was facilitated by the improved conditions of the winter roads. In the wood-working shops there was much activity; the preparing of inside finishings necessitating

the running of these establishments to their full capacity.

Iron workers have been very busy during February. In the machine shop engine room and other departments of our big foundry, the greatest activity prevailed and all are running on full time. This is particularly the case with the engine manufacturing department. A large number of orders for gasoline engines has kept this department running at full speed.

Mechanical operations in connection with the Prince Edward Island railway were very active during the month of February. The different labour departments were in full swing and showed as much activity fully as during January.

In the tobacco manufacturing business, the month of February exhibited a little less activity than did last month. The output was less and conditions generally were scarcely as brisk.

In shoe manufacturing business during February was just about as active as in January, and compared favorably with February of last year. The same number of hands were employed as in January and the wages were at the same rate.

Printing and allied trades were quite good during February.

Farmers were considerably more active during February than in the previous month. The improved condition of the winter roads and the longer days contributed in no small degree to this activity.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

The conditions of the labour market during February have been quieter than those of the previous month and in volume of employed labour do not compare favourably with those of the corresponding period of last year. Building operations were limited to the finishing of interior work upon uncompleted contracts of last season, and consequently the demand for men in

this trade is still small. The Paul Lea wood-working factory is actively running with its usual compliment of men, preparing stock to supply the ensuing season's demands. Work in the stove and Head factory is also active, night shifts being employed. About 5,000 cords of wood will be manufactured here. In all other local manufacturing plants, with possibly one exception, active conditions prevail and the outlook for continued steady work in the future seems assured. The estimates of the City Council for 1912 provide for the expenditure of \$117,435.00 as compared with \$107,908.00 in 1911. The Customs returns for the port of Moncton for January were imports \$31,438.00, duty \$5,188.00 as compared with: imports \$65,137.00 and duty \$5,135.00 for January, 1911, showing a decrease in value but a slight increase in duty collected. Retail trade has been rather below the average, but wholesale trade remained about normal.

St. John.

Work among the building trades was dull during February, but it is expected that business will improve as the spring advances.

As soon as the frost is out of the ground work will be commenced on the erection of the eight buildings required by T. M. Block, of Portland, Me., for the manufacture of "Blockite," an explosive material invented by him. A. B. Petrie, head of the Petrie Manufacturing Company of Hamilton, Ont., has purchased a lot of land on Prince William street, and will erect thereon a warehouse and offices for the accommodation of the Maritime Provinces trade. The boom in real estate continues, and many transfers of property have taken place during the month. Several realty companies have secured options on properties situate on the east and west sides of Courtenay Bay, paying big prices for the same.

The annual meeting of the Wilson Box Company was held on February 21, and the reports submitted showed the company to be in good standing.

This company now employs sixty hands in its Fairville factory, and anticipates employing a large number of hands in its saw mill at Westfield during the summer months. The annual meeting of the shareholders of the St. John Street Railway Company was held on February 26. The report of the directors showed that the company had declared four quarterly dividends of one and one-half per cent., amounting to \$48,000, leaving a balance \$6,232.41 transferred to profit and loss. The net profit, after providing for the interest on the bonds and all other purposes, was \$54,232.41. The following is a statement of assets and liabilities:

ASSETS.

Cost of property	\$1,963,610.74
Accounts receivable	56,826.47
Stores	32,216.38
Cash on hand	1,300.00
Cash in bank	2,747.73
Total.....	\$2,056,710.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	\$ 800,000.00
Bonds.....	1,000,000.00
Accounts payable	72,294.60
Accd. interest on bonds	8,333.33
Dividend payable Jan. 17	12,000.00
Outstanding tickets	2,587.99
Contingent and depreciation	39,561.40
Profit and loss	121,933.00
Total... ..	\$2,056,710.32

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending February 22 were: \$6,146,732, and for the corresponding period last year \$5,423,767, being \$722,965 greater in 1912 than in 1911, and \$60,093 less than for the four weeks ending January 25 of the current year. Savings bank deposits for the month of January were \$63,511, and the withdrawals \$52,662.04. Up to February 23 there were filed at the Customs House cargoes for 57 steamships in connection with the winter service. These vessels took away Canadian goods valued at \$8,528,108, and foreign goods valued at \$6,199,256, making a total of \$14,727,364. For the same number of steamships last season the value of Canadian goods shipped was \$8,463,913, and foreign goods \$4,539,084, making a to-

tal valuation of \$13,002,997. These figures show an increase of value in Canadian goods of \$64,195, and of foreign goods \$1,660,172, making a total increase of \$1,724,367 in favour of the present season. The custom receipts for the month of January were \$120,701.36, and for the corresponding period last year \$115,687.97, an increase of \$5,013.39. The inland revenue receipts for January were \$18,351.48, and for January of last year \$16,192.47, an increase of \$2,150.01. During the month of February the city cashier paid out \$10,537.04 to civic officials for salaries, and \$8,036.42 in wages to workmen, making a total of \$18,573.46 for the month. The report of the building inspector for 1911 shows an increase in the amount of building over 1910. The value of buildings for which permits were issued was \$572,700, as compared with \$524,475 in 1910, an increase of \$48,225. The municipal council has agreed to a fixed assessment of \$225,000 for fifteen years on the Partington pulp mill property at Lancaster on condition that the sum of \$100,000 is spent in two years, 50 more hands engaged, and eventually a paper mill built. Incorporation has been granted to the Maritime Nail Company, with its chief place of business in St. John. The capital is \$25,000, and the incorporators are Stanley E. Elkin, Frederick Eugene Marvin, Edward C. Elkin, Harry Albert Marvin and Clarence Pettingill Nixon, all of St. John.

Reports from Woodstock state that farmers are getting \$2.85 per barrel for potatoes, the highest price ever paid there. A Jacksonville farmer hauled two loads to Woodstock which netted him \$204.

The Salmon River cut of logs will be more than 6,000,000 feet, and the Martin Head cut 2,500,000 feet. Early in March the Pejepscot Lumber Company will build wharves and erect a mill at Martin's Head to cut the logs there into lumber. This company will continue its reforestation work next season on a larger scale than ever, having 90,000 trees ready to set out.

Fredericton.

Industrial and labour conditions in general were probably as satisfactory during the past month as they have been for years at this season. There is always considerable unemployment during February, especially in the case of unskilled labourers, but nearly all the industrial establishments have been working full time, and several of them overtime. The Hartt Boot and Shoe factory has been especially busy and find it difficult to keep up to their orders. City merchants also report trade more brisk than is generally the case at this season. The farmers in the locality were occupied mainly with the care of stock, marketing of produce and replenishing their wood piles for the coming year. Prices in the country market still remain very high and the farmer in this vicinity has few complaints. Potatoes are selling especially well, prices from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per barrel, being obtained which are the highest for many years. Operations in the lumber woods are still being continued.

Newcastle.

Labour conditions remained very much the same as during January. Little industrial activity was shown in the commencing of new work, but labour was in good demand and equally well supplied in the lumber camps of the district. Wholesale and retail trade was fairly brisk.

QUEBEC.

Quebec.

The month was a quiet one so far as labour conditions are concerned, severe cold and stormy weather retarding outside work. The winter trip of the government steamer "Montcalm" from Quebec to the North Shore ports in the Gulf as far as the Island of Anticosti, gave a demonstration of the practicability of winter navigation to Quebec, the vessel having made the trip in

about the same time as if it were made during the summer season. The vessels wintering in Quebec Harbour have had work commenced upon them in being refitted for the summer season; this work gives employment to a large number of men.

Farmers have been obtaining exceptionally high prices for butter and eggs, butter selling for 35 cents per pound and eggs 35 cents a dozen. In the lumbering industry the prevailing conditions have been ideal.

The building trades give promise of a very busy season next summer, contracts have been signed for a great number of large and valuable buildings. These are for the most part outside Quebec but the skilled workers that will be employed on them will come from the city. This, with the new buildings and repairs in the city, should result in a very busy summer for the building trades.

Three Rivers.

The labour market was fairly active during February and business showed a slight improvement over that of the preceding month comparing favourably with that of the same month of last year.

Building trades were busy and gave plenty of work to sash and door factories; all other factories were also working on full time, with plenty of orders ahead.

Commercial activity was noticeable both in wholesale and retail circles without any insolvent cases for the month.

Farmers were looking after stock and bringing products to the market. Good prices were obtained in every line, but especially for fowls, fresh eggs, butter and potatoes. The amount of snow in the bush gave lumber firms an opportunity of doing much work. Several hundred men are still being employed by the Wayaganack Pulp and Paper Company in the construction of their mills on the island. The demand for unskilled labour was very great.

but there is a good supply in this respect.

Sherbrooke.

Although the month of February was quiet so far as outside labour is concerned, the various industries that were not inconvenienced by the weather had a busy month. The machine shops in particular were very busy, and in the case of the Canadian Rand Company overtime was put in by the employees, the first within the past four years. In addition extra half has been taken on by the same company. The other shops, such as the Jenckes machine Company and Sherbrooke Iron Works were equally busy. The preliminaries for commencing new and augmenting present industries were passed during the month. There were three industrial by-laws submitted to the ratepayers on the 6th of February, and each was carried by large majorities. The Jenckes Machine Company by-law was probably the most important. The company agree to double their plant and employ not less than 250 hands in addition to the number they already employ. This will bring their total hands employed to not less than 675 men. On return the city agrees to give the company a loan of \$100,000 for ten years without interest. In addition the company will purchase from the city the amount of electric power they require at \$15 per horse power.

The Canadian Brakeshoe Company is a new industry. The company will employ not less than 125 men to start with, and will increase that number year by year. The city agrees to purchase a site for the company, and give exemption from taxation for ten years. The company also agrees to take from 1,500 to 2,000 horse power from the electric light department at \$10 per horse power. (The latter to be used at nights). The Sherbrooke Iron Works are given a free site and exemption from taxes on condition that they enlarge their present capacity and employ more help. According to the provisions of the agreement between these

concerns there will be an increase of over 600 hands employed in the city when they start operations. Work has already been begun for the starting up of these concerns, and within a few months it is expected that the machinery will be in motion.

Another industry, which is seeking location here, is the Cosmopolitan Clothing Company. The City Council with the approval of the ratepayers, will give the company the old carpet company building. In return the company agrees to pay not less than \$30,000 per year in wages, exclusive of wages to officers or travellers.

Another new industry started operations here during the month. It is known as the Sherbrooke Specialty Company. The product will be creepers for rubbers, hatpin protectors, paper clips etc. The concern will commence with twenty-five employees, and these will be increased later on. The head of the concern says he has already contracted with a Montreal firm to handle the entire output.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has decided to make Sherbrooke a home division, and this will mean that a large number of railway men will have to reside here. Taking it all in all Sherbrooke would seem to be forcing ahead as an industrial centre.

During the month the shareholders of the Eastern Townships Bank ratified the agreement entered into by the directors with the Canadian Bank of Commerce whereby the latter institution takes over the Eastern Townships Bank, but of 30,000 shareholders proxies to the number of 25,000 favoured the deal.

The Quebec Eastern Railway Company has bought out the Lotbiniere and Megantic Railway which is about 30 miles in length. The price paid was \$300,000. The road will be extended on either side so that there will be a direct communication between Sherbrooke and Quebec, running through the most important section of Megantic County. The surveys have been completed and the new company is re-

sponsible for the statement that work will be begun at the Sherbrooke end just as soon as the season opens. This railway will be a great boon to Megantic County as hitherto the place has been isolated in so far as railway communication is concerned.

A movement is on foot to boom the Eastern Townships as an industrial and agricultural centre. A central board has been organized composed of the executives of the different Boards of Trade with this end in view.

East Angus.—The new pulp mill of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company place was started on February 21. This has been under construction for some months past and is in addition to the company's extensive plant already in operation. The new mill is equipped with eight grinders and has a capacity of fifty tons of pulp per day.

Bromptonville.—The management of the Pearl Manufacturing Company have decided to enlarge the works. Another storey will be added, and this will enable them to employ from 75 to 100 girls. At present only about 20 are employed.

Granby.—At a special meeting of the Village Council, a resolution was passed that the Council would consider favorably the proposition of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, laid before it by the Railway Committee of the Granby Board of Trade, viz., to build an electric road from Farnham to Granby, provided the council afforded the right-of-way to enter the Municipality so that they could reach the different manufactories and would request the said company to lay before the Council, plans and specifications in accordance with their views and desires at their earliest convenience.

Sorel.

The month has been a satisfactory one for labour in Sorel and the District of Richelieu. There has been a demand in some quarters for good men, especially for mechanics and boil-

ermakers, and the wages offered were generally fair.

A number of bricklayers and carpenters have been out of employment, but work is about to be given them, as winter is nearing its end. As is generally the case during the winter months a number of navigators have been unable to secure employment. Some day laborers have also been out of work but the number is getting smaller and smaller every day. Masons had not much to do, as buildings were rather few in number and of no great importance. Painters and plumbers, on the other hand, have been well provided with work, as also the machinists and boiler-makers, especially at the government shops and Sorel industrial establishments, which are all doing well and employing more men than in the past. On the whole labour conditions have been good and there is cause to expect that they will improve in the near future. Local industries have all, as a rule, been doing well, and fair wages have been paid to the employees.

St. Hyacinthe.

There was much activity during the month in almost all the industries, with the exception of the building trades, which had the quietest month for years, on account of the very severe weather. But it is probable that there will be a revival of activity in that branch next spring, owing to the high rents prevailing at present and to the settlement of the new Bourg-Joli ward. All the factories have worked full time with full staffs and have orders to keep them busy for some time. The City Council has before it a proposition from a capitalist for the erection of a chair factory which, if an agreement is reached, will be a boon to the local workmen. Retail trade slackened a little in the beginning of the month on account of the Lenten season. Wholesale business was reported fair. Banks reported a good month, with a fair average in deposits and easy collections. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and relations between em-

ployers and employees were most cordial.

The general condition of agriculture was good, farmers obtained big prices for whatever they had to sell. Dairy products were very high and the quantity on hand very limited. Preparations on a large scale were being made in anticipation of the maple sugar season. Work on the farm became a little more active towards the end of the month, but until spring the supply of labour will be amply sufficient to meet the demand.

St. Johns and Iberville.

The general condition of labour was good during the month. The Lighting Furnace Company suspended work, but all the other factories were active, the Cluett-Peabody Company advertising for three hundred additional female workers. Trade, wholesale and retail, was normal. City labourers were earning two dollars for a nine hours' day. There was no disturbance in the labour market.

Farm products, especially hay, were in great demand. Fishing was normal. Potteries were very active. Bricklayers and masons were idle, but stone cutters were active. Lathers and plasterers and builders' labourers were quiet. Unskilled labour was in great demand.

Montréal.

Marked activity has characterized labour in general in Montreal city and district during February. This is particularly the case in the printing and allied trades, the volume of work being much greater than at this time last year. Many of the job printing offices are working with double shifts, and there is a great scarcity of first-class labour both in newspaper and job work. Among the boot and shoe workers there is also very great activity, one of the big manufacturing firms having orders for half a million more pairs of boots and shoes than it is at present able to fill. The big locomotive and car

plants are also working to the limit of their capacity; and here it is worth noting that in the first two months of this year Canadian railways have ordered two hundred and sixty new locomotives. Railway workers of all classes are exceptionally busy, and the same is true of draymen and drivers of all kinds. Pulp establishments having their headquarters in Montreal all report the utmost activity, and all of them are taking measures to largely increase their output. The cigar making establishments are all remarkably busy, and a scarcity of skilled labour still exists in this line. Unskilled workers have had a somewhat hard time of it, but the great snowfall at the end of the month came to their aid and an army of several thousand men found at least temporary employment.

The cost of living is still going up. Meats have again advanced, while eggs, though a little lower than last month, are still very dear. Butter is very high, and potatoes are selling at something like famine prices. Merchants and dealers all agree that production should be increased all along the line, while the wage earners hope for speedy relief. It is the general opinion of those who have studied the question, that agriculture has failed to keep pace with the amazing growth of Canada's great urban centres, and that the time has arrived for the application of modern chemistry and electric power to the work of the farm. In brief, agriculture must be modernized and production vastly increased to meet the evergrowing demands of our big cities for food products. Instead of this, farming and market gardening are becoming extinct industries in the neighborhood of Montreal, while intensive methods of agriculture are unknown or, at all events, not applied.

Rents have again gone up this year. The advance in moderate dwelling houses is about fifteen per cent. In the north end of the city where rents have hitherto been lighter than elsewhere, the increase is nearer twenty per cent. The demand for office room is excep-

tionally heavy this year and tenants of downtown offices not protected by leases or who are obliged to move will have to pay rentals twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. higher than have been ruling for some time in the past. In the uptown business section rents have gone up from twenty-five to fifty per cent. this year.

There was great commercial activity during the month and of this the bank clearings and the Customs collections bear very striking evidence.

The bank clearings in February made a new record of \$189,650,913 an increase of \$27,476.78 over the clearings in February, 1911. The extra day, of course, helped to swell the total but even without it this month's business would have established a record. Clearings for February for the last six years show the following totals:—

1912	\$189,650,913
1911	162,174,125
1910	145,685,051
1909	120,115,223
1908	95,031,138
1907	107,654,000

The February collections at the Montreal Custom House also establish a record for any month with the sole exception of March, 1911. Heavy importations of dry goods account for this increase.

Inland revenue receipts in Montreal for February amounted to \$793,757.79, as compared with \$597,511.10 for the corresponding month of last year, an increase of \$196,246.69.

Railway earnings also showed marked increases for the month over the corresponding period of 1911.

For this time of the year there is a fair amount of work in the building trades, inside men of course doing the most of it. The iron trades are all quiet. The outer stone work of the new headquarters building of the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed this month, and interior work is now being pushed ahead in order that the building may be ready for occupation by the end of June. The structure with its two great towers forming a huge

office fifteen storeys in height is one of the highest business buildings in the British Empire. All indications are for a very busy season in the building trades in Montreal and district. Quite a number of ten-storey office buildings are announced for erection.

All over the city, but especially in the uptown and downtown business sections real estate values have increased extraordinarily of late, and the trend is still upward.

Manufacturing in practically all lives was of considerably greater volume than at this time last year, and greater steadiness is reported all round. Quite a number of new industries will locate in Montreal, Maisonneuve and Lachine during the year.

Work on the Montreal terminals of the Canadian Northern Railway and the tunnel under Mount Royal will be begun very shortly. The line between Montreal and Toronto via Ottawa will, it is announced, be completed during 1912. Two big bridges are in course of construction near Montreal, one over the Mille Isles River from St. Eustache to Ile Jesus, and the other from Ile Jesus to the Island of Montreal. Cold weather has somewhat interfered with the work lately, but both bridges will be finished during the summer. The Canadian Northern plans have been extended and now include a direct line from Montreal northward into the Laurentian Mountains. A big garden city scheme is part of the Canadian Northern's Montreal plans. The garden city is to be situated behind Mount Royal and will be called Mackenzie Heights. For \$3,000,000 the company has already sold 6,000,000 square feet of this property to financiers who will exploit the scheme. It is announced that preparations have been completed for the building of the Central Railway of Canada. The first section from Montreal to Ottawa will be completed by the end of this year while the further portion from Ottawa to the Georgian Bay will be built later. The road will follow along the shore of the Lake of Two Mountains, passing through St.

Placid and Oka, crossing from the mainland to Ile Jesus at St. Eustache and reaching the Island of Montreal at Cartierville. It will reach Montreal Harbour at Tarte Pier. This will be the first freight entrance into Montreal. A passenger entrance is planned from the West and it is expected that the terminus will be the Grand Trunk Railway's Bonaventure Station.

The announcement that the Grand Trunk Railway has completed arrangements with the Ontario government for running rights over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway from North Bay to Cochrane is of great importance to Montreal, as it means that the Metropoles will be brought into connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific immediately that line is completed between Cochrane and Graham, thus forming a direct line with Winnipeg and other cities of the West now reached by the Grand Trunk Pacific. The distance approximately between Montreal and Winnipeg via Ottawa, Scotia Junction, North Bay and Cochrane is 1467 miles.

The Montreal and Southern Counties Railway, which furnishes electric car communication with the south shore of the St. Lawrence will this season spend \$1,000,000 in extending its system and for a new rolling stock. The company is building a line to Granby. By July it is expected that cars will be running as far as Richelieu. In all, 192 miles of track will be added to the system this year. This line will bring a rich stretch of territory into direct communication with Montreal and greatly promote trade.

Most extensive plans will be carried out this year for the further development of Montreal Harbour. Parliament recently voted \$6,000,000 to the Harbour Commissioners and of this sum \$2,500,000 will be spent during the summer. In the most advantageously situated parts of the harbour will be added new high level quays so arranged as to give berths for twenty-four ocean vessels of from 600 to 800 feet in length. The aggregate frontage of

these high level quays will be 16,800 lineal feet and that of the new low level quays 5,800 feet. The combined area of the new high and low level wharf spaces and extensions will be 74 acres. The floor area of the new sheds will be 1,386,000 square feet. Two new elevators with extensive conveyor systems and with capacity of 3,500,000 bushels of grain will also be erected.

The entire programme for the coming summer as announced by the Harbour Commissions is as follows:—

The construction of islets or anchorage tanks in the Laprairie Basin, to hold the ice until melted in the spring.

The construction of grain elevator No. 2, and jetty at Section 12, with conveyors reaching adjacent piers.

The improvement and extension of the harbor railway tracks from Victoria Pier to the Racine wharf above winter water level, so as to be useful both summer and winter.

Completion of Victoria Pier and Market Basin giving 2,700 lineal feet of high level quays for ocean steamers, with a depth of 35 feet at low water, and 4,000 lineal feet of low level quays for river vessels.

The erection of permanent sheds on the new Victoria high level quays, including equipment.

The lengthening of the Alexandra and King Edward Piers to about 1,200 feet each, and of the Jacques Cartier Pier to 1,100 feet, and a corresponding lengthening of the sheds upon them.

The construction of high level shore wharves from the lower end of the new Market Basin, section 23, to Section 30, of a length of 3,600 feet, with a depth of 35 feet at low water.

The erection of permanent sheds with equipment on the new high level wharves, section 23 to 30.

The construction of a Grain Elevator No. 3, on section 30, having a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels and so located as to permit of liberal enlargement of the storage capacity when needed.

The construction of new Pier No. 1, above the Alexandra Pier, the extension of the Bickerdike Pier, the con-

struction of 1,600 lineal feet of wharf along the Guard Pier with necessary alterations of two lift bridges to give direct railway and roadway communication between the main shore wharves and those on the Bickerdike and Guard Piers.

The erection of permanent sheds with equipment, and conveyors from the Grand Trunk Railway elevator, on New Pier No. 1.

The construction of high level shore wharves, Section 30 to Section 35, 3,000 feet in length and 350 feet average breadth and 35 feet depth at low water.

The construction of permanent sheds, with equipment, on the wharves, Section 30 to 35.

Dredging and filling, in general, including dredging for wharf foundations, for widening the channel opposite St. Helen's Island and Ile Ronde; altering the lower end of the Guard Pier; widening and deepening the harbor inside the Guard Pier, and deepening the channel between St. Helen's Island and the south shore, to lessen the St. Mary's current and obtain the necessary material for the construction of the piers and wharfs.

Paving and laying railway track upon all the new wharves.

Maisonnette.—All the big industrial establishments have been busy during the month, some of them working overtime. A number of firms are negotiating for sites and several new industries will locate here shortly. There is considerable building going on and an active season is reported all round as certain.

Lachine.—All the big industrial plants are busy and prospects are reported as excellent. By an annexation measure just passed at Quebec Lachine is enlarging its boundaries, taking in 900 acres of new territory, on which stand some of the biggest industrial establishments of the Montreal district. The civic treasury will benefit to the extent of \$10,000 additional revenue yearly and the population of Lachine will be increased by 2,000.

Outremont.—Many improvements will be carried out in this town during the year. Details are as follows:—Concrete sidewalks on whole or portions of thirty streets at an estimated cost of \$46,412. Sewers on fourteen avenues, approximate cost \$89,310. Grading and macadamizing on twelve avenues \$46,860. This brings up a total of \$182,582 and it is understood that the balance of the proposed bond issue of \$400,000 will be devoted chiefly to the building of conduits for the accommodation of electric wires and other work in connection with the recent decision to have the wires removed from the streets. There will be a lot of building in the town during the year.

Verdun.—The town is to issue bonds for \$229,000 to be spent in municipal improvements increase of fire protection \$20,000; increase of power for provision of water and electricity \$100,000; extension of water mains, sewers, and other street improvements \$109,000. There is considerable building going on in the town and a very busy season is certain. Verdun is carrying on an extensive scheme of improvements along its water front for nearly four miles along the St. Lawrence having purchased from the Federal government the water lots and having begun the creation of a boulevard and a chain of parks. The Federal government will shortly erect an up-to-date wharf with a properly dredged approach. The town which has now a population of 15,000 gained 2,000 last year and expects to have 5,000 more people by the end of 1912.

Pointe Claire.—The town has awarded a contract for the installation of a municipally owned water, drainage and electric lighting plant at a cost of \$105,000.

St. Lambert.—A survey has been made and plans drawn up for a new sewer outlet at an estimated cost of \$56,534.

St. Genevieve.—The Fathers of the Holy Cross will this summer erect a four-storey school to cost \$60,000.

Granby.—The Catholic School Commissioners have awarded a contract for the erection of a boys' college, five storeys high to cost \$60,000.

Hull.

Labour conditions were good compared with those of the same period of last year.

Two large snow storms gave much work to the labourers, about sixty men having been employed at cleaning the street.

Pulp factories and other industries except sawmills were working full time.

As soon as the weather gets milder, the contractors, Bisson & Carriere, will begin their work, and will employ about a hundred and sixty hands. The Public Works Department will also have reparations made at the North Shore slide.

The Corporation of Gatineau Point is erecting a steel tank for water works, with a capacity of 30,000 gallons, at the cost of \$3,500.00. It will be completed on or about the 15th of March next.

With the exception of the building in connection with the E. B. Eddy Company works and the two fire stations, there was no great activity in this line.

Trade, both wholesale and retail, was not quite as active as during last month, but better than during February, 1911. Butter and potatoes have increased in price.

Bank business in general was reported to be very good.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa.

The general condition of the labour market in February was fairly satisfactory, the severe winter weather exerting its usual influence on such lines as the building trades. While not so good as last month, conditions compare favourably with those which prevailed last year. Unskilled workers were in demand by the municipality and the Electric Railway Company for snow cleaning, over 500 being employed at

this work. There was no pronounced unrest in the labour field. The Ottawa Electric Street Railway Company gave a voluntary increase of one cent per hour to 450 employees. No change in the hours of work was made.

Continued increases in the prices of necessities are causing some unrest. There are indications that milk will shortly go up in price, while butter, eggs and potatoes have all increased. Butter from New Zealand is being imported to a considerable extent.

Merchants report a brisk trade all the month. A large number of conventions took place in the city, bringing in some thousands of visitors and over-taxing the capacity of the hotels, besides helping the volume of trade considerably. Bank clearings and customs collections show a substantial increase over those of January.

A delegation of the city bricklayers met members of the building exchanges and concluded a satisfactory settlement of some outstanding grievances.

Exceptional activity in real estate combined with the inability of the city brickyards to turn out enough brick to meet the demand, even after working all the winter, points to an unprecedented activity in building this spring.

Activity has been noted in all local industries, with the possible exception of agriculture. Interest was aroused by a convention of fruit growers from all over Canada, at which important matters were dealt with. An effort is being made to interest the farmers more in winter dairy work in this locality. The problem of securing help is a burning one.

The local sawmills are being renovated and improved for the coming sawing season. Log cutting in the bush is very active, more so because the log-haulers went in later this season than last, owing to early unfavourable conditions.

Railway contractors are planning for extensive track-laying operations near here when the winter is over.

At the annual meeting of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, gross earn-

ings for the past year were given as \$840,680.52, an increase of \$91,971.7 over the previous year. The business of the company has doubled in the past six years.

Russell.—A large new shale brick works to employ one hundred men and with a capacity of 100 tons per day will be erected at Russell. Preliminary work on the site has begun. The Russell Shale Bricks, Limited, is the name of the company interested.

Brockville.

The general conditions of the labour market were not so good as during the previous month.

Outside work is at a standstill, ice cutting having been the only available work for unskilled labour until the recent heavy snow storms which gave temporary employment to all the labourers available. There is little operation in the agriculture line, and mining is at a standstill. Lumbering operations are quiet and little railroad construction work is being done in the district.

The consolidation of the three following firms in the province of Ontario has been completed within the last few days: The James Smart Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Brockville; the Canadian Billings & Spencer Company, Limited, and the Canadian Forge Company, Limited, both of Welland, to be known as the Canadian Foundries and Forgings, Limited, with the following capitalization:—

	Authorized.	Issued.
Common stock ...	\$1,250,000	\$960,000
Preferred stock, 7		
p.c. cumulative..	1,250,000	960,000
Bonds, 6 p.c.	500,000	67,000

The new company is planning for extension, and prospects look bright for the near future.

Kingston.

Industrial activity prevailed during the month. There were abundant opportunities for employment, and no

ases of non-employment or distress were reported.

The last two weeks of the month were very hard on the various railways, the snow being heavy on all lines in the district. Snow ploughs and extra men were kept busy, and in spite of this in some cases teams were stalled and traffic impeded. The city engineer's department found it difficult to secure men to remove the snow blockades expeditiously.

Three of Kingston's new industries are now well under way. The new 40,000 daily capacity brick and tile yard, and the original lead smelter are about ready to commence operations, while ground was broken for a second large smelter towards the end of the month.

From the present outlook the building trades are entering upon a busy season. A number of public buildings will be erected, including the following: a new Salvation Army barracks, additions to the post office, a wing to the general hospital, the finishing of the McDonald public school, a box factory, the new summer hotel, and a large number of new residences, as well as considerable work at the Royal Military College and other public buildings.

It is stated that there are very few vacant houses in the city, the need of the hour being low-priced houses for workmen. Many enquiries are being made about vacant lots for building purposes. Business in real estate is very active. Men in this line of business state that conditions are the best in years.

The plans for the new summer hotel have been approved by the architect representing the city. The work of laying the new floor in the armories was commenced during the month, and is nearing completion. A meeting of the governors of the general hospital was held during the month, and it was decided to proceed with the new wing in short time.

The manager of the civic light, peat and power plant reports a surplus of 10,317.79. The actual profits are said

to be about \$22,000. During the month the building formerly known as the Jubilee hotel, and from which the license was recently taken, was leased by the government, and is being used as a storehouse for the Army Service corps. A consulting engineer from New York is here with respect to the extensions to the locomotive works. The work of construction will begin a few days. Upwards of 200 men are employed by the Kingston Shipbuilding Company. The numerous other shipyards are also very busy.

Belleville.

Labour in the city has been quite active during the month, and in the building line inside work on two public schools has been going on and the new Y.M.C.A. building has just been completed.

Railway traffic has been good. The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway have been operating their line for freight from Toronto westward to Deseronto, some sixteen miles east of this city.

Cost of living has increased. Eggs and butter have been scarce, and prices have risen.

The several industries in the city have been busy during the month, all running full time. The rolling mill commenced work again after a temporary suspension, during which time some necessary repairs were made and new machinery installed. A new industry to be known as the Tavini Electric Steel Company will be established here this summer.

Peterborough.

The general condition of the labour market for February was active. All branches of industry were well employed except the building trades, cold and stormy weather being largely responsible for this. Building operations were suspended much of the time. Heavy snowfalls gave temporary employment at removing snow to a large number of men. The various ice houses have secured an

abundance of ice of a quality unsurpassed in previous years. The Water Works Department shows a surplus of \$2,200.24 on the year's operations. The total revenue was \$45,194.95. The expense accounts include \$13,197.70 paid to the city in meeting the interest on debentures, \$9,370.23 for sinking fund, and an amount for depreciation of tools and plant, and totalled \$4,299.41. The annual meeting of the Peterborough Hoek Manufacturing Company was held this month, and the report showed that the company was in a flourishing condition, and had expended \$40,000.00 in the past two years remodelling new buildings and installing new plant. The International Harvester Company has started the manufacture of binder twine. About one hundred and twenty-five hands are at present employed in this industry, the only difficulty experienced by the new manager being his inability to secure sufficient female help. The Canadian General Electric Company is advertising for tenders for the erection of another large building, the dimensions of which are to be 325 feet by 50 feet.

The city will pave George street and Charlotte street this year, and work in this connection will be commenced as soon as the weather permits. The city council have passed a by-law by which all sewers will be paid for on the frontage tax system. A rate of 52 cents per foot straight on all frontage will be the assessment on land on both sides of the street on which sewers are constructed and the remainder of the cost of such sewers will be borne by the corporation. Street watering will also be paid for by frontage tax. The city council have appointed a permanent assessor at a salary of \$1,400 per year. Messrs. J. J. Turner & Sons, tent manufacturers, have received a contract from the Dominion government for two hundred military tents.

The markets for agricultural products were well attended during the first part of the month, but the attendance has lately fallen off on account of the heavy

ness of the roads. Prices are the highest known.

Lindsay.—The Seymour Power Company are to erect a sub-station for the transmission of power into Lindsay, at a site near the old Victoria Railway Junction north of the town, on which preliminary work has been under way since last fall.

Whitby.—The Ontario Government has decided to locate the new Provincial Asylum in Whitby. The Commissioners fixed a rate of 7 cents per 1,000 gallons of water and 6 cents per 1,000 watts for light.

Orillia.

The event of the month which will have the greatest effect on future labour conditions in Orillia was the commencement of manufacturing in the big new plant of the Tudhope-Anderson Company, Limited. The work of pattern making has been going on for some time, but the first actual products, in the shape of a few sets of harrows, were completed on the 20th. About sixty men are now employed in operation and installation, and another sixty are at work on the completion of construction. The factory will ultimately give employment to about 600 hands, in the manufacture of ploughs, harrows, drills, waggons, steel wheels &c.

Outside building has gone on intermittently, as the weather was favourable or otherwise. Considerable progress has been made on the four storey brick block under construction for Messrs. Cavana & Watson, in which the Union Bank is to have its office.

Generally, employment has been plentiful, the heavy snowfalls making work for a large number of men.

All the factories of the town are busy, and working with their normal staffs.

For a year past the town's electric power and light plant at the Ragged Rapids has been staggering along under an overload. To avoid the necessity of large capital expenditure on ex-

tensions at the present time, the Town Council has entered into an agreement with the Simcoe Railway and Power Company, who have a power plant at the Big Chute, on the Severn River, to hold a thousand horse-power available for Orillia's use for the next four years. Current is now being drawn from this source when required, and the factories are assured of all the power they require at all times.

The Town Council is planning to lay several sidewalks and roads, and to extend the waterworks this summer, to keep pace with the growth of the town. There is also talk of paving the main street

A great scarcity in the supply of butter and eggs has raised the retail price of these products to from 35 to 40 cts., unusually high figures for this district.

An engineering party is engaged in surveying the Severn River for the Department of Railways and Canals preparatory to the opening of the northern end of the Trent Canal. The party is under the direction of Mr. E. B. Jost, and is working from the lower, or Port Severn end, up the river.

The heavy storms of the last week of the month have seriously interfered with all kinds of trade, by blocking the country roads. Snow ploughs and men with shovels are being freely used to reopen them.

The ice harvest will be light. It is being seriously interfered with through heavy snow preventing the ice from forming, despite the extreme cold of January. The snow had to be cleared off, in order to give the ice a chance to form.

The heavy storms towards the close of the month seriously disarranged railway traffic. There were no passenger trains on the 22nd, and no freight moving from the 21st to the 24th.

The department has consented to the issuing of licences for the spearing of white fish and salmon trout in Lake Simcoe.

Railway construction is at a complete standstill in this district, for the

first time in seven or eight years. The Georgian Bay and Seaboard branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway is completed, with the exception of the stations, and is ready for opening in the spring.

The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway has a survey party engaged in running a line for a loop from Orillia to Sparrow Lake. This will be used for passenger service, the present line on the east side of Lake Couchiching, continuing to be used for freight.

Toronto.

Labour conditions during February were less satisfactory than they have been for some time. Owing to continued severity of the weather during the greater part of the month, outdoor work was largely discontinued and a number of unskilled labourers and others were out of employment, and many cases of destitution were reported. The relations between employers and wage-earners were also disturbed by strikes owing to which many were thrown out of employment. The building trade, though slack during the month, promises to be very active as soon as the frost is out of the ground. During the month of January 142 building permits were issued, representing an approximate value of \$774,165, as compared with 137 permits, representing the value of \$458,580, in January, 1911. A police census taken on January 21st gives the population of the city as 425,407.

The annual meeting of the Labour Temple Company was held on the 10th. The financial statement showed that the mortgage debt had been reduced from \$10,500 to \$9,500, and the surplus increased from \$20,004 to \$22,119. The directors submitted a report to the effect that the question of providing a larger building should be considered. The following Board of Directors was elected: D. A. Carey, Thomas Walsh, James Simpson, A. E. Thompson, L. H. Gibbins, John McFadyen, W. J. Ayers, Wm. Glockling, A. C. Sanders, W. J.

Storey, J. Spencer, J. Ralph, Joseph Gibbons, Thomas Dulan and J. Watt.

A civic housing scheme has been proposed by Mayor Geary and a committee including representatives of the Board of Trade, Manufacturers' Association, Civic Guild, and others, which contemplates the establishment of model residence districts in or near the city. It is suggested that a company be formed capitalized at \$1,000,000, and a tract of land secured large enough to provide for a comprehensive plan of laying out streets, gardens, and open spaces, on which houses of different types and sizes will be erected to be rented only to shareholders and ultimately purchased by them. It is proposed to limit the dividends to 6%, and return the balance of the net profits to tenants. The project was endorsed at a large meeting in the Metropolitan Methodist Church on the 11th, and a strong committee appointed to secure the co-operation of the churches and labour and fraternal organizations. At a meeting of the District Labour Council on the 15th, the project was condemned as being of no use to the workers, few of whom could pay the minimum of \$250 requisite to purchase a house. The Council favoured a plan under which the municipality should acquire power to purchase land and re-sell it at cost price on easy terms to workingmen.

The monthly report of the House of Industry showed a total of 1,314 families receiving outdoor relief during January. Shelter was also given to 353 casuals, and there were 185 inmates in the Home.

The cost of the Hydro-Electric distribution system of the city up to the end of 1911 was \$2,407,590.

The Street Railway receipts for January were \$408,043 as against \$362,380 in January last year.

Farmers found considerable difficulty in bringing produce to market on account of the heavy snowfall, the roads being blocked in many places. Prices for eggs and dairy produce continued high. There was an unusually large

number of stock sales throughout York county, and horses and cattle brought good prices.

Manufacturing plants in nearly all lines continued active. The Massey-Harris Co., which had temporarily closed down for about 10 days, resumed operations about the end of the month and will this spring make important extensions. The Canadian General Electric Company will erect a 3-storey factory on Dufferin street near King street, at a cost of \$87,000. The Shipway Iron Bell and Wire Manufacturing Company is building a factory on King street west. W. R. Phillips & Company, printers, will erect a warehouse on the corner of Richmond and Duncan. The iron trades were generally active. About 40 structural ironworkers employed on the new Canadian Pacific Railway buildings on the corner of Yonge and King streets, went out on strike on the 16th. They demanded the discharge of an engineer and signaller on the ground that they were incompetent which was refused. Some men were brought from outside places to take the places of the strikers. Woodworkers, printers and bookbinders and leather workers had steady work. Custom tailors had a quiet month. The Journeymen Tailors' Union has demanded an increase in the scale of wages amounting to 20% when the present agreement expires on March 1st. The employers offered an increase of 5%, which was refused. Garment workers were busy turning out spring goods. About 1,200 operators in the T. Eaton Company's factories struck on the 15th on account of the discharge of 65 male operators who refused to work with new machines which would enable them to put in linings, a class of work hitherto done by women finishers. Hotel and restaurant employees were quiet during the earlier part of the month, but busy towards the close. Barbers were generally well employed. Members of the Journeymen Barbers' Union requested the Board of Control to secure the passage of a by-law limiting the hours of work in barbershops to twelve in the twenty-four,

alleging that in some cases they now work 14 hours per day. Railway and street railway men and others engaged in transportation were active. Snow shovelling gave temporary employment to a large number of men out of work.

North Toronto.—Wages of all town employees under the jurisdiction of the Board of Works have been raised to 27½¢ per hour.

Niagara Falls.

Frequent periods of severe weather caused many interruptions to outside work during February, otherwise the month was a very satisfactory one in regard to industry and employment. Nearly all the factories were ascertained to be running full time and several were unusually busy for this season. The Urschel-Bates Company, manufacturing of paper bags, have commenced building operations on a factory which is likely to be running in April. Orders for the product of the new plant have been secured. Another large fruit and vegetable cannery will be erected in Niagara township this year.

The annual report of the chief of the fire department shows losses of \$11,600 and insurance of \$8,502, paid during 1911.

Port Colborne.—The erection of a large smelting plant by the Canadian Union Furnace Company seems assured. Negotiations with the government for site and docking privileges, with the municipality in regard to taxation and water service and with the Grand Trunk Railway Company for yards were in satisfactory stages.

Welland.—Industrial conditions continue to be satisfactory. Manufacturing concerns were busy. The street railway will be running in a short time and a hotel will be erected this year at a cost of \$125,000. The Canadian Steel Foundries, Limited, have completed the purchase of the site for a blast furnace. The plans call for an expenditure of \$1,500,000.

St. Catharines.

The labour market continued active and labour generally was well employed. Eleven building permits were issued for the months of January and February amounting to \$52,540.00. Prospects for the coming season appear to be most favourable.

Port Dalhousie.—Labour was well employed for the month.

Merritton — Favourable conditions prevailed for the employment of labour which was active.

Thorold.—The labour market was active.

Hamilton.

Labour conditions during the month of February did not vary much from those of the previous month except in building trade which were practically abandoned altogether as far as outside work was concerned, owing to the severity of the weather. A large number of men who are usually out of work at this season of the year found temporary employment cleaning the streets and car lines after the big storm of February 21st.

The Federal Sign System Company, a seven-million dollar concern, with headquarters in Chicago has practically decided to establish a Canadian branch here. It will manufacture electrical signs at its Hamilton plant for all parts of the Dominion. A new company, Fretz, Limited has obtained an Ontario charter and will carry on a canning and preserving business here. It will commence the erection of its plant at once, which will consist of two buildings 86x56 feet. About 100 hands will be employed at the start. The authorized capital is placed at \$150,000. Among the other local companies which have been granted provincial charters are: The Turner Realty Co., Ltd., capital \$45,000; Braemer Realty Co., Ltd., capital \$40,000; Canadian Kent Mill Co., Ltd., capital \$10,000.

The capital stock of the Malcolm & Souter Furniture Company has been increased from \$75,000 to \$150,000.

Messrs. Pearie & Co., of Toronto, have purchased the Thos. Launder's brick plant for \$25,000 and will commence operations shortly.

The Montreal firm of W. H. Scroggie, Limited, will open a large departmental store.

Large numbers of immigrants from the British Isles are arriving in Hamilton; representatives of big steamship lines say that the number this year will be 50% in advance of that of any previous year.

Customs collections for the port of Hamilton for January amounted to \$191,957.76, an increase of \$19,040.49 over the corresponding month of last year.

One of the latest ideas of the Board of Trade is that all retail stores be closed at 6 o'clock in the evening and with a view to hearing the opinion of local retail men, letters asking for such were sent out among the merchants, many of whom believe that such a plan would be beneficial commercially.

Local contractors anticipate a busy season ahead for the building trades; wholesalers already report a brisk demand for supplies. A deputation of holders of cab licenses will wait on the Police Commissioners and ask the board to amend the cab by-law so that the division by which the tariff is now arranged will be changed and to have some provision made for an increase in the day and night tariff in the extreme easterly parts of the city. The Board of Education has increased the salaries of the department masters at the Collegiate Institute \$200 by yearly increases of \$100 several of the teachers and caretakers of the public schools have also had their salaries increased. The Police Commissioners have increased the salaries of the Officers, Sergeants, Detectives and first-class constables on the force. First-class detectives were given an increase of \$50 a year, bringing the salary from \$1,150 to \$1,200 and second class detectives from \$1,100 to \$1,150. The patrol sergeant's pay was increased from \$1,000

to \$1,050 a year and the sergeants from \$1,100 to \$1,150 a year. The salary of first-class constables was raised from \$900 to \$950 and a year was taken off the length of service a man must put in to become a first-class constable which means that the time has been reduced from six to five years.

The Hamilton Builders and Carpenters' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Brotherhood of Carpenters have signed a 3-year agreement to commence on May 1st. The agreement provides for an 8-hour day at 40c per hour, half holiday on Saturday, time and a half for overtime and holidays and many other features of advantage to both sides. A new Painters' Union is being organized among the members of that craft in East Hamilton.

The Hamilton Brewing Association have taken out a building permit for a \$15,000 brick cooling house to be erected on Market street.

Fruit growers report that orchards have so far stood the severe weather very well, with the exception of a few cases where young peach orchards have been frozen out. Canneries are contracting for tomatoes, strawberries and raspberries at prices in advance of those paid last year. Potatoes have advanced to \$2 per bag and butter is also high in price.

Plans of the route of the Canadian Northern Railway through the city have been submitted to the Board of Control. According to the plans the tracks will be overhead most of the way through the city until they reach the manufacturers annex, where they will run on the level. The freight sheds will be built between Simcoe and Ferrie streets west of Ferguson avenue. The station will be at the corner of James and Murray streets with a second station at Sherman avenue. The company expect to commence operations early in the spring and anticipate having the work completed in a year's time.

The merger of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company of Montreal

and the Inland Navigation Company of this city has been announced.

The Merchants Mutual Steamship line which operates the City Dock here is having two steamships built which will be added to its fleet this spring.

The Hydro-Department has large gangs at work erecting its poles in the city.

Brantford.

The general conditions of the labour market continued unchanged from January, and do not compare favourably with those of the corresponding month of last year. The building trades were practically idle; a few bricklayers worked part of the month, principally on the erection of an addition to the building of the Adams Wagon Works Company. Carpenters are working short time, but are as well employed as in former years. The iron trades are not so busy as they usually are at this season; this is especially true of the agricultural implement factories. These, however, expect to be more active in the near future. The Ham & Nott Manufacturing Company, makers of screen doors, refrigerators and bee-keeper's supplies, was especially busy and working overtime. The Brantford Roofing Company is doubling the capacity of their plant and establishing branch offices in the West. The Goold, Shapley & Muir Company will increase its capital stock to one million dollars. The Barber-Ellis Company, manufacturers of paper, paper boxes, etc., has commenced the erection of a new factory, which will be rushed to completion as soon as weather conditions are favourable. The Radial railway from Port Dover to Brantford seems to be assured; the general location of the line, highway crossings, and the crossing of the lines of other railways have all been approved by the Dominion Railway Board.

Merchants had a fair month. Butter, eggs and potatoes have advanced considerably in price during the past month, creamery butter selling at 40c per lb., eggs at 45c per dozen, and potatoes at 35c and 40c per peck. The

Waterous Engine Works Company has raised the wages of its moulders and coremakers 10c per day.

Guelph.

There has been little change in the labour situation during the month of February. Nearly all branches of industry were well employed, though building operations were at a standstill on account of severely cold weather. Contractors and architects, however, are unanimous in reporting prospects for the coming season as very good. Five building permits for workmen's dwellings valued at \$6,750 were issued during the month.

Plans have been drawn for a new Masonic Temple, to be built during the coming season at a cost of \$50,000.

The Stewart Sheaf Loader Company are also having plans prepared for their large new factory.

Supplementary estimates presented to the Ontario Legislature this session call for an expenditure of \$200,000 for the erection of buildings for the Provincial Prison Farm at Guelph, also \$113,500 to be expended in the purchase of land and erection of buildings at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

The Co-operative Association held their second half-yearly meeting and the committee presented their financial report, which showed gross receipts for the half year of \$50,737.55, an increase of \$5,848.93 over the same period of last year. The profits for the half year were \$3,004.25. A dividend of 4 per cent. was declared to shareholders. The Association will erect a model bakeshop early in the season.

The Ontario Gazette announces the incorporation of the Guelph Estates, Limited, with a capital of \$40,000.

With very few exceptions, factories were running full time with full staffs, and report plenty of orders ahead.

Wholesale and retail merchants report a fair month.

Customs receipts for the month of January were \$14,153.60, an increase

over the corresponding month last year of \$1,499.81.

The Seventh Annual Convention of the Ontario Retail Hardware and Stove Dealers' Association was held here, with an attendance of about 800 manufacturers and their representatives from all over the Province.

The Stonemasons and Bricklayers' Union has presented a demand to the master builders for an increase in wages from 48½ to 50 cents per hour.

The Police Commissioners have granted an increase of \$50 per year per man to each member of the force.

A large proportion of unskilled labourers were out of work, though shovelling snow gave temporary employment to a number of them.

Farmers have had a very quiet month. Many severe storms have blocked the roads badly, and as a consequence the markets are very poorly attended and prices for produce remain high.

Berlin.

Labour conditions during February compared favourably with those of the previous month and still more so with those of the corresponding month of last year. All factories with the exception of one were working full time. No new buildings were started during the month, although it is reported that a new rubber factory will be commenced in the spring which will employ from 200 to 300 hands. A very severe storm passed through the district on the 21st which hindered traffic on the Galt & Elmira railroad for three days and caused all trains on the Grand Trunk main line to run from five to ten hours behind schedule time. A number of labourers were employed by the corporation to clear the streets of snow. The Berlin Police Commission has increased the salaries of some of the members of the force, it has also added two constables, making a total of seven.

Waterloo.—Work on the Mutual Life Building and Post Office has been sus-

pended on account of bad weather. Conditions regarding labour were practically the same in Galt, Preston, Waterloo and Elmira as in Berlin, reports from all these towns indicating that there will be a lot of buildings constructed next summer especially in Preston and Elmira.

Woodstock.

That labour in this district is pretty well employed is shown by the difficulty of securing men to shovel snow during the recent storm. As a matter of fact the railway companies claim that they were unable to secure the men they wanted for such work. The total number of unemployed men in town is comparatively small, and most of these are not compelled by their circumstances to accept work of any kind. There is still a little outside work going on in the building line, but not very much. Most of those, however, engaged in the building trades are already employed in other occupations, or can afford to wait for suitable work.

The reports from the factories continue satisfactory. It is the dull season with the wagon manufacturers, but the outlook is reported to be quite encouraging. The furniture manufacturers are busy, and the same is true of the manufacturers of pianos and organs. Some of these later report business for this season considerably in excess of the same period a year ago. There is a more or less constant demand for skilled labour, including cabinet-makers, stove-mounters, and upholsterers; but generally speaking the demand and supply in the matter of skilled labour are fairly well balanced. There is practically no demand at the factories, however, for unskilled labour. The cost of living is extremely high; but there is very little real hardship in the community, and the demands on the municipal charity department are lighter than usual for this time of the year. Business on the whole is reported to be very good and the outlook satisfactory.

Stratford.

General conditions of labour were good. Unfavourable weather prevailed during the greater part of the month, and hampered outside work in some cases. A number of men with teams found employment in shovelling snow and keeping the streets cleared, while much work for labourers was provided in the laying of sewers. Railway traffic officials found it very difficult to get the roads clear of snow. All the factories were running full time with full staffs.

The Bell Telephone Company had a gang of men employed changing the system and moving to its new building. The customs returns for the port of Stratford for the month of January totalled \$9,754.19, and the excise returns were \$4,339.31, a slight increase on the same month of 1911. Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade good. Thereupon no change in rates of wages or hours of labour and no trouble in the labour market.

The following prices prevailed for agricultural products: Butter, 32c to 35c; eggs, 34c to 36c; potatoes, \$1.60 to \$1.75 a bag; turnips, 40c to 50c a bag; chickens, 50c to 60c each; turkeys, 21c a lb.; apples, \$1.25 to \$1.90 a bag; wheat, 90c a bush.; oats, 45c a bush.; barley, 65c to 85c a bush.; peas, \$1 a bush.; hay, \$20 a ton.

St. Mary's.—The new cement works plant building in course of construction is making rapid progress. When finished it will give employment to a large number of men.

Mitchell.—All classes of labour were employed. Manufacturing establishments were busy. Whittlaufer Brothers intend building an addition to their present foundry, which is too small to suit the business. This will mean an increase in their staff of workers.

London.

As during last month the excessive cold weather again almost completely tied up outdoor work, and most of those

depending on the building trades for employment were idle. It is a satisfaction, however, to note that little distress is heard of throughout the city. In the foundries and factories business was good, and commercial travellers report heavier sales than for the corresponding month of last year. The railroads have suffered severely from snow blockades, on some lines no trains going through for sixty hours.

Building prospects are better than for years past, and in January permits were issued to the value of \$17,367, an increase of \$10,337 over the corresponding month last year. Large buildings to be constructed as soon as weather moderates are as follows: addition to London Printing Company, \$50,000, 4 storeys 60 x 100 feet; addition to Aberdeen School, \$35,000; new Catholic Church, \$35,000; replacing burned part Perrin's Biscuit Factory, \$40,000; buildings destroyed by fire on Dundas street, \$150,000; part of Geo. White's foundry destroyed by fire, \$6,000; public convenience for market, \$3,000; also the following proposed structures: New City Hall, \$200,000; Ashplant's sample rooms, \$40,000, and addition to Victoria Hospital, \$6,000. A new concern, the Rice Cigar Box Factory, is opening up business here with a \$20,000 plant. The Tuckett Cigar Company has moved into its new factory, and is employing a large number of cigarmakers.

The city is requesting permission from the Ontario Legislature to issue debentures to raise funds to the extent of \$74,000 for the following works:—

North Midland Station	\$25,000
Wharcliffe Bridge	20,000
Weigh scales and comfort station.....	6,000
Fire apparatus	18,000
Commissioner of industries	5,000

The Pere Marquette Railway Company paid over to the city the sum of \$17,244 as rental for 1911 for running rights over the London and Port Stanley Railway, owned by the City.

On Feb. 1st the G.T.R. shops went on shorter hours, reducing them to 45 per week. This is expected to continue for a short time only.

Towards the end of the month famine prices prevailed on the London market owing to tremendous snowfalls and storms which rendered country roads impassable, so that farmers were unable to come to the city. Potatoes sold at \$2 per bag; dressed pork, \$10 per hundred; butter, 40c per lb.; eggs, 40 to 45c per doz.; hay, \$19 per ton and oats \$1.50 per bushel.

St. Thomas.

General conditions were satisfactory during the month. The severe weather prevented outside work in the building trades but inside work was continued. Unskilled labour was in great demand and in some instances the supply was not sufficient. Storms and heavy snow falls during part of the month made work for hundreds of men on the railroads and in civic service. Railway traffic and shop employees were busy with the exception of Pere Marquette car repairers. In this department the entire staff has been laid off. Employment was found for about ten men, formerly engaged as car repairers, in other departments of the shops. Other reductions of minor importance were made, but the shop men, for the most part, were kept busy, with plenty of work ahead. A new schedule of wages will go into effect in the Pere Marquette shops by which fifty machinists will be benefitted by an increase of one cent an hour. The men were formerly working nine hours a day, six days a week and these hours will be continued under the new schedule.

Two Boards, appointed by the Department of Labour, one to enquire into the conditions of labour of the Pere Marquette sectionmen, and the other to enquire into those of the Michigan Central telegraph operators, met in this city during the month. It was given out that the negotiations were satisfactory to all concerned.

Chatham.

Labour conditions generally remained about the same as during the pre-

ceding month. Owing to the Ice Company having secured their full stock in January many unskilled labourers were out of employment some, however, received a few days' work on the different railroads after the heavy snow storms.

Factory work still remained quite brisk all factories working with the exception of two planning mills on full time.

There was no special activity in the building trades for early spring work. Architects promise better conditions later on.

Merchants report retail trade very quiet and attribute the cause to the severe cold weather.

There is a keen demand for desirable tenement houses and many of the managers and foremen of the new industries are compelled to seek hotel accommodation.

In the agricultural parks of the district farmers had little to do, a few being busy hauling material for building purposes. Fodder will be very scarce before the spring opens, the ruling prices have been: Hay, \$22 and \$23; clover hay, \$14.00 a ton; potatoes \$2.75 a bag; live hogs, \$6.60; butter 40c lb.; eggs, strictly fresh, 40c; pork dressed and by the quarter, 10 and 11c; chickens, 50 and 60c; ducks, 60 to 75c; and geese, \$1.25 and \$1.35.

There was nothing done in the way of railway construction.

Cobalt.

Speaking generally, the labour situation in Northern Ontario was good during the month, although as is usual around mining camps, many men were idle. The year 1912 is expected to see a big increase in building operations in the district. Haileybury will be the scene of most of the substantial buildings, which include a \$10,000 hospital, \$25,000 convent, \$20,000 Presbyterian church, as well as other buildings of lesser cost, though of a substantial nature. The naming of the county seat will mean the establishment of large

provincial buildings, the fortunate town not being named as yet. It is likely that much building will take place in Porcupine where many plants will be erected, giving an increased amount of labour during the summer. The cost of living is very high in the district. Butter advancing most in price, while other commodities were higher than they were last year.

An important piece of legislation affecting labour is the Ontario Government's bill to provide an 8-hour day for underground miners. This measure affecting as it does, some 5000 or more men in the Cobalt district, meets with the universal approval of those employed in the mines. Nine hours a day is prevailing at present. The conditions of mining labour were brisk during the month and with the spring much work is being contemplated in outside mining camps, in addition to those of Cobalt and Porcupine. No strikes were noted during the month in any of the branches of the mining industries and mention might be made of the small fatality list which prevailed.

Little was done in farming lines owing to the heavy snow fall, but all the lumber camps report a good supply of men and trade brisk. It is reported that the Elk Lake railroad will be commenced in the spring, while the Nipissing Central Street Railway from Haileybury to Liskeard will also be started. To the north, work on the Pearl Lake branch of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario was completed, and the Transcontinental and Algoma Central Railways are rushing work.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

During the month of February normal conditions have prevailed in regard to the employment of labour. It is usually a month during which there is considerable unemployment. Labourers frequently find themselves in difficulties at this season of the year as a result of their savings during the summer months

not being sufficient to carry them over until the work of the spring and summer opens up. A meeting of citizens was held at the office of the Great West Life Assurance Company with a view to seeking some remedy for the low wages paid in the case of certain classes of workpeople. Those particularly referred to at the meeting were girls earning from \$3 to \$5 per week, and labourers whose earnings were not sufficient to maintain their families. No information of a statistical character was forthcoming at the meeting. After some discussion it was decided to appoint a committee to get more definite particulars as to the cause of distress in certain cases.

The Manitoba Bridge and Ironworks Company has announced its intention of securing a new site within a reasonable distance of Winnipeg with a view to largely increasing its capacity. At the present time its plant is insufficient to cope with the business offering.

The City of Winnipeg has decided to construct local improvements estimated to cost \$1,600,000. These improvements consist of pavements, sewers, sidewalks, water mains, etc. In addition it is intended to submit a by-law to the ratepayers authorizing the incurring of a debt of \$700,000 for the construction of a subway at Salter street under the track of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

Traffic on the railroads continues to be very heavy. The movement of grain continues to be about three times the volume of that of 1911 at the corresponding time.

The weather has been very suitable for operations in the wood camps, and as a result there has been a very steady demand for labour for this kind of employment. Some interruption to the wood business has been experienced through a shortage of cars.

Railroad contractors are busy maturing their plans for summer work.

Brandon.

The labour market has been very quiet. The weather has been fairly open and mild, giving some members

of the building trades an opportunity to work.

The large sash and door factories and the Hanbury hardwood finishing factory have been working full time.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company announce that they will double their yards and terminals here. The terminals at Bredenbury, Broadview and Medora will also be enlarged. Six stalls also will be added to the round-house here.

The new Canadian Pacific Railway depot will be formally opened next month. The Prince Edward hotel will also be opened in April.

Tenders will shortly be called for the new six room school for the Alexander school district.

A spur track will be laid from the Canadian Pacific Railway transfer track making additional trackage for warehouses, etc.

There were few changes in the cost of living. Fresh eggs had decreased, but butter had increased in price.

The Manitoba Winter Fair opens here early next month and promises to be the largest in the history of the Winter Fair Association.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.

Although weather conditions were less severe, labour conditions for February did not compare favourably with those of the corresponding period of last year.

The building trades, generally speaking, were quiet, although the prevailing mild weather has enabled bricklayers to resume work on some jobs which were closed down for the winter.

For this season of the year, exceptional activity prevailed in real estate. Both wholesale and retail trade continues to maintain an active standard. Heavy shipments of spring goods have already been received.

Several changes in wages affecting civic employees will take place on ratification of recommendations submitted

to the City Council. In connection with the Fire Department the following changes in wages takes place immediately:—

Old Scale.

\$55 per month for first two months.
\$60 per month balance of first year.
\$67.50 per month second year.
\$75 per month third year.
\$80 per month for lieutenants.
\$90 per month for captains.

New Scale.

\$55 per month for first two months.
\$60 for next four months.
\$65 for next six months.
\$70 for second year.
\$80 for third year.
\$90 for lieutenants.
\$100 for captains.

Saskatoon.

Industrial conditions showed a slight improvement over those of January and were much the same as those of the corresponding month of last year. No new work has been commenced and no exceptional activity was noted in any particular trade, the building trade in particular being almost at a standstill. Railways were very busy hauling grain from agricultural districts as fast as the cars can be obtained for loading. The shortage of such cars has resulted in millions of bushels of grain being stored temporarily in places adjacent to the shipping points and will entail considerable loss to the producer and make collections for the general merchants very slow.

ALBERTA.

Edmonton.

Industrial conditions during the month have been in most respects better than during the same period last year.

The building trades have experienced the usual seasonable slackness. The various industrial concerns have

been operated steadily, with a full complement of hands, and the number of men seeking employment was no greater than usual at this time of the year. Work is being rushed on the piers of the east end bridge, the contractors endeavouring to have them completed before the break up of the ice. Preparations are being made to lay the steel superstructure on the piers from the north side part of the steel has arrived and the work will be rushed forward as rapidly as possible.

The following are the returns for January as compared with the same month last year:—

POST OFFICE.

	1912.	1911.
Stamps sold	\$12,428 00	\$ 9,183 00
Money orders issued	50,077 02	30,012 07
Money orders paid	82,859 60	49,898 65
Postal notes sold	8,126 26	4,078 92

The number of registered letters mailed during the same month was 9,940 as compared with 5,680 in January, 1911. Customs returns January, 1912, \$68,204.71; January, 1911, \$38,016.55. Building permits issued in January, 1912, \$80,000 as against \$38,405 in January, 1911.

Retail merchants report a good month and transportation lines were busy. Realty values are still on the increase, some record prices being paid during the month for inside property.

Lethbridge.

There has been no exceptional activity in labour conditions during the month of February owing to the severity of the weather; conditions, however, have been much the same as during January. The city commenced work in Henderson Park and gave employment to several men. There are, however, still a number out of work, though it is likely that the advent of spring weather will put an end to this. A forward movement in industrial conditions is seen in the opening up of a new lumber yard, while another wholesale house and a farm implement business have been added to the

industries of the city. Coal mining has been rather slack, and the miners have been working half time. This is reported to be due to the lack of demand for coal. Little has been done in railway construction, about thirty-five men having been employed in putting a breakwater in the river to reinforce the footings of the railway bridge crossing the Belly River. The bank clearings for the month of January passed the two million mark, thus showing a good increase from last year. The total of the customs returns for the same month is \$23,354.02, as compared with \$11,016.75 in January, 1911, or an increase of \$12,337.27.

The following is a comparative statement showing the increasing business at the post office during the month of January just closed and that of corresponding month last year:—

Money Orders issued, 1911, \$27,262.27; 1912, \$29,208.13.
Money Orders paid, 1911, \$13,222.11; 1912, \$13,654.94.
Postal Notes issued, 1911, \$1,380.20; 1912, \$1,476.18.
Postal Notes paid, 1911, \$837.36; 1912, \$952.69.
Stamps sold, 1911, \$2,400; 1912, \$3,172.27.
Savings bank deposits, 1911, \$2,734; 1912, \$3,528.
Registered letters delivered, 1911, 1,676; 1912, 2,179.
Registered letters mailed, 1911, 1,886; 1912, 2,533.
Registered letters passing through, 1911, 1,609; 1912, 2,192.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson.

The general state of trade was quiet during February. The weather is mild and trade is improving. Mines are running as usual the Arlington mine is opening and will employ quite large body of men.

Carpenters were well employed for the time of the year, the usual quietness prevailed in other trades. There are prospects of a good summer as some large buildings are to be erected.

Building permits for January amounted to \$25,000 for general repairs.

Mining in the Kootenays keep the iron workers and machinists employed night and day.

Some few lumber mills are running, the Kootenay Shingle Company started its plant and are running full time.

New Westminster.

A large number of unemployed were given work during the month but more are arriving daily so there are still a number without work in the city. Building operations have begun in earnest and street railway extensions are giving employment to a large number of men. Road grading, laying of water and sewer pipes have also begun, as well as some land clearing in the outlying districts.

Several large buildings are either started or being arranged for and dwelling houses are springing up everywhere. Indications point to a busy summer in this vicinity but as yet there are no signs of a scarcity of labour.

Lumbering is being carried on as usual all the mills are running to capacity. All the factories in the city are running full time.

The British Columbia Electric Railway is extending its lines continually and with constant addition to rolling stock is daily adding men to its pay list.

The extension of electric light and power wires gives employment to a large number of men.

The Western Canada Power Company is installing a distributing system in the City and district.

Victoria.

There has been a marked improvement in nearly all classes of outdoor labour during February. With the advent of more settled weather conditions many of the municipal works that were under way last fall have been resumed, giving employment to a portion of the men who were practically idle for the past two or three months. The street paving contractors have resumed operations, and

it is expected that in a month's time they will be employing a large number of workmen. Work in the building trades has also improved materially during the month; a large number of private residences, in addition to several business blocks, are being constructed.

Building permits issued during January, 1912, totalled \$319,885, compared with \$151,455 for the same month a year ago. Of the total for January, 1912, more than \$200,000 were listed for dwellings. In Oak Bay the building permits for January numbered thirteen, valued at \$30,325, compared with five valued at \$8,950 for the same period a year ago, or an increase of over 300 per cent.

The Customs duty collected for January, 1912, was \$142,471, as against \$109,737 for the same month a year ago.

The number of Chinese who paid the import tax during January was 144, the amount being \$72,000. For the same month a year ago 244 Chinese paid the tax amounting to \$122,000.

The number of passengers carried on the local street railway during January was 849,012, and for the same month last year 546,029, an increase of more than fifty per cent.

A total of over one billion feet of timber was cut on Provincial lands during 1911, netting the sum of \$444,333 in stumpage, royalties and taxes, in addition to revenues from timber licenses and rentals. This does not include timber cut in the railway belt controlled by the Dominion Government. Of this 45,000,000 feet of lumber was shipped into the United States. The amount of timber cut during last year was 146,000,000 feet greater than in the previous year, when it totalled 936,000,000 feet.

A deputation representing the Canadian Industrial Peace Association recently interviewed the Provincial Government with the object of asking the Government to pass a law dealing with strikes and lockouts, somewhat after the Dominion Conciliation Act, but more extended in its scope. The Government promised consideration. The local Trades and Labour Council also inter-

viewed the Government in opposition to the proposal.

The City Council has granted an increase to 1,100 labourers from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per day, and to 400 rock drillers and deep sewer men from \$3.00 to \$3.25 per day, effective from March 1st, 1912.

The School Board has increased the salaries of 121 teachers in the High and Public Schools by 15 per cent., effective from January 1, 1912.

The Victoria Steam Laundry are erecting a new laundry to cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

The various workers employed in the building trades report an improvement in work over the past two or three months, and with the large amount of building under way, and in sight, conditions should steadily improve for some months. Work in the local shipyards has been brisk, with considerable work in sight. Printing and allied trades have been busy, with practically no idle men. Tailors report work as slack, while garment workers are well employed. Bakers, confectioners, butchers and cigar makers have had regular employment. Laundry workers are kept constantly busy and increase in numbers. Unskilled labourers have been more regularly employed than for the past two or three months, but yet more unemployed are reported in any other branch of industry.

Nanaimo.

There has been a slight improvement in the labour market during the month owing to weather conditions but there are still a large number of men looking for employment.

Great activity prevailed in the coal trade and there was a steady increase in railroad and steamboat transportation. Freight shipments were very good for the time of year. Wholesale and retail merchants report business very good. There has been very little change in the cost of living from that of last month.

Prince Rupert.

Remarkably mild weather during the end of January and the beginning of February enabled outdoor work to proceed steadily, and labour has generally been better employed. There are indications now of considerable activity in the spring. At present, however, there is enough labour of all classes to supply the demand, and a little over. Work on street grading in the business section of the city has fallen off considerably, owing to the completion of the heavier portion of this undertaking. To some extent, however, employment in this direction has been replaced by the commencement of the excavation of the pipe-line for the new city water supply. This work within the city limits is to be done by day labour under supervision of the engineering department of the city. The engineering staff is to be reduced slightly this spring, indicating a reduction of municipal undertakings requiring expert supervision. The Woodworth Hydro-electric scheme is the main enterprise ahead of the city for the spring and summer. According to the City Engineer, some forty men will be employed on the pipe-line excavation immediately. These will all be resident citizens.

Announcement was made by the Engineer in charge early this month, that active work will commence on the new Grand Trunk Pacific dry dock and ship building yards almost immediately. This is a \$2,000,000 undertaking, and will mean considerable employment for common labour. The grading of the Grand Trunk Pacific station site, and hotel site and grounds is expected to begin this spring, and to employ common labour extensively. These are the only new undertakings in sight this month. Building in the city is rather more active than last month, there being a new wholesale warehouse in course of erection, and several new residences. A rush of residential building is expected this spring and summer.

Commercially the city is more ac-

tive than it was last month. Real Estate transactions have been more numerous, and prices for realty kept very firm. There is increasing waterfront traffic, passenger lists of incoming steamers beginning to lengthen, and railway traffic up the first hundred

miles of Grand Trunk Pacific railway laid is considerable. Wholesale firms have greatly increased their buying for supplies for the interior, anticipating great development in the Hazelton district this spring. Retail trade is more prosperous.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY COMPANY AND MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY MEN AND PUMPMEN ON BUFFALO DIVISION.

THE Minister of Labour received, on February 19, the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between the Pere Marquette Railway Company and the maintenance-of-way men and pumpmen employed on the Buffalo Division of the road, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.

The application was made on behalf of the employees concerned, and stated that the differences in question related to wages and hours and to the employees' demand that both should be embodied in a set of rules. The number of employees affected by this dispute was given as 140.

A Board was established by the Minister on January 8, and was constituted as follows: Chief Justice Glenholme Falconbridge, (Chairman), Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., and Mr. J. J. O'Donoghue, all of Toronto. Messrs. Nesbitt and O'Donoghue were appointed on recommendation of the company and employees respectively and the chairman on their joint recommendation.

The Board met for the hearing of the parties on February 9, completing its work on the 16th of the same month. A set of rules and rates of pay was drawn

up by the Board and was accepted by both parties to the dispute, an amicable settlement of all matters at issue being thereby reached.

Report of Board.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Pere Marquette Railway Company and its Maintenance of Way Employees.

We, The Honourable Sir Glenholme Falconbridge, Kt., The Honourable Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., and J. G. O'Donoghue, Esq., all of Toronto, the members of the Board appointed in the above matter, *hereby* report, that the Board met for the hearing of the parties on the 9th day of February, 1912, and was engaged in conference with the parties on the 10th February and the 12th February and again met on the 16th February, 1912.

We beg to report that after hearing the parties and discussing the matter fully and after conference with both, it has been agreed that the following schedule of wages shall be paid:—

SCHEDULE OF SECTION MEN ON THE L. E.
& D. R. AND L. & P. S. LINES.

			Foreman.	Men.	Rate Foreman.	Rate Labourers.
Walkerville	L. E.	1	1	2	60.00	.16½
Oldcastle		2	1	2	57.50	.16
McGregor		3	1	2	57.50	.16
New Canaan		4	1	2	57.50	.16
Harow		5	1	2	57.50	.16
Kingsville		6	1	2	57.50	.16
Leamington		7	1	2	57.50	.16½
Leamington		8	1	2	60.00	.16½
Wheatley		9	1	2	57.50	.16
Renwick		10	1	2	57.50	.16
Merlin		11	1	2	57.50	.16
Sandison		12	1	2	57.50	.16
Blenheim		13	1	2	60.00	.16
"		14	1	4	60.00	.16½
Ridgetown		15	1	2	57.50	.16
Highgate		16	1	2	57.50	.16
Rodney		17	1	2	57.50	.16
West Lorne		18	1	2	57.50	.16
Dutton		19	1	2	57.50	.16
Tona		20	1	2	57.50	.16
Sheddon		21	1	3	57.50	.16
Middlemarch		22	1	2	57.50	.16
Rondeau	E & H	1	1	2	60.00	.16
Blenheim		2	1	2	60.00	.16½
Chatham		3	1	3	60.00	.16½
"		4	1	2	62.50	.16½
Eberts		5	1	2	57.50	.16
Dresden		6	1	2	57.50	.16
Wallaceburg		7	1	2	60.00	.16½
"		8	1	2	57.50	.16½
Pt. Lambton		9	1	2	57.50	.16
Sombra		10	1	2	57.50	.16
Courtright		11	1	2	57.50	.16
Sarnia		12	1	3	60.00	.16½
London	P. S.	1	1	3	62.50	.16½
Westminster		2	1	2	57.50	.16
Glanworth		3	1	2	57.50	.16
St. Thomas		4	2	8	70.00	.16½
	Asst. Foreman				57.50	
Pt. Stanley		5	1	3	60.00	.16½
Black Rock Yard			1	nil	55.00	
Windsor Yard			1	2	62.50	.16½

The pump men are each to be paid the sum of \$40.00 per month.

The hours shall be ten hours per day.

It was further agreed that the Superintendent of the Pere Marquette Railway Company in Canada should promulgate a set of rules governing the trackmen in Canada, as follows:

RULES AND RATES OF PAY, PERE MARQUETTE RY.

The following rules and rates of pay will govern the service of "Permanent Maintenance of Way Employees" on the Buffalo Division of the Pere Marquette Railway.

Sec. 1.—By "Permanent Maintenance of Way Employees" is meant employees who take their orders from the Roadmasters and Bridge and Building Master on such parts of the line as are open for traffic, and who have been in the Maintenance of Way service continuously for one year or more, or who have had one year cumulative service during the three years immediately preceding, and same will hereinafter be referred to as "Employees." Labourers in extra gangs unless those practically engaged all the year round will not be ranked as Permanent Employees.

Sec. 2.—Ten hours shall constitute a day's work excepting for Pumpmen. Twelve hours either continuous or intermittent shall constitute a day for a Pumpman.

Sec. 3.—Section Foremen and Sectionmen travelling on orders of the Company to and from work after regular hours outside of their regular sections will be allowed straight time.

Sec. 4.—In computing time one hour will be allowed for 30 to 60 minutes; for less than 30 minutes no allowance will be made.

Sec. 5.—Employees will be promoted hereafter on the Buffalo Division in order of seniority provided they are qualified, such qualification to be solely in the judgment of the Division Engineer.

(a) Employees refusing promotion become junior to employees accepting such promotion.

(b) Employees unable to read or write English need not be promoted.

(c) In the event of reduction in the number of men employed, those longest in the service shall have preference of employment, provided they are qualified in the judgment of the Division Engineer.

Sec. 6.—Employees suspended or dismissed or who consider that they have been unjustly treated will receive full and impartial hearings, and will be advised of decision reached within fifteen days of such hearing. Should investigation show suspension, dismissal, or treatment unjust, full time will be allowed and employee reinstated. Appeals from decisions must be made in writing through his roadmaster within fifteen days after being advised of such decision.

Sec. 7.—Employees taken off their regular sections temporarily to work on snow or tie trains or other work will be compensated for the board and lodgings expenses they necessarily incur.

Sec. 8.—The Company will keep Company's section houses in good repair; the cost of repairs other than ordinary wear and tear will be charged to the occupants.

Sec. 9.—Employees in the service over six months will be granted free pass three times a year to any point on the Buffalo Division and one pass a year over the entire system.

(a) Quarterly passes will be issued to employees living at flag stations and outside sections for marketing purposes.

(b) Half rate will be granted on household goods of employees when moving and remaining in the Company's service; when moved under agreement with or on the Company's orders, household goods will be carried free and free transportation for wife and family.

These rules will not take away any of the privileges that are now in effect with the employees. They will become effective and will remain in force until either party desiring a change gives the other party sixty days' notice.

We are very happy to report that the men after considerable discussion expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the above arrangement in view of the conditions prevailing upon the railway, and that on the solicitation of the Board the Railway yielded to the payment of the above schedule of wages.

Dated this 16th day of February, 1912.

(Sgd.) GLENHOLME FALCONBRIDGE,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) WALLACE NESBITT,
For Ry. Co'y.

(Sgd.) J. G. O'DONOGHUE,
For the Men.

The Department received from the Pere Marquette Railroad Company on March 6 a printed circular relative to the rules and rates of pay governing the employment of its section foremen and section men in Canada, effective from March 1, 1912. The rules and rates of pay in this circular are identical with those recommended by the Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CANADA DURING 1911.

THE present article contains a review of the building operations in the principal industrial centres of the Dominion in the year 1911, and is similar in scope and form to reviews published in the *Labour Gazette* in previous years, with reference to building operations during 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910. The information is based on statistical returns supplied by official correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and by city clerks, engineers, building inspectors, and other municipal officers, to whom the Department is indebted for their courtesy in furnishing the desired particulars.

The statistics have reference chiefly to municipalities having a population of 5,000 and upwards, and are classified, wherever possible, according as to whether the work was in connection with new buildings, or with repairs, alterations, or additions to old ones. The number of permits is given in the case of municipalities where the issuing of building permits is in vogue, and in the case of others estimates are given of the actual cost of building construction, based on as accurate information as could be obtained.

General Result.

Detailed information was obtained by the Department with reference to 103 localities throughout the Dominion, being twenty more in number than those about which information was obtained for the previous year. The total value of building operations in these localities during 1911 was \$149,724,519. As in the five previous years, the greatest building activity was at Toronto, Ont., where the expenditure amounted to \$24,374,539. In the second place came Winnipeg, Man., with an expenditure of \$17,716,750, closely followed by Vancouver, B.C., with \$17,652,485. Montreal ranked fourth with an expenditure of \$14,579,952, but it was claimed that these figures were far short of the actual amount. Regina, Sask., came fifth with \$5,099,340, Saskatoon, Sask., sixth with \$5,004,326, and Hamilton, Ont., seventh with \$4,255,730.

The following statement shows the localities in Canada other than those above mentioned where an expenditure of \$500,000 or over in building operations took place:—

Localities.	Amount of Expenditure
Victoria, B.C.	\$4,083,765
Edmonton, Alta.	3,672,260
Fort William, Ont.	3,068,900
Ottawa, Ont.	2,997,610
Moose Jaw, Sask.	2,431,235
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	2,374,547
Maisonneuve, Que.	2,289,120
Brandon, Man.	1,538,679
Outremont, Que.	1,460,900
Westmount, Que.	1,334,071
Three Rivers, Que.	1,135,825
St. Boniface, Man.	1,131,735
New Westminster, B.C.	1,126,355
London, Ont.	1,036,880
Lethbridge, Alta.	1,033,380
Prince Albert, Sask.	921,595
Victoria District, B.C.	795,000
North Vancouver, B.C.	775,836
Windsor, Ont.	740,595
Medicine Hat, Alta.	704,302
Brantford, Ont.	613,858
Kamloops, B.C.	595,704
Campbellton, N.B.	594,090
St. John, N.B.	572,700
New Glasgow, N.S.	527,000
Guelph, Ont.	513,690
Halifax, N.S.	509,645

Comparative returns relating to the value of building operations in 1910 and 1911 were obtained in the case of sixty localities, including all the larger centres of population. In these localities the total value of buildings erected in 1911 was \$144,223,765, and in 1910 \$111,408,398, an increase in the past year of over twenty-nine per cent.

The localities from which returns were received to the effect that the year was less active than in 1910 were: Moncton, N.B., Montreal, Que., Westmount, Que., Verdun, Que., St. Hyacinthe, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Peterborough, Ont., Niagara Falls, Ont., Brantford, Ont., Stratford, Ont., Port Arthur, Ont., Lethbridge, Alta., Nelson, B.C., and Prince Rupert, B.C.

The following cities showed decreases of \$500,000 and over in the amount of building operations during 1911:—

City.	Amount of Decrease
Montreal, Que.	\$1,235,927
Westmount, Que.	640,599
Total	\$1,876,526

There were increases in the amount of building during 1911 at Sydney, N.S., Halifax, N.S., Westville, N.S., New Glasgow, N.S., Amherst, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., St. John, N.B., Newcastle, N.B., Sherbrooke, Que., Three Rivers, Que., Maisonneuve, Que., Outremont, Que., Sorel, Que., Hull, Que., Cornwall, Ont., Kingston, Ont., Toronto, Ont., St. Catharines, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., Guelph, Ont., Berlin, Ont., Galt, Ont., Woodstock, Ont., London, Ont., St. Thomas, Ont., Chatham, Ont., Windsor, Ont., Fort William, Ont., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Brandon, Man., Regina, Sask., Moose Jaw, Sask., Prince Albert, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Edmonton, Alta., Calgary, Alta., Medicine Hat, Alta., Vancouver, B.C., Victoria, B.C., Victoria district, B.C., and Nanaimo, B.C.

The following table shows the amount expended in each province in building operations during 1911 in the 102 localities from which information was received:—

Province.	Amount Expended.
Nova Scotia	\$ 1,633,542
Prince Edward Island	96,300
New Brunswick	1,444,095
Quebec	23,716,414
Ontario	46,242,357
Manitoba	20,387,164
Saskatchewan	13,920,996
Alberta	18,798,783
British Columbia	27,196,547
Total	\$153,436,198

The following table shows the amount expended during 1911 in building operations in each locality, arranged according to Provinces, with comparative figures for the year 1910. Where a system of issuing building permits exists, the returns relate to the building permits, elsewhere the reference is to the estimated number of buildings erected or altered:—

TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES, 1911.

Locality.	New Buildings.		Alterations and Repairs.		Totals.			
					Number.		Value.	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	1910	1911	1910	1911
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>								
Sydney.....	182	\$482,245	19	\$13,397	194	181	\$347,554	\$495,642
New Waterford.....	71	1000,00				11		100,000
Glace Bay.....	35	86,500	4	6,000		39		92,500
Darmouth.....	10	18,000				10		18,000
Halifax.....	124	376,550	298	133,095	544	422	484,045	509,645
Stellarton.....						40	100,000	1000,00
Westville.....							10,000	15,000
New Glasgow.....	129	507,000	1	20,000		130	250,000	527,000
Amherst.....	45	107,760	15	167,995		60	140,000	275,755
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>								
Charlottetown.....	23	76,500	11	18,800		34	55,000	96,300
<i>New Brunswick—</i>								
Moncton.....	52	67,195	44	15,760	108	96	112,915	82,955
Campbellton.....	206	594,090				206		594,090
Fredericton.....	16	146,500	14	17,850		30		164,350
St. John.....						164	524,475	572,700
Newcastle.....	12	30,000				12	21,000	30,000
<i>Quebec—</i>								
Chicoutimi.....	7	4,423				7		4,423
Quebec.....	91	667,323	107	72,100	219	198	762,998	739,423
Levis.....	20	38,900	12	4,800		32		43,700
Sherbrooke.....		770,000		150,000			555,000	920,000
Fraserville.....	19	78,500				19		78,500
Three Rivers.....	53	1,135,825			44	53	980,350	1,135,825
Valleyfield.....	3 or 4	10,000	2	40,000		5 or 6		50,000
Thetford Mines.....		350,000						350,000
Logueuil.....	25	75,000				25		75,000
Montreal.....	2,811	12,905,794	925	1,674,153	3,507	3,736	15,815,859	14,579,952
Maisonneuve.....	255	2,260,160	33	28,960		288	2,000,000	2,289,120
Outremont.....	181	1,409,200	12	51,700		193	1,034,332	1,460,900
Westmount.....		1,334,071					1,974,670	1,334,071
Verdun.....		496,000					619,000	496,000
St. Hyacinthe.....	16	36,550		20,000	94		169,600	56,550
Sorel.....	15	38,050	20	6,000	26	35	27,100	44,050
Buckingham.....	11	51,300				14		51,300
Shawinigan Falls.....	21	84,900	3	2,700		24		87,600
Hull.....							80,000	130,000
<i>Ontario—</i>								
Ottawa.....	657	2,997,010			671	657	3,022,650	2,997,610
Rockland.....	14	10,900	20	5,000		34		15,900
Carleton Place.....	10	46,300	3	45,000		13		91,300
Cornwall.....	11	54,000		6,000	11		49,850	60,000
Perth.....	6	54,700	10	5,000		16		59,700
Brockville.....	26	82,167	21	43,790		47		125,957
Kingston.....					545		220,092	311,259
Peterborough.....					231	260	517,958	345,372
Belleville.....								300,000
Pictou.....	4	40,000				4		40,000
Oshawa.....						68		120,000
Smith's Falls.....	62	246,950	1	25,000		63		271,950
Orillia.....		346,150		68,200				41,430
Toronto.....	6,635	22,239,397	3,234	2,135,142	8,499	9,869	21,127,783	24,374,539
North Toronto.....						300		300,000
Niagara Falls.....		492,000					672,200	492,000
St. Catharines.....	120	265,435			262	120	263,000	265,435
Cobourg.....	45	98,500	12			57		98,500
Hamilton.....	1,135	4,076,325	224	179,405	1,331	1,359	2,604,605	4,255,730

TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES, 1911.

Locality.	New Buildings.		Alterations and Repairs.		Number.		Totals.	
							Value.	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	1910	1911	1910	1911
<i>Ontario—continued.</i>		\$		\$			\$	\$
Dundas.....		96,000		28,100				124,100
Welland.....		308,831		33,977				342,808
Brantford.....	403	508,529	128	105,329	368	531	681,030	613,858
Paris.....	18	50,000				18		50,000
Guelph.....	106	513,680			58	106	143,700	513,690
Berlin.....	194	356,093	13	35,200	138	207	349,906	391,293
Galt.....	207	273,039	91	9,294	66	298	150,000	282,333
Woodstock.....	19	88,400	5	107,500		24	153,700	195,900
Stratford.....	48	84,800	92	18,723	159	141	187,084	103,523
London.....					882	1,039	805,074	1,036,880
St. Thomas.....	95	197,200	28	10,215	124	123	202,000	297,415
Chatham.....	69	183,935	13	11,212	49	82	61,849	195,147
Wallaceburg.....	24	88,875				24		88,875
Windsor.....	340	740,595			237	340	392,040	740,595
Goderich.....	19	35,000		14,300				49,300
Owen Sound.....	113	236,975	81	17,346		194		254,321
Collingwood.....	27	101,485	2	1,325		29		102,810
Cobalt.....	14	7,000	12	3,000		26		10,000
Haileybury.....	35	90,925	3	750		38		91,675
Sudbury.....		200,000						200,000
Sault Ste. Marie.....	185	2,374,547			198	185	386,000	2,374,587
Sarnia.....	20	40,000				20		40,000
Port Arthur.....							892,681	597,705
Fort William.....	355	2,994,435	100	74,465		455	2,381,125	3,068,900
<i>Manitoba—</i>					3,939	3,655	15,116,450	17,716,750
Winnipeg.....	3,655	17,716,750						1,538,679
Brandon.....	150	1,531,754	8	6,925	153	158	1,224,385	1,131,735
St. Boniface.....	246	1,120,535	4	11,200		250		
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>					695	950	2,416,288	5,099,340
Regina.....						104		464,500
Weyburn.....	104	464,500						2,431,235
Moose Jaw.....		2,431,235					1,116,690	921,595
Prince Albert.....	200	921,595				200	662,475	5,004,326
Saskatoon.....	806	4,997,376		7,000	433	806	2,817,771	
<i>Alberta—</i>							2,161,356	3,672,260
Edmonton.....								12,907,638
Calgary.....	2,619	12,907,638			1,499	2,619	5,589,594	704,302
Medicine Hat.....	361	703,802		1,000	151	361	427,140	481,203
Strathcona.....	171	467,553	17	13,650	112	188	372,470	1,033,380
Lethbridge.....	185	1,033,380	121		514	305	1,211,310	
<i>British Columbia—</i>						7		20,000
Cranby.....	7	20,000						166,700
Nelson.....	132	166,700				132	175,000	275,000
Nelson District.....		275,000					275,000	334,850
Revelstoke.....	55	322,000	21	12,850		76		595,704
Kemloops.....	115	553,849	39	41,855		154		1,126,355
New Westminster.....	411	1,126,355				411		17,652,485
Vancouver.....	2,764	17,652,485			2,250	2,764	13,150,365	775,836
North Vancouver.....	511	775,836				511		4,083,765
Victoria.....	1,201	3,805,145		278,620	746	1,201	2,373,045	795,000
Victoria District.....		795,000					275,000	1,778,650
Point Grey.....	364	1,778,650				364		159,461
Nanaimo.....	91	159,461			40	91	105,234	266,027
Prince Rupert.....	162	251,602	55	14,425	119	217	610,590	

Nature and Extent of Building by Localities.

The following is a brief statement showing the nature and extent of building operations in 1911 in the more important centres of population in Canada.

Nova Scotia.

Sydney.—One hundred and eighty-one permits were issued, comprising twenty-five for business premises, one hundred and forty-seven for dwellings, and nine for barns and stables. One hundred and sixty-two were for new buildings, and nineteen for alterations and repairs. They represented a value of \$495,642. In 1910, there were issued 194 permits, amounting to \$347,554. The principal new buildings were offices of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, costing \$91,000; plant and offices of Alex. Cross & Sons, Limited, costing \$80,000; a store and theatre of Messrs. McCuaig and Konig, costing \$30,000, and offices of the Sydney Daily Post, costing \$30,000. Dwelling houses are reported to be very scarce, commanding good rentals. The prospects for building in the present year are favourable. Several new business blocks are to be erected.

Sydney Mines.—No building permits are issued, and complete statistics were not available, but it was reported that there were erected a theatre, several stores, an extension to the convent school, about thirty residences, and several large buildings erected by the Nova Scotia Coal and Steel Company, including a compressor house built of a steel frame and tile blocks. The theatre would cost about 10,000; one of the stores about \$7,000; one of the residences \$4,300, five or six of the others about \$2,500 each, and the rest would average about \$1,000 each.

New Waterford.—Seventy-one houses were constructed by the Dominion Coal Company, amounting in value to a little over \$100,000.

Glace Bay.—Thirty-five new buildings were erected, valued at \$86,500, and four buildings were repaired at a cost

of \$6,000. No permits are issued at this place.

Dartmouth.—Ten buildings to the value of \$18,000 were erected. No building permits are required, and no record of repairs is kept. It was reported that the building trade was extremely dull last year, but there were indications that there would be much more activity during 1912.

Halifax.—Permits to the number of 124 were issued for new buildings valued at \$376,550, and 298 valued at \$133,095 for alterations and repairs, making a total of 422 permits representing \$509,645, compared with 544 permits representing \$484,045, in 1910. The chief buildings erected were an addition to the Nova Scotia car works, and a new factory for Moirs, Limited, and a large school-house. The outlook for building in the present year was reported to be much brighter.

Amherst.—There were erected forty-five new buildings valued at \$107,769, and repairs and alterations to the amount of \$167,995 were made to fifteen others. The new buildings comprised the following classes:—

- 25 residences.
- 1 theatre.
- 1 opera house and hotel combined.
- 1 machine shop and foundry.
- 1 forge shop.
- 1 galvanizing building.
- 1 pattern shop.
- 1 bottling works (rebuilt).
- 2 stores.
- 1 store and check office.
- 4 shops and dwellings combined.
- 1 stable and dwelling combined.
- 3 stables.
- 2 garages.

The alterations comprised extensions to six buildings of the Canada Car Company, a factory of the Christie Brothers Company, the Winter Fair buildings, a church and a residence, and the remodeling of a residence and a hotel.

Stellarton.—Forty new buildings were erected, the total value of which, including buildings repaired, was \$100,000. The value of building operations in 1910 was the same amount. The expenditure for 1911 does not include im-

provements at the Allen shafts, which amounted to another \$100,000.

Westville.—The expenditure on buildings amounted to about \$15,000; the principal expenditure having been a new church.

New Glasgow.—One hundred and twenty-nine new buildings were erected, the total value of which was \$507,000, and one addition to a building costing \$20,000, making the total expenditure \$527,000, compared with \$250,000 in the previous year.

Prince Edward Island.

Charlottetown.—Twenty-three new buildings were erected of the value of \$76,500, and alterations costing \$19,800 were made to eleven others. The new buildings comprised eighteen dwellings, three warehouses, a jail and a church. Alterations were made to five dwellings, a convent, three shops and an office. No building permits are issued.

New Brunswick.

Moncton.—In Moncton proper, 52 permits for new buildings representing a value of \$67,195, and 44 permits for repairs to buildings, valued at \$15,760, were issued during 1911. In the suburbs there were issued 18 permits for new buildings, valued at \$21,600, and 15 permits for alterations and repairs, valued at \$5,500, making a total of 129 permits, valued at \$109,455, compared with 90 permits amounting to \$112,915 in 1910.

Campbellton.—Permits were issued for the erection of 206 buildings, valued at \$594,090. As the town is being rebuilt after the fire of July, 1910, no work of any consequence was done in that year.

St. John.—136 permits for new buildings, alterations, and repairs, the total value of which was \$572,700, were issued during 1911, compared with 164 permits representing a value of \$524,426 in 1910. Of the buildings erected and repaired during 1911, 121, valued at

\$276,700, were for wooden structures, and 15 permits representing a value of \$296,000, were for brick structures. The permits issued for brick buildings were:—

2 Dwellings and stores	\$36,500
1 School	10,000
1 Dwelling	1,500
1 Office	1,500
2 Nail works	8,000
3 Churches	171,000
1 Warehouse	1,000
1 Armoury	55,000
3 Stores	11,500
<hr/> 15	<hr/>
	\$296,000

The permits issued for buildings of wooden construction were:—

94 Dwellings	\$196,700
8 Dwellings and stores	15,000
3 Stores	2,400
3 Offices	1,700
4 Warehouses	44,000
1 Factory	2,000
5 Barns	2,400
1 Foundry	10,000
1 Laundry	800
1 Theatre	800
<hr/> 121	<hr/>
	\$276,700

Fredericton.—16 permits valued at \$46,500 for new buildings, and 14 permits, representing a value of \$17,850 for buildings undergoing repairs and alterations, were issued during 1911. The principal operations were the building of Christ Church Cathedral, and the rebuilding of the New Brunswick Foundry Works, which had been destroyed by fire.

Newcastle.—From ten to twelve residences were built, one valued at from \$10,000 to \$12,000, and the others ranging from \$1,200 to \$3,000. About the same number were built at Chatham and Bathurst.

Quebec.

Chicoutimi.—Permits were issued for seven houses, costing in all about \$4,423. It was stated that many persons built without permits, but the value of their houses could not be ascertained. They were estimated, however, to have cost more than the buildings for which permits were issued.

Quebec.—Ninety-one permits for new buildings, valued at \$667,323, and 107 permits for alterations and repairs, valued at \$72,100, were issued during 1911, making the total of 198 valued at \$739,423, compared with 219 permits, representing a value of \$762,998, issued during 1910. The principal buildings erected during 1911 were an apartment house of six stories, the estimated cost of which was \$111,000, and a school costing \$40,000.

Lévis.—Twenty permits for new buildings, valued at \$38,900, and 12 permits for repairs and alterations to buildings, valued at \$4,800, were issued, making a total of 32 permits, amounting to \$43,700. The prospects for building during 1912 were good.

Sherbrooke.—There was an estimated expenditure of \$920,000 on building operations, comprising \$770,000 for new buildings, and \$150,000 on extensions and repairs to buildings. The expenditure in 1910 was \$555,000. These figures include large additions to the works of the Fairbanks Company, Rand Drill Company, McKinnon, Holmes and Company, and the Union Machinery Company. The building trades had not been so well employed in previous years. The total buildings erected amounted to a value of \$850,000, not including a new dam, power-house, and reservoir for the city, and buildings erected in the outskirts. No building permits are issued at Sherbrooke.

Fraserville.—Nineteen permits were issued, representing an approximate value of \$78,500. The principal building erected was a college, the cost of which was \$50,000.

Three Rivers.—Fifty-three permits were issued, representing a value of \$1,135,825, compared with 44 permits, representing a value of \$980,350, in 1910.

St. Hyacinthe.—About 16 buildings valued at \$36,550 were erected, and about \$2,000 was expended on repairs to structures, making a total estimated expenditure of \$56,550, compared with \$169,600 in 1910. No building permits are issued.

Sorel.—About 15 building permits representing a value of \$38,050 were erected, and repairs and alterations were made to the extent of 20 permits, valued at \$6,000; making a total expenditure of \$42,050, compared with \$27,100 in 1910.

Longueuil.—About twenty-five houses were built having an average value of \$3,000, making a total expenditure of about \$75,000. No official records are kept of building construction.

Montreal.—Two thousand eight hundred and eleven permits for new buildings, representing a value of \$12,905,764, and 925 permits for repairs to buildings, representing a value of \$1,673,868, making a total of 3,736 permits, representing a value of \$14,579,632. This, however, is claimed to be a very low valuation, and does not include the value of building operations done by the city corporation, the harbour commissiion, or in the two city wards which are exempted from conforming to the city By-laws. In the whole of the district of Montreal, including the towns of Verdun, Outremont, Westmount and Maisonneuve, it was estimated that the amount of building operations was about \$28,008,715. The permits issued in Montreal for 1910 were \$15,815,859. The building operations in 1911 for Greater Montreal were estimated as follows:—

City of Montreal (proper)	\$20,114,484
Maisonneuve	2,260,160
Outremont	1,674,000
Westmount	1,334,071
Verdun	496,000
Longue Pointe and Cote des Neiges....	130,000
Harbour Commission	1,500,000
Civic works	500,000
Total	\$28,008,715

In 1910, the building operations in Greater Montreal were approximately \$21,443,861.

Valleyfield.—Three or four new buildings were erected, and repairs were made to two factories. The total cost of construction was about \$50,000, of which \$10,000 would represent the value of new buildings.

Thetford Mines.—The expenditure on new buildings amounted to about \$350,000, the details of which were as follows:—

Mill for the extraction of asbestos	\$300,000
Office of the Bank of Montreal	15,000
Freight shed of the Quebec Central Railway	10,000
Two shops	13,000
Dwellings	12,000

Shawinigan Falls.—Twenty-one new buildings were erected at an estimated cost of \$84,900, and alterations were made to three others at a cost of \$2,700.

Buckingham.—About eleven buildings with an estimated value of \$51,300 were erected. These comprised one planing mill, seven stores, a hall and four stores combined, and two dwellings.

Hull.—The new buildings erected and the cost of alterations and repairs to buildings represented a value of \$130,000, of which \$80,000 was for private buildings and \$50,000 for public buildings. No permits are issued, and no record is kept of building operations. Expenditure on building operations during 1910 amounted to about \$80,000.

Ontario.

Ottawa.—There were issued 657 permits, representing a value of \$2,997,610. The total value of improvements and new buildings constructed was estimated by the publicity commissioner at \$3,425,775. This includes the new plaza and the Grand Trunk hotel, which are not in the permits issued in 1911. The new buildings erected were chiefly residences. Large extensions were made to the manufacturing plants of a number of firms, including the E. B. Eddy Company, the McFarlane-Douglas Company, the Watson Carriage Company, the Ottawa Car Company, and the W. C. Edwards Company. The Continental Bag and Paper Company and the J. W. Wilson Company, sash and door manufacturers, finished their buildings and began operations. There was great activity in building in the suburbs, where permanent residences have in many cases replaced frame summer cottages.

The outlook for the present year is very bright for the building trades.

Rockland.—Fourteen buildings were erected at a cost of \$10,000, and repairs were made to about twenty others at a cost of \$5,000. No permits are issued.

Carleton Place.—Ten buildings were erected, valued at \$46,300, and alterations and additions were made to three, costing \$4,500.

Cornwall.—Eleven buildings were erected, valued at \$54,000, and repairs to the amount of \$6,000 were made to others, making a total value of \$60,000, compared with \$49,850 in the previous year. The most important new building was a branch office of the Bank of Montreal.

Smith's Falls.—Sixty-two new buildings were erected, costing \$246,950, and an addition costing \$25,000 was made to the foundry of the Frost & Wood Company. The principal new buildings were a collegiate institute valued at \$60,000, a cement theatre costing \$8,000, and a bakery costing \$2,600. Of fifty-eight dwellings erected, \$120,550 represented the value of brick buildings, \$27,000 the value of buildings of cement blocks, and \$8,800 the value of frame buildings.

Perth.—Six buildings costing approximately \$54,700 were erected, and alterations costing about \$5,000 were made to about ten others.

Brockville.—Twenty-six new buildings were erected at a cost of about \$82,167, and extensions and repairs costing about \$43,790, were made to twenty-one other buildings. No permits are issued.

Kingston.—The value of new buildings, alterations and repairs amounted to \$311,259, compared with \$220,092 in 1910.

Peterborough.—Two hundred and sixty permits, representing a value of \$345,372, were issued.

Belleville.—The sum of about \$300,000 was expended on new buildings. This includes \$90,000 for two public schools, not yet quite completed, and \$40,000 for a building of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Picton.—There were four buildings erected, representing a value of \$40,000, which included one church costing about \$2,500, another church begun to cost about \$25,000, a canning factory valued at \$10,000, and a house valued at \$2,500.

Cobourg.—Permits were issued for forty-five new buildings of an estimated value of \$98,500. Twelve permits at least were also issued for improvements. During the past four years 170 permits have been issued, representing a value of \$6,553,500.

Oshawa.—Sixty-eight permits were issued, representing an expenditure of about \$120,000. Of this amount the sum of \$35,000 was spent on factory extension, and \$85,000 on stores, residences and alterations. It was expected that the season of 1912 would be a very busy one in the building trades.

Orillia.—It was estimated that the expenditure on new buildings amounted to about \$346,150, and on additions, repairs and alterations about \$68,200, making a total of \$414,350. Of this sum about \$207,000 was expended on factories, about \$116,500 on churches, libraries and other public buildings, and about \$90,000 on residences, etc.

Toronto.—There were issued 6,635 permits for new buildings, representing a value of \$22,239,397, and 3,234 permits for alterations amounting to \$2,135,142, making a total of 9,869 permits, representing \$24,374,539, compared with 8,499 permits, issued in 1910, representing a value of \$21,127,783.

The following is a copy of the official classified list of buildings erected in Toronto during 1911:—

LIST OF BUILDINGS ERECTED IN TORONTO,
1911.

Permits	Buildings.	Value.
3,826	Brick dwellings	\$10,456,875 00
246	" Alt. and Add.	230,826 00
870	R'gheast dwell's., bk. fronts	1,281,220 00
122	" Alt. and Add.	39,060 00
319	Roughcast dwellings	317,035 00
260	" Alt. and Add.	48,182 00

Permits	Buildings.	Value.
422	Frame dwellings	345,180 00
329	" Alt. and Add.	49,615 00
285	Stores and Offices	1,068,400 00
245	" Alt. and Add.	130,730 00
45	Offices	1,467,305 00
110	Factories	1,687,475 00
993	Verandahs	137,527 00
430	Garages	297,173 00
77	Warehouses	1,561,950 00
15	Banks	1,172,130 00
17	Theatres	69,350 00
12	Hotels, Alt. and Add.	57,000 00
516	Sheds	71,882 00
365	Stables	113,548 00
10	Chimneys	23,680 00
7	Kilns	16,800 00
3	Greenhouses	3,050 00
10	Tanks	8,575 00
98	Signs	22,012 00
77	Apartment Houses	1,103,000 00
10	Dairys	3,490 00
5	Hospitals	750,000 00
21	Churches	369,750 00
5	Sunday Schools	30,500 00
9	Workshops	17,400 00
1	Betting Ring	7,500 00
5	Store Rooms	30,350 00
1	Motor House	500 00
2	Public Lavatories	8,500 00
2	Walls or fences	1,800 00
6	Halls	23,760 00
1	Bridge	600 00
3	Laundries	8,400 00
6	Power Houses	67,300 00
14	Schools	340,250 00
3	Elevators	21,000 00
1	Tower	2,600 00
2	Merry-go-rounds	3,400 00
5	Boiler Houses	11,750 00
1	Dock	6,000 00
12	Club Houses	155,800 00
17	Fire Escapes	13,315 00
1	Filter	1,500 00
4	Y.M.C.A. Buildings	300,000 00
1	Freight Shed	7,500 00
2	Forges	700 00
3	Mills	53,700 00
2	Exhibition Buildings	62,494 00
1	Grand Stand	2,000 00
6	Shelters	21,600 00
2	Rinks	158,000 00
2	Telephone Exchange Bldgs.	49,500 00
3	Fire Halls	34,000 00
1	Pumping Station	30,000 00
9,869	Total ..	\$24,374,539 00

North Toronto.—Three hundred permits were issued, representing a value of about \$300,000. Permits, however, are only necessary for buildings erected in a central circumscribed area.

Niagara Falls.—The total estimated expenditure on buildings was \$492,000, which was \$180,000 less than in the pre-

vious year. This was accounted for by the unusually heavy expenditures of the power companies in 1910, the Ontario Power Company alone having spent \$400,000. The following estimates of expenditure during 1911 are based on information obtained from building contractors, owners, architects, etc. :—

Ontario Power Company, power house, etc.	\$100,000
Canadian Niagara Power Company, p. house	50,000
Armoury, 44th regiment	44,000
Nurses' Home at general hospital	10,000
Grand stand, rink and lodge hall	17,000
Factories	19,750
Dwellings	127,300
Stores, offices, etc.	27,300
Miscellaneous	11,750
Repairs	65,000
Dwellings, etc., in suburbs	20,000
Total	\$492,000

Welland.—There was an estimated expenditure of \$308,831 on new buildings, and \$33,977 on repairs, making a total of \$342,808. The new buildings included among others a pumping station valued at \$75,000, a club house costing \$10,000, business blocks costing \$61,500, a factory costing \$1,200, and residences costing \$55,000. The building prospects for 1912 are stated to be very good.

Port Colborne.—The expenditure on new buildings was reported to have been the largest of any year in the history of the village. The Maple Leaf Milling Company built a large flouring mill with a capacity of four thousand barrels per day, and the Canadian Cement Company began a large extension to its plant.

St. Catharines.—One hundred and twenty permits for new buildings were issued, representing a value of \$265,435, compared with 262 permits representing \$263,000 issued in 1910. In addition to these, a large number of private dwellings were being erected outside of the fire limits, for which no permits are required. The Yale-Towne Company and the Steel Radiator Company are erecting two very large buildings. The value of real estate has nearly doubled all over the city during the past year.

Hamilton.—There were issued 1,135 permits for new buildings valued at \$4,476,325, and 224 for repairs costing

\$179,405, making a total of 1,359 permits, representing a value of \$4,255,730. In 1910, there were issued 1,331 permits, representing a value of \$2,604,605. The building permits of 1911 were in excess of any previous year, and it was stated that indications pointed to as busy, if not busier, conditions during 1912.

Dundas.—The expenditure on new buildings amounted to \$96,000, and on repairs and alterations to \$28,100, making a total expenditure of \$124,100. A new public building is under construction, and the outlook for building of dwellings during 1912 was reported to be fairly good.

Brantford.—There were issued 403 permits for new buildings valued at \$508,529, and 128 permits for repairs, alterations and extensions costing \$105,329. The new buildings included 315 residences, averaging in value about \$1,600, churches to the value of \$7,800, a convent valued at \$8,000. Extensions to thirteen factories cost \$109,880, new stores including extensions and repairs to others, \$31,600, and a new bank building with extensions to others cost \$31,600. The outlook for building during 1912 was reported to be especially bright.

Paris.—About eighteen buildings of an estimated value of \$50,000 were erected. No permits are issued.

Guelph.—One hundred and six permits were issued, representing a value of \$513,690, compared with 58 permits, representing \$143,700, issued in 1910. The civic expenditure on sewerage construction amounted to \$24,153.42, and on road construction to \$16,487.24.

Berlin.—One hundred and ninety-four permits were issued for new buildings, valued at \$356,093, and thirteen for alterations costing \$35,200, making a total of 207 permits, representing a value of \$391,293, compared with 138 permits, representing \$349,906, issued in the previous year. Large extensions were made to a number of factories, the principal ones being a four-storey addition to the Kaufman rubber factory costing \$25,-

000, additions to two buildings of the Lang Tanning Company costing in all \$27,000, and an addition to the factory of the Western Shoe Company costing \$10,000.

Chatham.—There were issued 69 permits for new buildings valued at \$183,935, and thirteen permits for alterations and repairs costing \$11,212, making a total of 82 permits, representing an expenditure of \$195,147, compared with a total of 49 permits with an expenditure of \$61,849 in 1912. The amount of building was reported to have been the largest of any year in the history of Chatham. The following were among the most important of the new buildings erected:—

American Pad and Textile Company's factory.	\$41,500
Addition to factory of International Harvester Company.	12,000
School.	25,000
Addition to convent.	20,000

Just outside of the city limits there were erected an abbatoir costing \$80,600, and a building of the International Harvester Company costing \$80,200.

Wallaceburg.—There were issued 24 permits for buildings valued at \$88,875, which included the following:—

Hotel	\$15,000
School	25,000
Additions to Dominion Sugar Company.	20,000
Planing mill.	1,500
Four shops	8,000
Fourteen dwelling houses	each: \$950 to 2,600

Dresden.—Twenty houses were built and three stores were remodelled.

Windsor.—There were issued 340 permits for buildings valued at \$740,595, compared with 237 permits, representing a value of \$393,040, issued in 1910. The new buildings erected comprised 283 dwellings, seven shops, and ten factories. The outlook for building in 1912 was reported to be very good. In the neighbouring towns of Walkerville and Sandwich building was very brisk. In Walkerville six factories and one storehouse were erected.

Sarnia.—There were twenty buildings erected, the aggregate cost of which was

estimated to have been approximately \$40,000.

Goderich.—There were erected nineteen new buildings at an estimated cost of \$35,000. The cost of additions and alterations to factories and other buildings was estimated at \$14,300, making a total expenditure of about \$49,300. No permits are issued, and the above figures are stated to be a very conservative estimate.

Owen Sound.—Building permits were required for the first time in June, 1911. From June 1 to the end of the year there were issued seventy-eight permits for new buildings costing \$181,975, and eighty-one permits for repairs and alterations costing \$17,346. Prior to June 1, there were also erected thirty-five new buildings valued at \$55,000. The total number of building operations was, therefore, 194, representing an expenditure of \$254,321.

Collingwood.—There were issued twenty-seven permits for new buildings costing \$101,485, and two for repairs and alterations costing \$1,325, making in all twenty-nine permits representing an expenditure of \$102,810.

Cobalt.—There were issued fourteen permits for new buildings costing \$7,000 and twelve for repairs and alterations costing \$3,000, making a total of twenty-six permits, representing an expenditure of \$10,000. It was reported that building operations were very light, compared with four or five years ago, when the mining boom of that district was at its height. This is the rule in the development of all mining camps.

Haileybury.—There were issued thirty-five permits for new buildings valued at \$90,925, and three for repairs costing \$750, making a total of thirty-eight permits representing an expenditure of \$91,675. The most important of the new buildings were a hospital costing \$35,000, a church costing 20,000, and a business block costing \$6,000. It was reported that the building trades were very quiet in 1911, but the season of 1912 was expected to be a busy one, as the construction of the new county

buildings of the District of Temiscaming would probably be begun.

Sudbury.—The total expenditure on building construction was estimated to have been about \$200,000. Permits are not issued for all parts of the town.

Fort William.—There were issued 355 permits for new buildings valued at \$2,994,435, and 100 for repairs and additions costing \$74,465, making a total of 455 permits, representing an expenditure of \$3,068,900, compared with an expenditure of \$2,381,125 in the previous year.

Manitoba.

Winnipeg.—There were issued 3,671 permits for 4,398 buildings costing \$18,282,250. There were cancelled, however, sixteen permits for twenty-three buildings costing \$565,500, making the net permits issued 3,655 for 4,375 buildings constructed with an expenditure of \$17,716,750. The permits for repairs are not separated from those for new buildings, but the gross amount expended on additions, alterations and repairs was stated in the building inspector's report to have been \$636,300.

The following statement shows the number of buildings for which permits were issued according to their various classes, with their aggregate cost:—

674 Frame dwellings	\$ 763,200
1,608 Frame dwellings on stone base- ments	5,072,350
119 Brick dwellings	845,800
34 Brick veneer dwellings	307,800
130 Shops and stores	327,750
81 Tenements, hotels and office blocks	5,738,500
19 Churches, schools and institutes..	1,549,500
127 Garages, warehouses, storehouses, mills, factories, etc.	2,449,300
22 Theatres and public buildings...	326,600
753 Private garages, stables, sheds, workshops	255,150
830 Additions, alterations and repairs	636,300
4,398	\$18,272,250

Brandon.—There were issued 150 permits for new buildings costing \$1,531,754, and eight for repairs and alterations costing 6,925, making a total of 158 permits, representing an expenditure of \$1,538,679, compared with 153 permits

and an expenditure of \$1,224,385 in the previous year. The principal new buildings were an asylum costing \$525,000, the Canadian Northern Railway hotel costing \$425,000, a large school and a fire hall built by the city, and a large warehouse and salesroom of the International Harvester Company. It was expected that there would be as much building during the present year, the only important new structures announced being two schools. No factories were built.

St. Boniface.—There were issued 246 permits for new buildings valued at \$1,120,535, and four for repairs costing \$11,200, making a total of 250 permits, representing an expenditure of \$1,131,735.

Saskatchewan.

Regina.—There were issued 950 permits for buildings valued at \$5,099,340, compared with 695 permits, representing a value of \$2,416,288 issued in the previous year. Many large warehouses were built, and it is reported that the demand for sites for warehouses continues to increase. The class of dwellings erected during 1911 was greatly in advance of those built in former years. The outlook in the building trades for 1912 is very bright.

Weyburn.—There were erected 104 new buildings of the better class, representing a value of \$464,500. No building permits are issued.

Moose Jaw.—The value of buildings for which permits were issued amounted to \$2,431,235, compared with \$1,116,690 in the previous year.

Prince Albert.—There were issued 200 permits representing a value of \$921,595, compared with the erection of buildings costing \$662,475 in 1910. It was expected that many dwellings and a number of large business blocks would be built this year.

Saskatoon.—There were issued 806 permits for buildings costing \$5,004,326, of which amount about \$7,000 would cover the cost of repairs and alterations.

Alberta.

Edmonton.—The value of building operations amounted to \$3,672,260, compared with \$2,416,288 in 1910.

Calgary.—There were issued 2,619 permits representing a value of \$12,907,638, compared with 1,499 permits and an expenditure of \$5,589,594 in 1910. No separate record is kept of repairs and alterations.

Medicine Hat.—There were issued 361 permits for new buildings costing \$703,302. Very few permits for repairs were issued, and \$1,000 would cover all the expenditure on them. In 1910, 151 permits were issued, representing a value of \$427,140. The Alberta Clay Products Company, the Medicine Hat Foundry, and the Medicine Hat Rolling Mills are all doubling the capacity of their buildings, and a large gas fixture manufacturing plant is to be built this year.

Strathcona.—There were issued 171 permits for new buildings valued at \$467,553, and 17 permits for repairs and alterations costing \$13,650, making a total of 188 permits with an expenditure of \$481,203, compared with 112 permits and an expenditure of \$372,470 in 1910.

Lethbridge.—There were issued 305 permits representing a value of \$1,033,380, compared with 514 permits representing \$1,211,310, issued in the previous year. There were erected 158 residences, fifteen stores and office buildings, and twelve factories and warehouses. Permits for repairs and miscellaneous structures numbered 121. While the partial crop failure of 1910 and the seven months' strike of coal miners caused a decline in building operations compared with the previous year, it was expected that there would be great activity in the building trades during the season of 1912.

British Columbia.

Granby.—Seven buildings valued at \$20,000 were erected, of which one was a factory for the manufacture of elastic web, which was valued at \$5,000. The

other buildings were six frame dwellings.

Nelson.—There were issued 132 permits, representing a value of \$166,700. These included a jam factory costing \$10,000, and a departmental block costing \$65,000. Active building operations were also carried on in the suburbs. In Fairview cottages were built to the value of \$50,000. On the west arm of Kootenay Lake cottages to the value of \$75,000 were built, and at Procter a hotel was erected by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at a cost of \$150,000.

Revelstoke.—There were issued 55 permits for new buildings valued at \$322,000, and 21 for repairs and alterations costing \$12,850, making a total of 76 permits, representing an expenditure of \$334,850. A government building was erected costing \$125,000, and four blocks costing respectively \$40,000, \$9,000, \$25,000, and \$18,000, also a large sash and door factory. The prospects for building in 1912 are very bright.

Kamloops.—There were issued 115 permits for new buildings costing \$553,849, and 39 for repairs and alterations costing \$41,855, making a total of 154 permits and an expenditure of \$595,704. The following were the principal buildings erected in 1911, and their cost:—

Hospital	\$103,000
Building of the Royal Bank	32,000
Church	30,000
Building of Telephone Company	13,000
Repairs to Hudson's Bay Company's stores	12,500
Addition to building of Canadian Bank of Commerce	9,000

New Westminster.—From February 1, when the system of building permits first came into force, until the end of the year, there were issued 411 permits, representing a value of \$1,126,355. The cost of repairs was not given, but it was stated that they were not two per cent. of the total. Most of the new buildings were dwelling houses, but there were also erected two four-storey business blocks and several smaller stores and warehouses.

Vancouver.—There were issued 2,764 permits, representing a value of \$17,-

652,485, compared with 2,250 permits, representing \$13,150,365, issued in 1910.

North Vancouver.—There were issued 511 permits, representing a value of \$775,836. The outlook for building during 1912 is reported to be very favourable.

South Vancouver.—The issuing of building permits was only begun on October 21, 1911. From that time until the end of the year there were issued 184 permits, representing a value of \$280,800, of which sum \$1,000 was spent on repairs and extensions. The new buildings included four picture theatres, five business blocks, three churches, a tenement building, and two sawmills. The rest were residences ranging in value from \$500 to \$4,000, the most popular form of house costing from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

Victoria.—There were issued 1,201 permits representing a value of \$4,083,765, compared with 746 permits, representing \$2,373,045, issued in 1910. A large number of modern dwellings were erected, and many business blocks ranging in height from two to seven storeys. Very few factories were built. The building prospects for 1912 are reported to be bright. The detailed record for 1911 follows:—

Reinforced concrete buildings.....	\$ 989,500
Brick dwellings	722,920
Addition to brick buildings	53,075
Alterations to brick buildings	78,190
Wooden dwellings	1,991,675
Two wooden fire halls	10,325
Warehouses, etc.	45,610
Wooden garages and stables	35,115
Addition to dwellings	39,655
Alteration to dwellings	17,700
General alterations to civic bldgs.	100,000
	<hr/>
	\$4,083,765

Victoria District.—In Oak Bay the sum of \$485,000 was spent on new buildings, and in South Saanich and Esquimalt \$310,000 was spent, making a total of \$795,000 spent on building in the suburbs of Victoria. In 1910, the expenditure on buildings in the suburbs of Victoria amounted to \$275,000.

Point Grey.—From May 1 to the end of the year, it was estimated that there were erected 364 new buildings, valued at \$1,778,650. It was estimated by the municipal assessor that up to May, 1911, the total value of buildings in the municipality was \$2,047,750. No permits are issued.

Nanaimo.—There were issued 91 permits, representing a value of \$150,461, compared with 40 permits, representing \$105,234, issued in 1910. The new buildings comprised fifty-three dwellings, twenty-five business establishments, and thirteen public buildings.

Prince Rupert.—There were issued 162 permits for new buildings valued at \$251,602, and 55 permits for repairs and alterations costing \$14,425, making a total of 217 permits, representing an expenditure of \$266,027. Building was principally confined to the erection of dwelling houses, but a number of shops and boarding houses were also built. A cold storage building for the fish industry, which was begun before 1911, is nearing completion. The cost of this building which is made of concrete is \$136,000. All the other buildings in Prince Rupert are frame structures more or less temporary, with the exception of a concrete building of the Bank of Montreal, which was erected before 1911.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND OLD - AGE PENSIONS IN
AMERICAN BREWERIES.

AN interesting scheme for compensation for injuries to workmen and for old age pensions has recently been devised by representatives of the United States Brewers' Association and the International Union of United

Brewery Workmen of America. The plan is to go into effect when approved by a majority of the members of the International Union, ascertained on a referendum vote, and by brewery proprietors whose output represents forty

per cent. of the output of beer in the United States. In a communication received from the Secretary of the International Union, the opinion was expressed that the plan would undoubtedly be accepted, and that it would go into effect on July 1.

Creation and Maintenance of a Fund.

Under the proposed scheme, a fund is to be established to be known as the Workmen's Compensation and Old Age Pension Fund for Brewery Workmen of America. The fund will be maintained by contributions from the employer of an amount equal to one and one-half per cent. of the wages paid by him, and from each employee an amount equal to one-half of one per cent. of his wages, which is to be deducted from the wages by the employers and forwarded every three months to the Board of Directors and Award, together with their own contribution of one and one-half per cent.

Beneficiaries Under the Fund.

The beneficiaries under the Compensation Plan are to include: (1) all persons employed in breweries, the proprietors of which are parties to the agreement, and in their bottling departments, depots, agencies and malt-houses, irrespective of their affiliation with labour organizations: (2) all men employed in malt-houses not connected with breweries, provided the employers become parties to the agreement: (3) all salaried officials of the local and international organizations of brewery workmen, who shall be entitled to benefits of the Old Age Pension Fund only. The time during which these officials are not employees, but officers, while not counted as years of service, shall not be considered an interruption, nullifying previous years of service.

The benefits of the fund are intended to be in lieu of all legal claims to compensation, and the acceptance of benefits under this plan shall be a complete

waiver of all remedies which the beneficiary may have upon his employer under common or statute law. The beneficiary under this agreement is to elect within eight days after the right to any benefit shall accrue, whether he will accept the provisions of this fund or claim his common law or statutory remedy. The Local Boards of Award, and the Board of Directors and Award shall have the right to require a written acceptance or release, and a waiver of all statutory and common law remedies, before authorizing any payment under the Fund. As it is the intention, through this fund, to provide just compensation to the employee, and at the same time to protect the employer from claims made by those who elect to take their common law or statutory remedy, then the employer shall be reimbursed out of this fund, for any amount that he may, by a competent tribunal, be compelled to pay, or an amount which may be arrived at by compromise, provided such compromise has been sanctioned and approved by the Board of Directors and Award.

Compensation.

Employees injured during working hours shall be provided with first aid, medical or surgical, as the injury may require. In the case of a temporary injury, the employee shall receive sixty-five per cent. of the rate of weekly wages, averaged for the two months preceding the date of injury, but no compensation shall be paid for the first week of disability, unless the disability shall last for more than four weeks. Under this provision, the maximum weekly payment shall be twenty dollars and the minimum weekly payment, five dollars. In the case of total disability, not resulting in death within two years after the injury, the injured employee shall receive a similar weekly payment for a period of five years from the date of the injury, but the total amount paid shall in no case be less than the amount which would

have become payable under the provisions of the fund had the injury resulted in death. In cases of unquestioned total disability, the Board of Directors and Award shall have the right, in its discretion, to award a lump sum, equal to the total weekly amounts that would be payable, in lieu of weekly payments. If an injury result in death before the expiration of two years from the date of the injury, the employee's relatives, dependent on him, shall receive an amount equal to three hundred times sixty-five per cent. of the weekly rate of wages, averaged for the two months preceding the date of injury, provided such amount shall not exceed \$3,400. Necessary funeral expenses of an employee, whose relatives are entitled to compensation, may be promptly advanced out of the fund, to an amount not exceeding \$150, and where there are no dependent relatives, the Board of Directors and Award shall have the right to pay funeral expenses up to this amount. Compensation shall be payable out of this fund irrespective of the question of negligence, either of the employer, the employee, or of a fellow workman: nor shall there be any consideration of assumption of risk, or other statutory or common law defences in adjusting claims upon the fund.

Old-Age Pensions.

Participants in old age pensions must be employees who have served for a period of twenty-five years, and who have reached the age of sixty years, or who, after continuous employment for twenty-five years, have become incapacitated for active work before reaching the age of sixty, if they have in every case accepted the

provisions of this fund, in preference to statutory or common law remedy. The pensions shall be at the rate of one-half the rate of their weekly wages, averaged for a period of six months immediately prior to the date of their retirement. The Board of Directors and Award, however, is authorized to determine from year to year, whether the above rates of compensation and old age pensions can be safely paid, and to increase or diminish the amounts of, and the times for which benefits and old age pensions shall be payable.

Administration.

The fund shall be administered by a Board of Directors and Award consisting of three members to be appointed by the United States Brewers' Association, through its Board of Trustees, and of three members to be appointed by the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, through its Executive Board. The members shall serve for terms of three years, and until their respective successors are selected. There shall also be selected by each of the parties a like number of alternates, to serve at any meeting which any member of the Board shall be unable to attend. In case of tie votes, an additional member shall be selected by the Board, whose vote shall be decisive. Such temporary members shall be selected from time to time as necessity arises, and shall serve only for the purpose of deciding a tie vote. The moneys constituting the fund shall not be drawn out of any depository except upon resolution of the Board and upon the signature of two trustees, selected from time to time by the Board from their number.

Local Boards are also to be constituted in such a manner as may be determined by the Board of Directors and Award. These local boards shall promptly consider and adjudicate all claims upon the fund, under the rules and procedure prescribed by the Board of Directors and Award. In case an employee or any person interested in the fund is dissatisfied with the decision of the Local Board, he shall have the right, within ten days after receiving notice of the decision, to appeal to the Board of Directors and Award, whose decision shall be final and binding.

The Board of Directors and Award is required to make a detailed and

complete report annually of all transactions in connection with the fund, with an itemized financial statement, which shall be sent to the United States Brewers' Association and to the International Union of United Brewery Workmen for distribution among their members.

An interesting feature of the scheme is that an employee to be a participant in the fund is not compelled to remain in the service of any single employer, but may take service, from time to time, with any other employer who are parties to the agreement, without losing any benefits under it. It is stated that there are about 800 brewers in the United States Brewers' Association, employing about 40,000 workmen.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1912.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

WHOLESALE prices as a whole were on a considerably higher level than in the preceding month and were much higher than at the same period of 1911 having reached the highest level shown by the Department price record, which goes back to 1890. The Department's Index Number stood at 134.3 for February as compared with 131.4 in the preceding month and 126.3 in the corresponding month last year. The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade, 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 250

articles carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption are included in the calculation.

The features of the past month were advances in grains and fodder, dairy products, fruits and vegetables. The chief increases during the past year occurred in grains and fodder, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, furs, liquors and tobacco, there having been decreases in animals and meats, textiles, and paints, oils and glass.

The following is a table of the Department's index numbers arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, showing the average price level for February, 1912, compared with that of the previous month and with that of the same month last year:—

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR FEBRUARY, 1912, JANUARY, 1912, AND FEBRUARY, 1911.

	No. of commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		Feb. 1912.	Jan. 1912.	Feb. 1911.
I. Grains and fodders.				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	184.7	173.5	126.3
" Western.....	3	153.8	160.4	128.1
Fodder.....	5	171.0	170.0	138.5
All.....	14	173.2	167.5	130.5
II. Animals and meats.				
Cattle and beef.....	4	169.6	171.1	162.2
Hogs and hog products.....	6	137.2	135.6	148.9
Sheep and mutton.....	2	113.8	104.5	108.2
Poultry.....	2	162.4	162.4	190.6
All.....	14	146.7	145.1	152.8
III. Dairy products.....	8	192.4	185.1	140.1
IV. Fish.....				
Fish, salt, canned, etc.....	6	163.5	163.5	146.2
Fish, fresh.....	2	141.6	158.7	150.7
All.....	8	158.1	162.8	147.7
V. Other Foods:				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	167.6	157.1	202.2
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	79.1	86.8	84.3
Dried fruits.....	3	122.5	121.5	130.6
Fresh vegetables.....	5	227.6	203.5	145.5
Canned vegetables.....	3	144.2	144.2	127.4
All.....	15	156.3	148.8	130.5
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	9	120.2	119.8	123.7
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	120.3	118.9	110.4
Sugar, etc.....	6	117.1	118.8	105.3
Condiments.....	5	99.2	102.0	95.1
All.....	24	115.1	115.7	111.3
VI. Textiles				
Woolens.....	5	126.0	122.1	122.4
Cottons.....	4	129.5	127.8	150.9
Silks.....	3	84.3	83.5	87.3
Jutes.....	2	158.5	146.2	144.6
Flax products.....	3	110.5	108.3	104.9
Oilcloths.....	2	104.6	104.6	104.6
All.....	19	118.8	115.7	120.8
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots & Shoes:				
Hides.....	4	163.6	163.6	149.1
Leather.....	4	125.0	125.0	122.5
Boots & shoes.....	3	136.4	136.4	136.4
All.....	11	142.0	142.0	135.9
VIII. Metals and Implements:				
Iron and Steel.....	11	97.8	98.6	98.6
Other metals.....	13	118.2	118.6	118.8
Implements.....	10	105.1	105.1	103.8
All.....	34	112.6	113.2	105.2
IX. Fuel and lighting:				
Fuel.....	6	117.7	116.7	106.6
Lighting.....	4	84.8	84.8	85.6
All.....	10	104.5	103.9	97.9
X. Building Materials:				
Lumber.....	12	163.6	164.2	164.6
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	103.9	103.9	103.5
Paints, oils, etc.....	14	138.2	138.3	150.7
All.....	46	129.9	130.1	134.5
XI. House Furnishings:				
Furniture.....	6	127.8	127.8	127.8
Crockery and glassware.....	4	101.1	99.2	99.2
Cutlery.....	2	72.6	70.6	70.6
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	120.5	123.5	104.5
All.....	16	112.4	112.5	109.9
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	114.4	114.4	111.5
XIII. Miscellaneous:				
Furs.....	4	321.3	321.3	304.0
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	170.3	167.7	142.1
Sundries.....	6	106.7	103.4	104.9
All.....	16	195.5	193.3	168.6
All commodities.....	251	134.3	131.4	126.3

The chief features of the price movement during February as compared with the preceding month were as follows:

Grains and fodders.—All Ontario grains were very high during February. Winter wheat maintained the level at 95-96c reached at the end of January, barley rose to the same level. oats have been advancing, peas were up to \$1.20-1.25 in the last week of the month, and rye rose to \$1.08-1.09 at the middle of the month but in the next week dropped 3c. Manitoba wheat averaged about 1c higher at Fort William than during January, having declined slightly during the month. The export demand had not been good, some believe on account of the reports which had been circulated as to its quality, but prices have also been lower at Liverpool. Western barley was not quite so high as during January, but was firm. Flax seed fell from \$1.94 to 1.83½. The demand for oats was very strong throughout Canada and Canadian oats were shipped to the United States, which is very unusual. All wheat was in good demand from Ontario millers and insufficient Ontario wheat was on the market, any Manitoba wheat available being soon taken. Fodders have been very firm, bran and shorts advanced \$1.00 per ton, and were reported scarce. Baled straw was steady, baled hay was firm at Montreal, though at Toronto it declined slightly. Deep snow on country roads and railway freight congestion are alleged as the immediate factors in the price movement.

Animals and meats.—Butchers' cattle were higher in the early part of the month at both Toronto and Winnipeg but receded slightly about the middle of the month. Practically no export demand was reported, as English prices were low, and milder weather brought in fair supplies. Cattle, however, are reported scarce throughout Ontario and good beef cattle are scarce in Western Canada. Dressed beef maintained the higher level reached at the end of January. Veal was steady.

Live hogs rose from \$6.15 to 6.45-6.50 at Toronto during the month, dressed hogs rose from \$8.75-9.25 to 9.00-9.50 at the middle of the month. Bacon, hams, and barrelled pork have been steady since the first of the year: Lard rose ¼c per lb. in the middle of the month. Sheep also advanced at the middle of the month and mutton was steady at the level reached during January. Poultry was steady.

Dairy products.—Creamery butter advanced 1c at Montreal in the first week of the month but receded to the previous high level. At Toronto both creamery and dairy butter advanced 1c in the first week of the month and again in the last week. Imports from New Zealand came on the market, without, however, reducing prices. The high price and scarcity of milk and cream since last spring has seriously curtailed the output of butter. The hay crop in Ontario is estimated as being 20% short and the grain used for feed as being 39,000,000 bushels less than in 1910-11. Cheese was steady at an advance of ⅛c in the last week of January. Milk has been steady but it is proposed to raise the price at Montreal on account of the great cost of production. Eggs reached a very high level in the first week of February, storage eggs were nearly exhausted, and imports were received from the United States. Milder weather later in the month and better supplies of fresh eggs caused slight declines. The unusually severe winter checked the supplies of fresh eggs for which there were prospects early in January and trade has depended chiefly on storage supplies and imports since that time.

Fish.—Eastern fish were steady and catches have not been large. Fresh halibut was reported quite scarce. Salmon trout was on the market in Toronto again. British Columbia canned salmon was firm and scarce.

Fruits and vegetables.—The outstanding feature in this group has been the unprecedentedly high price of potatoes. At Toronto they advanced from \$1.40-1.50 in January to \$1.65-1.75, and at

Montreal from \$1.10-1.50 to \$1.50-1.70. The highest wholesale price recorded previously in February since 1890 was \$1.10-1.12 at Toronto in 1903, and \$1.00-1.10 at Montreal in 1893 and \$0.95-1.10 in 1903. The highest price ever paid since 1890 at Montreal was \$1.15-1.40 in the summer of 1903, and at Toronto was \$1.30-1.35 in the summer of 1907. In Ontario the potato crop of 1911 is estimated at 40% less than in 1910, the acreage being only slightly less. Germany and United States also had unusually short potato crops. Winter apples were higher during the month, good apples were reported scarce and evaporated apples also advanced. Bananas were steady but oranges and lemons were lower. The demand for oranges was reported to be light as the fruit was in some cases sour and inferior but some losses through frost tended to strengthen prices. Raisins and currants were steady. Turnips and canned vegetables were firm and onions advanced to \$4.00 per 100 lb. bag at Montreal, a price reached before only in 1905.

Miscellaneous groceries and provisions.

—The feature in this group has been successive declines in sugar from \$6.00 on December 1, 1911, to 5.50 at the end of January for extra granulated at Toronto, but during February the price has advanced 10c twice. Fluctuations in European and United States markets and the undecisive condition of the Cuban crop are the factors in the price movement. Rio coffee was 1c higher and reports of short crop in Brazil persist, tea, pepper and rice are strong. Cream of tartar was slightly lower. Stocks of tea in Japan are said to be cleared and in China to be low, though not on account of the war. Glucose advanced 50c per cwt. but maple sugar was very dull and declined. Flour has been steady, the demand for home consumption having been good but the export trade quiet. In the Maritime Provinces a rise in flour took place. Rolled oats and oatmeal were higher after the drop due to price cutting and stocks are low,

many mills not being able to get enough oats.

Textiles.—Raw cotton advanced from 9.35 to 9.90 under good demand from England and the United States mills. Cotton goods continued to decline until the first of February and demand is good. Wool was also higher on advances in the English market and good demand from mills in Canada. Raw silk recovered from the low prices and dullness at the first of the year. Stocks are low in China and demand is good in Europe and United States. Jute and Hessians were higher and trade was reported good at Calcutta. Flax fibre and fine tow were higher and linen products were firm.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—Hides and leathers are still high and firm and advances in some lines of boots are considered probable.

Metals and implements. — The iron and steel markets are unsteady in both Canada and the United States. Demand for building operations and railway construction is good but the tariff question across the border has an unsettling influence on both markets and the question of bounties is also an important item of interest in Canada. Nova Scotia pig iron and steel billets averaged lower at Montreal though Scotch pig was reported scarce. Brass receded after the rise in January but copper was firm. Lead was steady, but was fluctuating on the primary markets. Tin was higher on the primary markets and firm here. Spelter was lower at Toronto. Quicksilver was higher at New York, and bar silver has been advancing.

Fuel and lighting.—Connellsville coke advanced again and Vancouver Island coal averaged higher. Coal is reported very scarce in various parts of America.

Building materials. — Lumber prospects were reported better this season and prices are encouraging. There has been a brisk demand and prices in hardwoods were firm and some advances were reported in box and mill

culls. Hemlock is in good demand and laths are strong. British markets are rather quiet and are waiting for lower prices though stocks are reported low. Red oak declined slightly at Toronto. The features of the paint and oil market were the declines of 2c in linseed oil and 5c in turpentine, which had risen sharply. Speculative action is alleged as the chief cause.

House furnishings.—Some lines of furniture have a strong upward tendency on account of a rise in the price of plate glass. Crockery advanced $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ and celluloid handled knives 5% in sympathy with an advance on the English markets. Brooms receded somewhat after a sharp advance in January.

Drugs and chemicals were steady. Opium was firm at the advance of last year.

Miscellaneous.—Furs were decidedly higher and further advances are expected, especially in mink, muskrat and skunk. Canadian hops were higher at Montreal but British Columbia hops and choicest Bohemian were slightly lower. Binder twine, sisal, has been set $\frac{3}{4}$ c higher than last year. Raw rubber advanced $8\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. at New York.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE feature of the month in the retail price movement was the advance in potatoes and butter almost from coast to coast. In the Maritime Provinces outside demand raised prices, in some parts of Quebec the crop was poor, in Ontario severe cold made shipments from outside points difficult and expensive and prevented the marketing of what supplies farmers had stored, while some stores were lost through frost; in the western provinces scarcity prevailed. Scarcity of feed and under production were held responsible for the great advance in potatoes, butter, and other farm products. At Montreal and in some cities of Ontario there was something like a

famine in potatoes though supplies were brought in from New Brunswick, Vermont, Scotland and Ireland. There was also a great shortage of butter and importations from New Zealand appeared on the Montreal market, without, however, checking the upward trend of prices. At Toronto supplies of butter were short, in part due to the bad state of the roads in some parts of the country, and in part due, as alleged by dealers, to the fact that many farmers were sending milk straight to the market, instead of making butter. Milk prices were sufficiently high to account for the change. At St. Hyacinthe, Que., an increase of 12c in the price of butter is reported to be due to the fact that milk producers sell the cream for shipment to the United States, during the summer months a carload of cream per day is said to have been shipped. At Kingston, Ont., butter is reported to be higher because cream is shipped to the United States and Toronto. Eggs are reported higher in some districts and lower in others. Supplies of packed eggs have been used up in many districts and fresh eggs are being imported, yet supplies coming into many cities are said to show a great falling off as compared with the same time last year. At Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, beef and mutton were higher, an advance having been made in the livestock markets, where dealers say that the high prices of feed together with a prospective shortage in the number of cattle in the country has tended to send up prices, which they say are likely to go still higher this spring. Pork and lard were also somewhat upward but bacon and fish downward. Some advances in flour, rolled oats and rice were attributed to scarcity and increases in wholesale prices. Sugar had fluctuated considerably, the wholesale prices having dropped several times from early in December to the beginning of February when advances took place, with reported prospects for higher prices. At Quebec and Sydney rentals for the ensuing

year are on about the same level as last year but at Montreal and Toronto are upward under good demand.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—At Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Port Arthur both sirloin steak and shoulder roast advanced in price, on account of scarcity. Shoulder roast advanced at Sorel as farmers did not bring in sufficient supplies, having killed their beef cattle in December. Sirloin steak was higher at St. Hyacinthe, Que., as cattle were scarce, and at Newcastle, N. B.

Veal advanced in price at Three Rivers and Montreal, Que., at Ottawa, Toronto, Guelph and St. Thomas, Ont.; and at Winnipeg, Man. At Fredericton, N.B., there was a decline in price.

Mutton was higher on account of scarcity at Three Rivers and Montreal, Que., at Ottawa, Toronto, Guelph, Berlin, St. Thomas and Chatham, Ont., and at Victoria, B.C., where the wholesale price was raised by the packers. At Fredericton, N.B. the price was lower.

Pork.—The price of fresh roasting pork rose at Charlottetown, P.E.I., St. Hyacinthe, Que., St. Thomas and Cobalt, Ont. A decline in price occurred at Montreal and Chatham, Ont. Salt pork was higher at St. Hyacinthe, Que., at Ottawa, Peterborough, and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Regina, Sask. At Winnipeg the prices of both fresh and salt pork declined on account of competition with supplies from United States.

Bacon declined in price at St. Hyacinthe, and Montreal, Que.; St. Thomas, Ont., and Nanaimo, B.C. Advances occurred at Brockville and Peterborough, Ont.

Fish.—Codfish were lower in price at Fredericton, N.B., and halibut declined at Montreal.

Lard advanced at St. Hyacinthe, at Ottawa, Woodstock and St. Thomas, Ont.; and declined at Winnipeg. These increases are attributed to the high price and scarcity of butter.

Eggs.—Strictly fresh eggs rose in price at St. John, N.B., Kingston, Brantford, Berlin, St. Thomas, Chatham, and Port Arthur, Ont. At Montreal prices had advanced to 60c but were given at 50c at the middle of the month, supplies being however unusually scarce. At Hamilton, Ont., supplies on the market were becoming better as is usual at this time of the year. At Brandon, Man., New Westminster, Victoria, Nanaimo, and Prince Rupert, B.C., prices were lower, supplies being larger on account of milder weather. Packed eggs advanced at Quebec, and Three Rivers, on account of scarcity of fresh eggs and good demand. At Victoria, B.C., the price rose on account of short supplies from the east. Increases also occurred at Toronto, Ont., and Nanaimo, B.C., and at Peterborough, Ont., there was a decline. Both packed and fresh eggs declined at Fredericton, N. B., Sherbrooke and Sorel, Que.; and at Stratford, Ont., on account of larger supplies. Prices rose at St. Hyacinthe and St. John's, Que.; and at Ottawa, Orillia, London and Cobalt, Ont., on account of scarcity.

Milk advanced from 6c to 7c per quart at St. Hyacinthe, Que.

Butter.—Both dairy and creamery butter advanced at twenty-one of the cities but declined at Sorel, Que., and Victoria, B.C. Dairy butter alone was higher at Fredericton, N.B., Windsor, Ont., Cobalt, Ont., and Nanaimo, B.C. Creamery butter advanced at Hamilton, Brantford, St. Thomas and Port Arthur, Ont.; at Toronto dairy tub butter was steady but creamery and dairy prints were higher, and at Winnipeg the price of creamery butter was higher, due to smaller imports from United States. The scarcity and high price of feed, severe cold, and less production of milk are given as causes for advances and milder weather as the cause of any decreases which occurred.

Cheese.—The price of both old and new cheese increased at St. John, N.B. on account of short supplies, at Brantford, Ont., in sympathy with the price of butter, and at St. Thomas, Ont. Old

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the month into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarters per lb.		Mutton, hindqtrs. per lb.		Pork		Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Rolled oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, beef, per lb.	Medium Chuck per lb.					Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.			New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.	
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts	cts
Sydney.....	18	14	12	16	16	16	20	6	18	40	34	9	28	39	20	.....	.....	1	5	3 5
Westville.....	15	12	8	15	16	17	20	.....	16	32	.....	7	28	35	18	.....	.....	1½	4½	3½ 4
Amherst.....	18	14	15	14	16	14	17	17	18	38	32	7	27	32	20	.....	.....	1½	4½	3½ 4
Halifax.....	22	12	8	14	15	14	25	5-8	18	40	35	8	32	38	20	.....	.....	1½	4½	3½ 3½
<i>Prince Edward</i>		15	10	18			22	15												
Island—																				
Charlottetown	16	12	8	10	14	12	18	5	16	30	26	5	24	34	18	18	.....	2	4	3 4
<i>New Brunswick</i>																				
Moncton.....	20	12	.....	.....	16	16	25	6-16	18	40	35	7	27	32	.....	20	.....	2	4	3½ 4½
St. John.....	22	12	12	16	14	15	20	6	18	45	.....	7	28	38	24	24	.....	1½	5½	3½ 4
Fredericton...	20	12	8	14	14	14	18	7-16	12	35	32	7	24	30	25	20	.....	2	4	4 3-4
Newcastle....	16	12	10	12	12	15	18	12	16	30	25	7	27	35	18	18	.....	1½	4½	4 4
<i>Quebec—</i>																				
Quebec.....	14	12	10	13	14	16	18	8	20	50	34	10	30	35	16	18	.....	6	3½	3 5
Three Rivers.	20	12	15	18	12	12	20	8-15	15	50	35	9	35	37	18	17	.....	6	3½	3 4
Sherbrooke...	20	12½	10	15	13	16	20	8-10	18	40	35	7	34	36	20	18	.....	1	5	3½ 5
Sorel.....	18	14	.....	15	16	14	18	8-10	16	35	28	8	32	32	18	.....	.....	6	3	3 5
St. Hyacinthe,	14	10	10	12	13	13	18	6	17	40	35	7	40	40	16	16	.....	6	3	3 5
St. Johns.....	18	16	18	20	14	12	20	8	16	40	30	8	35	38	20	18	.....	3	3	3 5
Montreal.....	20	12½	12	16	14	16	22	12½	18	50	40	9	35	38	20	20	.....	1½	4	4½ 4
Hull.....	16	12½	12½	15	14	13	20	15	15	45	35	8	32	37	20	18	.....	3	3½	3 4

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING FEBRUARY, 1912.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, representative of every Province in the Dominion.

in the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 26.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, FEBRUARY 1912.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha. per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wk'gman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	No sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	5	.....	15	7½	6¼	30	60	40	1.50	10	10	8.00	3.50	4.60	2.50	20	12.00	9.00
5	5	15	12½	7	6½	30	25	35	1.05	9	10	.....	3.20	3.50	.....	18	.....	5.00
6	5	2	16	6¼	6	30	30	40	98	8	10	7.25	4.60	5.00	4.00	20	15.00	8.00
5-7	5	15	12	6½	6	30	50-60	40	1.20	10	10	7.50	5.00 5.25	5.50	3.50	20	15.00	.....
5	4½	12 14	14	6¼	6	25	50	40	75	10	12	6.50	4.00	5.00	.....	20	8.00	6.00
5	5	13	13	6¾	6	35	40	40	90	10	10	8.25	5.25	5.25	3.50	21	14.00	.....
6	5	12	14	6	6	40	50	40	1.70	10	12	7.00 7.75	5.10	8.00 9.00	4.00	20	9.00	.....
6	5	13	12	7	6½	35	50	40	1.50	10	10	8.00	6.50	6.50	4.00	20	11.00	8.00
5	5	13	12	6	6	40	50	40	1.25	10	10	9.00	5.25	4.50	3.50	25	.....	8.00 10.00
5	5	13	12	6½	5½	35-40	35-40	40	1.20	20	10	7.75 8.00	5.00 6.00	6.00 7.00	4.50 5.50	13	16.00 18.00	.....
4	5	12	12	7	6	30-50	25-50	30-40	1.60	15	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	4.00	18	8.00	5.00
6	6	6¾	5½	15	16	40	40	40	1.70	10	8	7.50	6.00	5.00	4.50	20	11.00 14.00	.....
5½	5	12	10	6½	6	25	25	40	1.35	10	8	6.50 6.75	5.00	6.50	4.00	15	10.00 12.00	5.00 8.00
4-5	5	12	13	6½	6	30-60	30-60	40	1.50	5-7	8	7.50	5.00	5.50 7.00	4.50 5.00	18	8.00 9.00	.....
5	6	13	10	7	6	35	40	40	2.00	10	10	7.00	6.00	6.00	4.00	20	14.00	10.00
7	6	12	12½	6½	6	40	40	40	2.25 2.50	18	8	7.75	6.50	8.00	4.50	20	16.00	13.00
5	5	.....	10	6½	6	35-40	35	40	1.90 2.00	10	8	7.75	5.50	3.50 5.50	3.50	20	.....	10.00

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

[illegible]

¹ Dairy prints.

5c. per lb. or 8 lbs. for 35c.

²At Nanaimo, B.C., delivery of coal is 75c to \$1.50 extra.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 26COMMODITIES, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1912.—*Concluded.*

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wk'ngm'n's quarters).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	No sanitary conveniences.
5	5	12½	15	6½	6	35	35	40	2.25	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	3.50	20	13.00	10.00
5	5	12½	12½	6½	6½	40	35	40	1.80	9	8	7.00	.....	5.00	4.00	20	12.00	9.00
5	5	20	13	6½	5	35	35	30	1.50	10	8	7.00	6.25	7.00	4.50	15	10.00	6.00
5	5	.....	10	6½	6	30	30	40	1.75	40	11	7.25	6.75	5.00	.....	15	13.00	9.00
5	5	15	15	6½	6½	60	50	40	2.00	10	10	7.50	5.50	6.00	3.50	20	12.00	9.00
5	5	12½	10-15	6½	6	25	25	40	1.65	10	7	7.50	5.50	6.00	3.50	20	12.00	10.00
4½	5	.....	12½	6½	6	25	25	25	1.90	10	7	7.25	5.00	8.50	5.50	20	20.00	.....
5	5	12½	10	6½	5½	30	30	40	1.75	10	8	6.25	4.50	7.00	5.00	20	10.00	8.00
5	5	10	10	6½	6	25	25	22	2.25	10	8	7.00	.....	8.00	6.00	18	15.00	.....
5	5	12	13	6½	6½	25	25	30	1.80	10	8	7.00	5.25	8.00	6.00	18	15.00	.....
7	5	.....	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.90	10	9	7.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	16	13.00	11.00
5	5	.....	12½	7	6	25	25	25	1.70	10	8	7.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	18	13.00	10.00
5	3½	9½	9	6	5½	25	30	40	1.75	10	8	7.50	4.50	8.00	5.00	22	15.00	10.00
5	5	.....	12½	7½	6½	25	25	25	1.75	10	10	7.25	4.50	8.00	6.00	18	12.00	8.00
5	5	10	12	7	5½	30	30	30	1.60	10	10	7.00	7.00	8.50	7.00	18	14.00	8.00
5	5	.....	13	7½	5½	30	30	40	1.75	10	8	7.25	6.00	8.00	6.00	15	18.00	12.00
5	5	.....	12	7½	6½	30	30	25	1.65	10	10	7.50	6.00	6.00	3.50	16	12.00	9.00
5	5	12½	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	2.00	10	8	7.25	5.00	.....	.....	15	16.00	12.00
5	7	12½	12½	8	7	35	30	30	1.80	10	8	7.75	5.00	.....	.....	15	12.00	8.00
5	5	12½	10	6½	5½	30	30	40	1.90	10	10	7.25	5.00	6.00	3.00	15	15.00	10.00
5	5	15	10	7½	6½	25	25	30	1.65	10	8	7.75	6.00	6.00	5.00	17	12.00	8.00
5	5	15	15	7½	6½	30	30	25	2.00	10	10	9.50	.....	5.50	5.00	25	25.00	20.00
7	5	14	12	6½	6½	35	35	35	2.00	12	8½	10.50	9.00	8.00	6.00	25	18.00	15.00
7	6½	15	12½	8½	7½	35	35	35	1.10	15	10	11.50	9.25	8.00	5.50	30	25.00	18.00
5	5	15	15	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.75	15	10	12.50	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	35.00	.....
5	8	6	8	8½	8	30	35	35	1.13	30	13	13.50	7.50	7.50	6.50	25	35.00	25.00
10	6	20	20	8	7½	40	40	40	1.75	20	15	.....	4.50	.....	.....	35	20.00	14.00
6	8	16	12½	7½	6½	35	50	30	1.25	..	..	12.00	8.75	.....	.....	40	15.00	.....
8	10	20	17	7½	6½	60	40	40	1.75	20	10	.....	8.00	.....	6.50	40	25.00	18.00
6½	6	15	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.75	20	10	.....	8.00	.....	6.50	40	25.00	18.00
8	8	12½	15	7	8	40	50	40	2.50	15	8	11.50	6.50	.....	6.00	35	25.00	.....
8	8	15	10	7	6½	40	40	40	2.25	25	12½	.....	7.50	.....	.....	40	27.00	.....
8	8	17	12½	7½	6½	30	30	30	2.50	20	12½	11.00	8.50	.....	7.00	35	15.00	.....
8	8	17	12½	7½	6½	60	60	50	3.00	20	12½	11.00	8.50	.....	7.00	35	40.00	20.00

*In British Columbia a bag of potatoes is usually quoted per 100 lbs.

*At Nelson, B.C., \$8.75 is the price of Lethbridge coal and \$12.00 of Vancouver Island coal.

cheese rose at Sherbrooke, Que., and new cheese at Woodstock, and Toronto, Ont., in sympathy with an advance in butter. At St. Hyacinthe, Que., both old and new cheese declined as the local supply was large. Old cheese declined at Regina, Sask.

Bread.—At New Westminster, B.C., the price of bread still remained at four loaves for 25c, or 10c per single loaf, although a city by-law came into effect, prescribing $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. as the weight of a loaf, the usual weight previously having been 1 lb. The change is therefore equivalent to a decrease of 20%.

Flour.—At Woodstock, Ont., the price of flour was raised from \$2.65 to \$2.75 per cwt., an advance of 10c per cwt. having been made by the millers. At Victoria, B.C., there was a rise due to an increase of the wholesale price. At Chatham, Ont. and Nanaimo, B.C., the price also advanced but declined 5c per bbl. at Sydney, N.S. and $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. at Kingston, Ont.

Rolled oats advanced at Kingston, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Victoria, B.C., on account of an increase in the wholesale price, due to an advance in oats.

Rice was higher at Sherbrooke, Que., Woodstock, Ont., and Prince Rupert, B.C. Crop failure in the Orient and troubles in China are given as the causes.

Beans declined at Lethbridge, Alta., and advanced at Prince Rupert, B.C.

Apples, evaporated, were lower at Sherbrooke, Que., as fresh apples were more plentiful, and at Montreal, but advanced at Stratford, Ont., as fresh apples were higher.

Prunes advanced at Sydney, N.S., Sherbrooke, Que., Brockville, and Hamilton, Ont., and at Prince Rupert, B.C., but declined at Nanaimo, B. C. A short crop and great scarcity were given as causes.

Sugar.—The price of both granulated and yellow sugar rose at Three Rivers,

Que., and Windsor, Ont., but declined at Regina, Sask., and Nanaimo, B. C. Granulated sugar advanced at Kingston, Niagara Falls, London and St. Thomas, Ont.; declining at Orillia, Brantford, and Berlin, Ont. Yellow sugar was higher at Moncton, and St. John, N.B.

Tea.—The price of tea was higher at Sydney, N.S., as the wholesale price rose and a better quality was on the market. At Ottawa, Ont., an advance was attributed to the troubles in China and to decreasing production in India and Ceylon as tea plantations were being converted into rubber plantations.

Coffee.—No changes were reported.

Potatoes.—At thirty of the cities potatoes rose in price. At St. John and Fredericton, N. B., stocks were held for high prices for shipment. At Sherbrooke, Que., the local supply had been shipped away to a great extent. At St. Hyacinthe, Que. the crop had been poor. Nearly every city in Ontario reported higher prices, due chiefly to crop failure, difficulty and expense of shipping and marketing in the severe weather, and to much loss through stored supplies being frozen. Western cities also reported higher prices through scarcity.

Vinegar advanced at Montreal as the wholesale price was higher.

Coal.—The price of anthracite coal rose from \$6.50 to \$8.00 at Sydney, N.S., as there was none on the market. An advance occurred at Moncton, N.B. At Newcastle, N.B., hard coal rose from \$6.75 to \$9.00 as the supply brought in by water freight had been exhausted. At Ottawa a rise was due to an increase in the wholesale price on account of trouble at the mines. No changes in soft coal were reported.

Wood.—Both soft and hard wood declined at Sydney, N.S., on account of favourable weather and good supplies of soft coal. The price of hard wood advanced at Moncton, N.B., and declined at Kingston, Ont. Soft wood was quoted

higher at Windsor, Ont. All wood was higher at Newcastle, N.B., as roads were blocked and the supply was short.

Coal oil was lower at Ottawa and Orillia but was higher at Berlin and at Toronto on account of an advance in the wholesale prices.

Rentals.—At Montreal an all-round advance of \$1.00 per month took place as houses were not plentiful. At Toronto scarcity of houses caused an advance of \$2.00 per month. At Orillia, Ont., rents had an upward tendency on account of the scarcity of houses.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1912.

FEW disputes of importance were reported to the Department as having taken place during the month, the one affecting most employees being that of the cloak and garment workers employed by the T. Eaton Company of Toronto. More than six hundred work-people were affected by this dispute, no settlement of which had been reported to the Department at the end of February.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude.—The total number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during February was eleven, which represents an increase of two over that of last month. About fifty firms and twelve hundred employees were involved in these disputes, of which eight firms and eight hundred and forty-nine employees were affected by the disputes which commenced during February.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during February was approximately 10,080 working days, compared with a loss of about 12,875 days during January and 32,525 in February, 1911.

Trades affected by new disputes. — The following table shows the trades affected by the new disputes, and the number of employees in each group of trades:—

TRADES	No. of dis-putes	No. of em- ployees
Building.....	1	42
Metal Trades.....	1	40
Clothing Trades.....	3	633
Transport.....	1	14
Unskilled Labour.....	1	60
Total.....	7	849

Localities affected by new disputes.—Three of the new disputes occurred in the Province of Quebec, and four in the Province of Ontario.

Causes of disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes during the month:—

CAUSE	No. of dis-putes
For increase in wages.....	1
Against increase in working hours.....	1
Against employment of particular persons.....	1
Against changes in method of employment.....	1
Sympathetic.....	2
Other causes.....	1
Total.....	7

Methods of settlement.—Of the eleven disputes in existence at the beginning of the month, two were definitely terminated, while in two the employers claimed that conditions ceased to be affected. In the case of the other seven no settlement had been reported to the Department at the close of the month. In the cases where a settlement was effected, work was resumed after negotiations between the parties; work was resumed pending

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C, No. 137.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1912.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result
			Directly	Indirectly	Directly		Indirectly				
					Males	Females	Males	Females			
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.											
<i>Building Trades—</i> Plasterers.....	Winnipeg, Man ..	Lockout on account of strike, plasterers claimed work being done by carpenters.....	40		230				Jan. 27	Feb. 13	Work resumed under "open shop" conditions, pending agreement between Master Plasterers and Local Union.
<i>Metal Trades—</i> Moulders.....	Moncton, N.B. ..	Against reduction of wages	1		30				Jan. 27		No settlement reported at end of month.
<i>Railway Service—</i> Machinists and Boilermakers	Westfort Ont. and Edson, Alta.....	Failure to reach new agreement as to hours, wages & conditions of employment	1		300				Oct. 10-11		Co. claims that strikers' places have been filled but men claim strike is still on.
<i>Misc. Trades—</i> Pulp Mill Hands	St. George, N. B. ..	For day of eight hours instead of eleven and thirteen, with increase in minim. wages...	1		52				Apr. 6-11		No settlement reported at end of month.

DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED DURING THE MONTH.

Trade	City	Reason	No. of men	Month	Settlement reported at end of month
<i>Building Trades—</i> Structural Iron Workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against employment of incompetent men; company claim strike was due to employment of non-unionists.	1	42	Feb. 19
<i>Metal Trades—</i> Moulders.....	Montreal, Que ..	Sympathetic.....	1	40	Feb. 5
<i>Clothing Trades—</i> Cloak and Garment Workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against changes in method of finishing certain garments.	1	405	Feb. 14
Garment Workers..	Montreal.....	Sympathetic.....	1	30	Feb. 27
Coat Pressers.....	Hamilton.....	Refusal of Foreman to give time and a half for night work.....	1	8	Feb. 14
<i>Transport—</i> Freight Handlers...	Hamilton.....	Against working overtime to relieve congestion of traffic	2	14	Feb. 10
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i> Shovelers.....	Hull, Que.....	For increase in wages	1	60	Feb. 27

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual business is concerned, it may be regarded as terminated. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mentioned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published upon the business interests of the community is on only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

an agreement in one case and in another the strikers' places were filled by other men.

Results of disputes.—In the two disputes terminated during the month the employees were successful in obtaining their demands, in another work was resumed pending an agreement.

Disputes which commenced Prior to the beginning of the Month.

The trade disputes in existence during February, which began in previous months comprised strikes of machinists and boilermakers between Westford, Ont., and Edson, Alta., plasterers in Winnipeg, pulpmill hands at St. George, N. B., and iron moulders at Moncton, N. B.

Strike of Machinists and Boilermakers of the Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.

No definite settlement was reported in a strike of machinists and boilermakers of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway which began on October 10, 1911, and extended from Westford, Ont., to Edson, Alta. The Company claimed to be no longer affected; the men, however, maintain that the strike is still on. About 300 men were involved in this dispute.

Lockout of Plasterers at Winnipeg.

Five plasterers ceased work on January 27 on account of a claim made by them to fix in place some ornamental staff plaster, which work had been assigned to carpenters. Two days later a general lockout was declared by the Builders' Exchange, in which about forty firms and 250 men were involved. According to the secretary of the Builders' Exchange, the lockout was raised on February 3. Work was resumed under "open shop" conditions pending a new agreement between the Master Plasterers and the Local Union.

Strike of Pulpmill Hands at St. George, N.B.

No change in the situation was reported to the department in the case of

a strike of forty-two pulpmill hands at St. George, N.B., who stopped work on April 26, 1911, on account of the refusal of the employer to grant a demand for an eight-hour day instead of thirteen and eleven hours with an increase in the minimum wages.

Strike of Iron Moulders at Moncton, New Brunswick.

Thirty iron moulders in the employ of the Record Foundry and Machine Company ceased work on January 27. A 20% increase was given the employees last year and at the annual meeting this year it was decided to reduce the wages to the rate prevailing before the increase took place. A strike occurred of which no settlement had been reported at the end of the month.

New Disputes.

The new disputes of the month involved structural iron workers and cloak and garment workers at Toronto, Ont., iron moulders at Montreal, Que., garment workers at Montreal, Que., freight handlers at Hamilton, Ont., coat pressers at Hamilton, Ont., and labourers at Hull, Que.

Strike of Structural Iron Workers at Toronto.

On February 19, forty-two structural iron workers in the employ of the Dominion Bridge Company at Toronto ceased work which was being done on the Canadian Pacific Railway office building. The men stated that they objected to risking their lives by working in the company of an incompetent person, who, they claimed, occupied a position of responsibility and was thus accountable for the safety of his fellow workmen. The Company on the other hand claimed that the men struck on account of the employment of men who did not belong to their union. At the close of the month no settlement of this dispute had been reported to the Department.

Strike of Iron Moulders at Montreal.

On February 5, forty moulders in the employ of the Record Foundry and Machine Company of Montreal went on strike in sympathy with employees of the same Company in Moncton, N.B. No demand of any kind was made by the men and the dispute was left unsettled at the end of the month.

Strike of Cloak and Garment Workers at Toronto, Ont.

On February 14, fifty-five men in the employ of the T. Eaton Company of Toronto, were discharged for refusing to sew with machines the linings in women's coats. They claimed that this change in the method of finishing garments would deprive finishers of their work. On the following day 500 employees of the same Company, 200 of whom were females, were discharged for refusing to work. No settlement was reported at the end of the month.

Strike of Garment Workers at Montreal, Que.

On February 27, eighty garment workers in the employ of the T. Eaton

Company of Montreal struck work in sympathy with employees of the same company at Toronto who were on strike. No settlement of this dispute was reported at the end of the month.

Strike of Freight Handlers at Hamilton, Ont.

A strike of fourteen freight handlers in the employ of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company took place on February 10. The Companies' lines were congested with freight traffic and the men were requested to work until 8 p.m. to relieve the situation. They refused and walked out, their places being immediately filled by others.

Strike of Snow Shovelers at Hull, Que.

On February 26, sixty labourers in the employ of the Hull Electric Railway Company ceased work. They demanded an increase in wages and an increase of one cent per hour being granted on the following day the men returned to work.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1912.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspector of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 239 individual work people in Canada during the month of February, 1912, were recorded by the Department of Labour. Of these 61 were fatal and 178 resulted in serious injuries. In addition 4 fatal accidents were recorded

as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the Department before February, 1912.

In the preceding month there were 86 fatal and 214 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 300, and in February, 1911, there were 93 fatal and 197 non-fatal accidents, a total of 290. The number of fatal accidents recorded in February, 1912 was, therefore, 25 less than in the preceding month and 32 less than in February, 1911. The number of non-fatal accidents recorded in February, 1912, was 36 less than in the preceding month and 19 less than in February, 1911. Altogether there were 61 less industrial accidents recorded in

February, 1912 than in the preceding month and 51 less than in the same month of the preceding year.

Of 174 returns received during the month giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, 17 referred to persons under twenty-one years of age, 80 to persons between twenty-one and forty-five, and 21 to persons over forty-five. Fifty-six persons were over twenty-one years of age, but their exact ages were not specified.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE
MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1912, BY IN-
DUSTRIES AND GROUPS
OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	3	7	10
Fishing and Hunting.....			
Lumbering.....	1	8	9
Mining.....	5	8	13
Railway construction.....	14	8	22
Building Trades.....	2	8	10
Metal Trades.....	3	48	51
Woodworking Trades.....	1	6	7
Printing and Allied Trades.....			
Clothing		2	2
Textiles.....		3	3
Food and Tobacco preparat n.....		2	2
Leather.....		2	2
Transportation—			
Steam Railway Service.....	12	31	43
Electric Rai-way Service.....	1	4	5
Navigation.....	1	3	4
Miscellaneous.....	4	15	19
Public Employees.....	3	9	12
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	3	5	8
Unskilled Labour.....	8	9	17
Total.....	61	178	239

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The only disaster of the month involving the death of more than one workman was a premature explosion of dynamite on construction work on the line of the Canadian Northern Railway, eight miles east of Fort Francis, Ont., by which thirteen construction hands, including the foreman, were killed and six others seriously injured.

Record by Industries and Groups of Trades.

Agriculture.—There were three fatal and seven non-fatal accidents recorded during the month of February, 1912 compared with seven fatal and nine non-fatal accidents during January and fourteen fatal and fifteen non-fatal accidents during February, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, two were caused by falling trees and one by a blast.

Fishing and hunting.—There were no accidents recorded during February compared with two fatal accidents during January and three fatal during February, 1911.

Lumbering.—There were one fatal and eight non-fatal accidents recorded during February, as compared with four fatal and seven non-fatal accidents during January and fifteen fatal and twelve non-fatal accidents during February, 1911. The fatality was caused by drowning.

Mining.—There were five fatal and eight non-fatal accidents recorded during February, as compared with fourteen fatal and fifteen non-fatal accidents during January and eight fatal and twelve non-fatal accidents during February, 1911. Of the fatal accidents three were caused by falls, and one each by an explosion and crushing by mine cars.

Railway construction.—Although the table shows fourteen killed and eighty injured during the month of February there were but two occasions on which lives were lost by accident, and only three occasions on which eight persons received serious injuries, compared with eight occasions involving nine fatalities and five occasions involving serious injuries to twelve labourers during January, and five occasions involving fatalities during February, 1911. In one of the fatal accidents thirteen construction hands were killed and in the other the victim was run over by a train.

Building trades.—There were two fatal and eight non-fatal accidents recorded during February, as compared with five fatal and fifteen non-fatal accidents during January, and three fatal and seven non-fatal accidents during February, 1911. One of the fatalities was caused by falling material, and the other by burning.

Metal trades.—There were three fatal and forty-eight non-fatal accidents recorded during February, compared with seven fatal and forty-four non-fatal accidents during January, and eight fatal and forty-two non-fatal accidents in February, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, two were caused by machinery and one by an elevator.

Woodworking trades.—There were one fatal and six non-fatal accidents recorded during February, compared with one fatal and sixteen non-fatal accidents during January, and three fatal and eighteen non-fatal accidents in February, 1911. The fatality was caused by a piece of flying timber.

Printing and allied trades.—There were no accidents recorded during February, as compared with none in January and one non-fatal accident in February, 1911.

Clothing.—There were two non-fatal accidents recorded during February compared with two non-fatal in January, and one non-fatal accident during February, 1911.

Textile.—There were three non-fatal accidents recorded during February compared with one non-fatal accident in January and none in February, 1911.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There were two non-fatal accidents recorded during February, compared with three non-fatal accidents in January and one fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in February, 1911.

Leather.—There were two non-fatal accidents recorded during February compared with none in January, and one non-fatal accident in February, 1911.

Steam railway service.—There were twelve fatal and thirty-one non-fatal accidents recorded during February, as compared with twenty-three fatal and thirty-three non-fatal accidents in January, and twenty-one fatal and thirty-one non-fatal accidents in February, 1911. Five of the fatalities were caused by persons being run over; three by crushing between cars, two in derailments, one struck by a train and one by falling material.

Electric railway service.—There were one fatal and four non-fatal accidents recorded during February, as compared with eight non-fatal accidents in January, and none in February, 1911. The fatality was caused by a rear-end collision.

Navigation.—There were one fatal and three non-fatal accidents recorded during February, as compared with one fatal and five non-fatal accidents in January, and two non-fatal accidents in February, 1911. The fatality was due to drowning.

Miscellaneous transport.—There were four fatal and fifteen non-fatal accidents recorded during February, compared with three fatal and nine non-fatal accidents in January, and twenty-one non-fatal accidents during February, 1911. Of the fatalities, one was caused by a fall, one by crushing, one by live stock, and one in which victim was struck by a train.

Public employees.—There were three fatal and nine non-fatal accidents recorded during February, compared with one fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents in January, and six fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents in February, 1911. Of the fatalities, one each was caused by suffocation; falling material, and machinery.

Miscellaneous skilled trades.—There were three fatal and five non-fatal accidents recorded during February, as compared with four fatal and fifteen non-fatal accidents in January, and one fatal and eight non-fatal accidents in February, 1911. Of the fatalities, two

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1912.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Number	Cause of fatality.
<i>Agriculture—</i>				
Farmer.....	Bulwer, Ont.....	Feb. 6	1	By falling tree.
".....	Lambeth, Ont.....	" 13	1	"
".....	South Vancouver, B. C.....	" 7	1	While blasting stumps.
<i>Lumbering—</i>				
Logger.....	Holberg, B. C.....	" 3	1	Drowned while moving log jam.
<i>Mining—</i>				
Miner.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 13	1	Fell down shaft of mine.
".....	Rossland, B. C.....	" 1	1	"
".....	South Porcupine, Ont.....	" 24	1	Discharge of mis-fired blast.
".....	Cardiff, Alta.....	" 1	1	Crushed by mine cars.
".....	Phoenix, B. C.....	" 7	1	Fell into ore pocket.
<i>Railway construction—</i>				
Labourers.....	Near Fort Frances, Ont.....	" 9	13	Premature discharge of blast.
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 28	1	Jolted off car and run over.
<i>Building Trades—</i>				
Painter.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 13	1	Crushed under debris of falling cornice.
Foreman (plumbing establishment).....	Montreal, Que.....	" 13	1	Died from burns received in a fire.
<i>Metal Engineering and Shipbuilding Trade—</i>				
Employe (Wire and Cable Works).....	Montreal, Que.....	" 20	1	Caught in machinery.
Steel worker.....	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.....	" 3	1	Crushed by elevator.
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 6	1	Struck by yifing machinery belt.
<i>Woodworking Trades—</i>				
Employee (wagon w.)	Markham, Ont.....	" 12	1	Pierced with piece of flying timber.
<i>Steam Railway service—</i>				
Brakeman.....	Scott, Sask.....	" 21	1	Crushed by cars.
".....	Nictaux, N.S.....	" 24	1	Crushed between platform and car.
".....	Belleville, Ont.....	" 14	1	Crushed between engine and car.
".....	Bath, N.B.....	" 1	1	Run over by train.
".....	Blackfalds, Alta.....	" 26	1	"
Fireman.....	Fisherman, B. C.....	" 16	1	Derailment of engine.
".....	Grand Forks, B. C.....	" 14	1	Engine went over embankment.
Yardman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 8	1	Run over by engine.
Carman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 22	1	Run over by train.
Sectionman.....	Candeboye Ont.....	" 22	1	Struck by train.
".....	Ladysmith, B. C.....	" 9	1	Run over by train.
Bridgeman.....	Chatham, Ont.....	" 19	1	Struck by falling derrick boom.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1912.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Number	Cause of fatality.
<i>Electric Railway service—</i>				
Motorman	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 3	1	Rear end collision.
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Member life saving crew.....	Barkley Sound, B. C.....	" 16	1	Drowned, boat capsized.
<i>Miscellaneous transport—</i>				
Teamster	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 10	1	Struck by train.
"	Toronto, Ont.....	" 25	1	Fell over embankment.
"	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 10	1	Crushed between dray and corner of [building.
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 16	1	Kicked by a horse.
<i>Public Employees—</i>				
Engineer (pumping station).....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 26	1	Struck by handle of valve.
Fireman	Haileybury, Ont.....	" 10	1	Overcome by smoke.
Foreman (Harbour Commission)	Montreal, Que.....	" 5	1	Crushed by falling timber.
<i>Miscellaneous skilled trades—</i>				
Hotel employee	Toronto, Ont.....	" 7	1	Crushed by elevator hoist.
Employee grain elevator	Calgary, Alta.....	" 27	1	Buried in grain bin.
Employee jobbing house.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 16	1	Fell with elevator.
<i>Unskilled labour—</i>				
Labourer	Campbellford, Ont.....	" 8	1	Struck by a bucket which fell from a crane.
"	Hull, Que.....	" 14	1	Struck by falling weight.
"	Calgary, Alta	" 8	1	Buried in cave-in.
"	Montreal, Que	" 22	1	Fell down elevator shaft.
"	Merritton, Ont	" 10	1	Drowned in raceway.
"	Thomasville, Ont.....	" 2	1	Crushed by falling frozen earth.
"	Todd Inlet, B.C.	" 15	1	Entangled in machinery.
"	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 24	1	Crushed in cave-in.

FATAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN JANUARY, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE
DEPARTMENT IN FEBRUARY, 1912.

Miner	Phoenix, B.C.	Jan. 23	1	Killed by blast.
Leather worker	Ponetanguishene, Ont.	" 20	1	Caught in machinery.
Brakeman	Upper Kent, N.B.	" 31	1	Fell between cars.
Labourer	Salt Spring Island, B.D.	" 25	1	Struck by crow bar.

were caused by elevators, and one by suffocation in a grain bin.

Unskilled labour.—There were eight fatal and nine non-fatal accidents recorded during February, as compared with five fatal and seven non-fatal ac-

cidents in January, and five fatal and six non-fatal accidents in February, 1911. Three of the fatalities were caused by cave-ins, two by falling material, and one each by a fall, drowning, and machinery.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

THE following Agreement was made on behalf of the Western Coal Operators' Association and District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America with reference to the Kipp Mines of the Lethbridge Collieries, Limited, and is supplementary to the general agreement which was signed on November 17, 1911.

To the Western Coal Operators' Association and District No. 18 United Mine Workers of America.

Regarding the making of an agreement for Kipp Mines of the Lethbridge Collieries, Ltd., we find

(1) That the general provision of the agreement now in effect between the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, and the Western Coal Operators' Association, be in effect at above named colliery.

(2) That the outside and inside day wage scale of the agreement now in effect between the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18, and the Western Coal Operators' Association, be in effect at the above named colliery.

(3) That the contract rates of this lignite field (namely, A. R. & I. Co. Chinook Colliery, Royal Colliery and the Diamond Coal Co.) be in effect at the above named colliery, with the following brushing clause:—

Brushing.—Clod or draw slate in entries or rooms to be paid at the rate of 6 cents per inch for all clod or slate in excess of 5 inches.

(4) That these general conditions and rates are to be effective, for the life of the agreement between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, dated Nov. 17, 1911.

Note.—The above contract rates are made with the understanding that the cutting is to be done in

the band of bone or slate which is some ten inches or a foot from the bottom of the seam; however, if the Company desire to make this cutting below the bottom bench of coal, it shall be optional with them to do so, providing by so doing it will not decrease the earning capacity of the man.

(5) That the local conditions as now exist at the several collieries in this immediate field, as are in the agreement, now in effect between the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, and the Western Coal Operators' Association, be in effect at the above mentioned colliery during the life of the agreement now in effect between the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18, and the Western Coal Operators' Association.

(6) That where Monobel is used, the same price is to be charged as is now charged at all other mines (where in use) in the Western Coal Operators' Association:—namely, 30c per lb.

(7) That all other prices underground be the same as are at the Mines of the Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company.

(Sgd.) W. F. McNEILL,

Commissioner, Western Coal Op. Assn.

(Sgd.) W. B. POWELL,

President District 18, U. M. W. of A.

Dated at Lethbridge, Alta., Jan. 27th, 1912.

Agreement at the Leitch Collieries.

AGREEMENT entered into between:—District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, of the First Part, and The Leitch Collieries, Ltd., of the Second Part.

NO. 3 SEAM.

Angles to be driven as per present system, 12 feet wide. Price, 60 cents per cubic yard. Pillars, 53 cents per cubic yard. The above prices to include timbering and chute building. Counter tunnel, as per present practice, 6 ft. x 6 ft., \$3.50 per lineal yard. Cross cuts 6 ft. x 6 ft., on the level, \$3.50 per lineal

yard. Cross cuts 6 ft. x 6 ft., on the angle, \$3.00 per lineal yard.

NO. 4 SEAM.

Angles to be driven as per present system, 14 feet wide. Price, 52½ cents per cubic yard. Pillars, 45½ cents per cubic yard. The above prices to include timbering and chute building. Counter tunnel as per present practice, 6 ft. x 6 ft., \$3.50 per lineal yard. Cross cuts, on the level, 6 ft. x 6 ft., \$3.50 per lineal yard. Cross cuts, on the angle, 6 ft. x 6 ft., \$3.00 per lineal yard.

It is understood and agreed that the above agreement expires March 31, 1915.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have here-

unto set the hands of their proper officers, this twelfth day of February, 1912.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA,
District No. 18.

W. B. POWELL,
President.

Witnesses:
J. SIMPSON.
J. KLUCSORITS.

THE LEITCH COLLIERIES, LTD.

W. L. HAMILTON,
General Manager.

Witness:
J. D. THOMAS.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1912.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Railways and Canals and the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which has received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

Department of Public Works.

INTERIOR FITTINGS, POST OFFICE, SOURIS, MAN.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in post office at Souris, Man. Name of contractor, John Clark, Brandon, Man. Date of contract, January 22, 1912. Amount of contract, \$1,735.

FAIR WAGES CLAUSES.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than

those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

PUBLIC BUILDING, ATHENS, ONT.

Public building at Athens, Ont. Name of contractor, John Dillon, Seeley's Bay, Ont. Date of contract, January 29, 1912. Amount of contract, \$13,800.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following rate:	
Stonecutters.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hr.	
Bricklayers.....	3.50 " 10 "	
Masons.....	3.50 " 10 "	
Carpenters.....	2.25 " 10 "	
Joiners.....	2.50 " 10 "	
Plasterers.....	3.50 " 10 "	
Lathers.....	15.0 per M.	
Plumbers.....	2.50 per day of 10 hr.	
Steamfitters.....	2.50 " 10 "	
Sheetmetal workers.....	2.50 " 10 "	
Electrical workers.....	2.00 " 10 "	
Painters and glaziers.....	2.00 " 10 "	
Builders' labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "	
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "	
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	2.50 " 10 "	
Drivers with 2 horses and wagon.....	3.50 " 10 "	

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of February, 1912, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the "Fair Wages Schedule" inserted in the contract.

Construction of branch line of railway from Dartmouth to Deans, Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, February 16th, 1912. Amount of contract, schedule rate. Contractors, M. P. Davis & J. T. Davis (M. P. Davis, of Ottawa, Ont., and J. T. Davis, of Montreal).

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour.	Rate of wages.
Earth foreman.....	\$2.50 per day of 10 hr.
Rock foreman.....	2.50 " 10 "
Concrete foreman.....	2.50 " 10 "
Concrete men.....	1.75 " 10 "
Rock drillers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.25 " 10 "
Stationary engine driver.....	2.50 " 10 "
Stationary engine fireman.....	1.80 " 10 "
Steam shovel engineer.....	3.00 " 10 "
Steam shovel fireman.....	1.80 " 10 "
Steam shovel crane-man.....	2.50 " 10 "
Steam rock drillers.....	2.25 " 10 "
Common labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2.25 " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	3.50 " 10 "
Dinky engine driver.....	3.00 " 10 "

Erection of stone passenger station at Truro, N.S., Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, February 27th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$132,770 and schedule rate. Contractor, Frank W. Wilson, of Truro, N.S.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour.	Rate of wages.
General foreman.....	No special rate.
Foreman stonecutter.....	\$4.00 per day of 10 hr.
Foreman mason.....	4.00 " 10 "
Foreman carpenter.....	3.00 " 10 "
Stonecutters.....	3.60 " 10 "
Ornamental stonecutters.....	4.00 " 10 "
Masons.....	3.50 " 10 "
Bricklayers.....	4.00 " 10 "
Concrete mixers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Carpenters and joiners.....	2.25 " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Plasterers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Tilers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.25 " 10 "
Roofers (pitch and gravel).....	2.00 " 10 "
Structural steel workers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Steam derrick foreman.....	3.00 " 10 "
Timekeeper.....	2.00 " 10 "
Watchman.....	1.50 " 10 "
Water boy.....	0.75 " 10 "
Boilermakers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Electricians.....	2.00 " 10 "
Electric cement workers.....	None.
Steam derrick engineer.....	\$2.25 per day of 10 hr.
Sheet metal workers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2.75 " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	4.00 " 10 "

Erection of a Highway Strauss Trunion Bascule Bridge over Lachine Canal at St. Pierre aux Liens (Rockfield), in Province of Quebec. Date of contract, February 16th, 1912. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour.	Rate of wages.
Structural steel workers....	\$0.35 per hr. 9 hrs. per day
Carpenters.....	0.35 " 9 "
Labourers.....	0.20 " 10 "
Riveters.....	0.35 " 9 "
Riveters' helpers.....	0.20 " 9 "
Electricians.....	0.27½ " 9 "
Blacksmiths.....	0.30 " 9 "
Hoisting engine driver.....	0.35 " 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	0.30 " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	0.50 " 10 "
Foreman of erection.....	0.45 " 10 "

Construction of line of railway from St. Joachim towards Seven Islands, including branches to Murray Bay and Baie St. Paul,—170 miles. Date of subsidy agreement, February 2nd, 1912. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile. Railway Company, The Quebec and Saguenay Railway Company.

Marine Department Contracts.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which received the signature of both parties during the month of February, 1912, together with the Fair Wages Schedule attached thereto.

REINFORCED CONCRETE TOWER, DWELLING, OILSHED AND BOATHOUSE, AT SHERINGHAM POINT, B.C.

The construction of a reinforced concrete tower, dwelling, oilshed and boat-house at Sheringham Point, B.C. Name of contractor, Thomas Stedham, of Victoria, B.C. Amount of contract, \$8,745.00. Date of contract, 13th December, 1911.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.;	Rate of wages. Not less than:
Carpenters.....	\$0.53½ per hr. 8 hrs. per day
Painters.....	0.50 " 8 "
Bricklayers.....	0.70 " 8 "
Masons.....	0.70 " 8 "
Labourers.....	0.34½ " 8 "

Post Office.

During the month of January orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$689 05
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps.....	47 75
Supplying and stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads.....	442 82
Repairing Post Office scales.....	40 00
Supplying mail bags.....	804 75
Repairing mail bags.....	2,588 95
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	2,997 25
Supplying street letter boxes and railway mail clerks' tin boxes and repairing portable letter boxes, parcel receptacles, railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes and street letter boxes.....	575 22
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles postal stores.....	433 10
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	5,416 56

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada during the ten months from April, 1911, to January, 1912, inclusive was 300,705, compared with 260,687 in the corresponding months of 1910-1911, an

increase of 15 per cent. Of the total arrivals during the ten months, 188,999 were at ocean ports compared with 158,670 in the corresponding months of the previous year. There was an increase in the number of arrivals from the United States from 102,017 during the ten months ending January, 1911, to 111,706 in the ten months ending January, 1912.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FROM APRIL 1911 TO JANUARY 1912, INCLUSIVE, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1910-11

	1910-1911				1911-1912				INCREASE				DECREASE				Percentage	
	Male	Female	Child- ren	Totals	Male	Female	Child- ren	Totals	Male	Female	Child- ren	Totals	Male	Female	Child- ren	Totals	In.	Dec.
APRIL																		
From U.S.A.	19,420	4,811	3,588	27,819	24,880	6,324	4,079	35,283	5,460	1,513	491	7,464	1,303	336	1,727	3,966	27	19
Via ocean ports	11,924	3,951	4,488	20,363	10,621	3,015	2,761	16,397										
Total	31,344	8,762	8,076	48,182	35,501	9,339	6,840	51,680	4,157	577		3,498			1,236		7	
MAY																		
Via ocean ports	20,856	7,329	5,240	33,395	27,427	11,223	7,410	46,060	6,571	3,894	2,200	12,665					38	
From U.S.A.	8,508	2,988	2,748	14,194	10,103	2,733	2,534	15,370	1,565			1,176		205	214		8	
Totals	29,364	10,297	7,958	47,589	37,530	13,956	9,944	61,430	8,166	3,689	1,886	13,841					29	
JUNE																		
Via ocean ports	13,437	6,020	4,182	23,639	14,065	8,268	5,702	27,973	5,88	2,246	1,520	4,334					18	
From U.S.A.	6,275	2,486	2,182	10,943	7,736	2,367	1,932	12,035	1,461			1,062		119	250		10	
Totals	19,712	8,506	6,364	34,582	21,741	10,633	7,634	40,068	2,029	2,127	1,270	5,426					16	
JULY																		
Via ocean ports	8,630	4,363	3,026	16,019	8,973	5,478	4,158	18,609	343	1,115	1,132	2,500					16	
From U.S.A.	5,464	2,046	1,689	9,199	7,442	2,106	1,464	11,012	1,978			1,813			225		20	
Totals	14,094	6,409	4,715	25,218	16,415	7,584	5,622	29,621	2,321	1,175	907	4,403					17	
AUGUST																		
Via ocean ports	7,258	4,201	2,828	14,287	5,885	4,220	2,991	13,096		19	163		1,373			1,191		2
From U.S.A.	6,974	1,886	1,630	10,490	12,807	2,317	1,895	17,019	5,833	431	265	6,529					62	
Totals	14,232	6,087	4,458	24,777	18,692	6,537	4,886	30,115	4,460	430	428	5,338					22	
SEPTEMBER																		
Via ocean ports	6,540	4,373	2,865	13,778	6,968	6,289	4,336	17,593	428	1,916	1,471	3,815					28	
From U.S.A.	6,880	1,780	1,596	10,256	7,884	1,981	1,619	11,484	1,004	201	23	1,228					12	
Totals	13,420	6,153	4,461	24,034	14,852	8,270	5,955	29,977	1,432	2,117	1,494	5,043					21	
OCTOBER																		
Via ocean ports	6,017	4,491	3,08	13,592	5,033	5,102	3,511	13,646		611	427	54	984		24			
From U.S.A.	6,123	1,863	1,81	9,801	6,335	2,130	1,791	10,246	212	287		455					5	
Totals	12,140	6,354	4,890	23,393	11,368	7,232	5,302	23,902		878	403	509	772				2	
NOVEMBER																		
Via ocean ports	3,813	2,512	1,764	8,089	3,588	2,569	1,789	7,946			25		225			143		
From U.S.A.	4,167	1,632	1,408	7,207	4,832	1,723	1,538	8,113	665	91	152	906					13	
Totals	7,980	4,144	3,172	15,296	8,420	4,292	3,347	16,060	440	148	177	763					5	

December:																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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British Immigration.

During the month of January, 1912, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

NATIONALITY.													
English.		Welsh.		Scottish.		Irish		British Colonial Subjects		Foreign		Total.	
1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
1,858	2,037	17	37	531	398	75	80	112	76	2,673	2,628	485	681
January													
Total													

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, NORTH WEST TERRITORIES, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1912, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1911.

NATURE OF GRANT.	January, 1912		January, 1911	
	No. of Patents	No. of Acres	No. of Patents	No. of Acres
Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co's. sales.....	16	5,940' 0	6	1,663' 50
British Columbia Homesteads.....	11	1,720' 60	7	867' 30
British Columbia sales.....	3	50' 63	13	1,143' 58
Coal lands sales.....	2	320' 00	3	206' 525
Coal surface sales.....			2	49' 75
Homesteads.....	1,841	291,497' 239	1,915	302,836' 154
Hudson's Bay Co.			2	260' 00
License of occupation.....			3	36' 09
Military Bounty grants.....	1			
Military Homesteads.....	1	160' 00		
Mining lands sales.....	1	320' 00	1	320' 00
Mineral rights (4,882.39 acres).....	1	28' 59		
North West half-breed grants.....	19		34	
Quit claim, special grants.....	19	2,944' 665	14	2,461' 69
Railways:—			2	
Calgary and Edmonton Ry.....	1	6' 14		
Canadian Northern Ry.....			13	252' 57
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants.....	30	1,684' 62	2	1' 32
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants, Souris Branch.....			3	673' 80
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.....	17	206' 01	27	457' 26
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Saskatchewan Rd. and Steamboat Company.....	4	959' 00		
Sales.....	68	12,041' 42	57	7,035' 975
School land sales.....	46	6,874' 69	28	3,445' 04
Special grants.....	12	714' 113	23	303' 707
Yukon Territory sales.....			5	186' 63
Total.....	2,093	325,467' 71	2,160	322,200' 29

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1912, AS COMPARED WITH JANUARY, 1911—

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
Battleford.....			71	62				
Brandon.....	3	2						
Calgary.....					179	167		
Dauphin.....	74	47						
Edmonton.....					271	207		
Estevan.....			37	21				
Grand Prairie.....			66	59	25			
Humboldt.....							8	6
Kamloops.....					59	54		
Leithbridge.....			41	32	69	75		
Medicine Hat.....			179	115				
Moose Jaw.....					18	4		
New Westminster.....			98	44				
Peace River.....			25	8				
Prince Albert.....								
Regina.....					67	61		
Red Deer.....			196	120				
Saskatoon.....			97	119				
Swift Current.....	119	95						
Winnipeg.....			73	62				
Yorkton.....								
Total.....	196	144	803	642	687	568	8	6

Total number of entries for January, 1912..... 1685

Total number of entries for January, 1911..... 1338

Net increase..... 347

Nationalites of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1912, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCES IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITIES	PROVINCES				Totaux
	Manitoba	Saskatche- wan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from Ontario	13	56	48	3	120
" Quebec	3	10	23		36
" Nova Scotia		3	5		8
" New Brunswick		4	1		5
" Prince Edward Island		3	4		7
" Manitoba	37	13	11		61
" Saskatchewan		124	11		135
" Alberta	1	2	43		46
" British Columbia			2		2
Persons who had previous entry	40	33	64		137
Newfoundlanders			2		2
Canadians returned from the United States	2	4	2		8
Americans	12	188	205	1	406
English	16	139	68	2	225
Scotch	2	12	22		36
Irish		5	10	1	16
French	2	12	6		20
Belgians		4	1		5
Swiss	1	1	5		7
Italians					
Roumanians		5			5
Syrians		1			1
Germans	5	16	16		37
Austro-Hungarians	41	65	59		165
Hollanders	2	1	2		5
Danes (other than Icelanders)		3	7		10
Icelanders	2	1			3
Swedes	6	25	12		43
Norwegians		23	22		45
Ru-sians (other than Mennonites and Douk- hobors)	11	45	25		81
Mennonites					
Doukhobors					
Chinese				1	1
Japanese			1		1
Persians					
Australians			1		1
New Zealanders		1			1
Servians		1			1
Turks		1			1
Indians		2			2
Total	196	803	678	8	1685

Number of souls represented by above entries, 3951.

Notes.

The following resolution was passed by the legislature of British Columbia with reference to Oriental immigration.

"That, *Whereas*, the feeling in the Province of British Columbia has long been opposed to Asiatic immigration; and

Whereas, numerous representations have been made by the Legislative Assembly of this Province to the Federal authorities, setting forth the views of the people at various times as being in favour of effectual exclusion; and

Whereas, on account of the action of the Dominion Government on several occasions in disallowing local legislation, framed on the lines of the commonly called 'Natal Act,' with the object of preventing such immigration, the local Legislature has been prevented from exercising authority on its own behalf; and

Whereas, a Delegation from the Government of British Columbia, whose report has been submitted to this House, has recently made further and urgent representations on the subject to the Federal authorities to the effect that the immigration from Oriental countries still continues in a degree constituting a menace to white labour and the desire to preserve British Columbia as a white man's domain;

Therefore, be it Resolved, that this House heartily concurs in the representations made by the said delegation to the Right Honourable R. L. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, and desires to express its great satisfaction at the announcement that the Government of British Columbia will be consulted in connection with the new treaty with Japan so far as consideration specially affecting British Columbia may be concerned; and

Be it further Resolved, that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor be requested to forward a copy of this Resolution to the Honourable the Secretary of State at Ottawa."

Active steps are being taken by the Provincial government of New Bruns-

wick to settle a large number of British immigrants in some of its newer districts. It was stated by the Premier that a part of the programme of the government was to take over partially improved farms and to hand them over to settlers on easy terms of payment. A joint conference of the St. John and Fredericton Boards of Trade was held, at which it was decided to call a great immigration conference at Fredericton in March. Steps were taken to interest the provincial boards of trade, municipal and city councils, farmers' associations, the press, and the transportation companies in the proposed conference.

At the opening of the Ontario legislature on February 7, it was announced in the Speech from the Throne that the provincial government intended to spend \$5,000,000 in opening up Northern Ontario. It was further stated that there were brought into the province during 1910 by the Department of Colonization 8,000 immigrants, and it was believed that the figures for 1911 would show a still larger number. Conferences had been held between the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa and the Minister of Agriculture of the Province, with a view to co-operation with regard to this matter in future, which, it was believed, would bring about desirable results.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during February, 1912:

DOMINION REPORTS.

Railway Statistics.

Railway statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1911 (from sworn returns furnished by the Railway companies). Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912. Pages, 273. Price, 15 cents.

IN the report on the railway statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1911, it is stated that the total railway mileage in Can-

ada was 25,400, representing an increase of 669 miles over that shown in the report for year ended June 30, 1910. Seventy per cent. of the increase was in the western provinces. On June 30, 1911, there were also about 1,600 additional miles of railway in actual operation, but these were regarded as being still under construction. The amount of railway line under construction was as follows: 6,222.63 miles being graded; 3,833.34 miles on which track was laid or being laid, and 1,577.5 miles in operation. During 1911 \$61,650,300 was added to the stock is-

se of Canadian railways and \$56,741,-214 to the funded debt, bringing the aggregate capital liability to \$1,528,-389,201. The ratio of dividends to share-capital was 4.08 per cent. in 1911, compared with 3.16 per cent. in 1910 and the net earnings compared with share-capital amounted to 7.70 per cent. in 1911, compared with 7.78 per cent. in 1910. During the year ended June 30, 1911, there were carried by the railway companies 37,097,-718 passengers and 79,884,282 tons of freight, showing an increase over the previous period of 1,203,143 passengers and 5,401,416 tons of freight. During the year ended June 30, the operation of railways in Canada resulted in the killing of 495 persons and the injuring of 3,329, showing a decrease of 120 in the number killed and an increase of 1,190 in the number of persons injured, compared with the previous year. One passenger in every 1,-324,919 was killed and one in every 124,489 was injured, while in 1910 one passenger in every 598,243 was killed and one in every 132,943 was injured. There were 202 employees killed and 1,314 injured in 1910-11, compared with 214 killed and 926 injured in the previous year. The principal causes of accidents to employees were: falling from trains and cars, by which 26 were killed and 253 injured; coupling and uncoupling cars, which caused the death of 13 and injury to 191 persons; jumping on and off cars and engines, by which 15 were killed and 141 injured. In collisions 34 were killed and 119 injured. The number of persons employed in the railway service up to June 30, 1911, was 141,224, an increase of 17,456 over the corresponding period of 1910.

Miscellaneous Work of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911. Part IV; Miscellaneous Information. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912. Pages, 112.

Part 4, of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year end-

ed March 31, 1911, shows information on the following subjects: (1) Annuities, (2) Bounties; (3) Chinese Immigration; (4) Lumber and Staple Products; (5) Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce; (6) Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada; (7) Tonnage Tables; and (8) Trade Commissioner Service.

The portion dealing with government annuities shows that on March 31, 1911, there were 1,709 contracts in force, representing a total amount of annuities issued of \$343,112.18, while the total value of annuities purchased was \$865,427.08. An account is given of the various forms of annuities' contracts issued with tables showing the cost of annuities at different ages and plans.

The statements with regard to bounties show that the total of \$1,597,-663.48 was paid during the last fiscal year. Of this amount \$1,138,748.43 was paid on pig-iron, steel, and wire rods; \$248,534.48 was paid on lead, \$49,784.29 on Manilla fibre, and \$160,-596.28 on crude petroleum.

The returns on Chinese immigration show that 805 Chinese were exempted from taxation on arrival in Canada, and 4,515 paying the tax. The total revenue for the year from this source amounted to \$2,262,056. In the previous year there were 688 Chinese exempted from the tax and 1,614 paid the tax on entry into Canada. Since 1886 53,787 Chinese have entered Canada by paying the tax and 4,049 have entered exempt. 45,262 were registered for leave.

The statistical record of the progress of Canada contains statistics from 1868 to 1911 relating to the estimated population of the country, currency and banking, commercial failures, receipts from taxes, expenditure on account of consolidated fund, insurance, loan companies and building societies, mineral production, post office statistics, railways and canals, shipping, imports and exports by countries and by commodities.

QUEBEC REPORT.

Industrial Conditions in Quebec.

General Report of the Minister of Public Works and Labour of the Province of Quebec for the year ending 30th June, 1911. Quebec: King's Printer, 1911. Pages, 154.

The Report of the Minister of Public Works and Labour of the Province of Quebec contains chapters relating to trade disputes and to the inspection of industrial establishments. The Registrar of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration, in his report states that trade disputes between employers and employees have not been numerous, and that there are signs of a return to better feeling between masters and workmen. An account is given of the settlement of a strike of employees of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company of Montreal, which was effected through the friendly mediation of the Registrar after it had lasted for eight days in June, 1911. The findings are given of a commission instituted to enquire into certain differences between employers and employees in the boot and shoe factories in Quebec. This commission was composed of Messrs. Felix Marois, Registrar of Councils of Conciliation and of Arbitration, representing the employers, J. A. Langlois, M.P.R., representing the workmen, and Dr. G. W. Jolicoeur, chairman. All the matters in dispute were satisfactorily adjusted by the commission.

In the Report of the Chief Inspector of Industrial Establishments reference is made to a number of new measures recently adopted in the Province of Quebec and reforms that have been promised with regard to labour legislation. These include the reduction in the number of hours for women and children in cotton factories to 58 hours per week: special regulations for the comfort and health of foundry hands: inspection of cotton factories by inspectors: drafting of new regulations concerning Chinese laundries: enforcement of the law limiting the age of children employed as performers in theatres to fifteen years: and the estab-

lishment of free labour exchanges Quebec and Montreal. With regard to factory accidents it is stated that in spite of an increase in the number of new industries, there has been a marked decrease in the number of accidents which is attributed to improved machinery, and to more stringent regulations of insurance companies.

During the year there were reported 547 slight accidents, 122 serious ones and 19 fatal accidents. A brief reference is made to occupational diseases and a recommendation is made for the enactment of a law obliging doctors to report to the Inspectors all cases of occupational diseases they may be aware of. It is pointed out that the following dangerous trades exist in the Province: The manufacturing of hats, mirrors, thermometers and explosive which are liable to cause poisoning by quicksilver; the manufacturing of paints, wall paper, oil cloth, etc., causing arsenic poisoning; the manufacturing of matches producing phosphorus poisoning; wool sorting and hair and leather industries, the workers of which are liable to anthrax or carbuncle; and working in compressed air caissons causing syncope and paralysis.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REPORT.

Royal Commission on Taxation.

Synopsis of report of the Royal Commission on Taxation, 1911. King's Printer: Victoria, B.C., 1911.

A report has been issued by the Royal Commission on Taxation of British Columbia, appointed by an order in-council on September 14, 1911, for the purpose of making an enquiry into the operation of the "Assessment Act." The report deals with the following methods of taxation, which are in force in the province, the revenue tax, the personal-property tax, the income tax, wild-land, timber-land, and coal-land tax, real-property tax, mineral-tax, probate fees, and succession duty. The commission commended the abolition of poll tax, personal-property tax, and the tax on improve-

ents. With regard to income tax, they make the following recommendations:—

1. The raising of exemption from \$1,000 to \$1,500.
2. The withdrawal of any exemption from incomes above \$11,500 and under \$50,000.
3. The withdrawal of any exemption from incomes above \$50,000 with the addition of a super-tax of 5 per cent. for that part of the income which exceeds \$50,000.
4. An exemption of \$200 for each legitimate child under eighteen for certain classes of income.
5. An exemption of an additional \$1,500 for farmers.
6. An average system for assessing incomes from trades.

With regard to real-property tax, besides the abolition of taxation on improvements the commissioners recommend a periodical re-assessment of property according to actual value as defined. Legislation enforcing registration of real estate on affidavits setting forth the true consideration for purchase; and that a registration fee of 1/5 of 1 per cent. on the value of real estate up to \$5,000 should be extended to all real estate irrespective of value. With respect to the coal and tax, it is recommended that the tax on coke should be reduced from 5 cents to 10 cents per ton. With respect to succession duty, the commissioners suggested the raising of the duty for all the degrees of relationship in the case of estates over \$400,000 and in the two more distant degrees of relationship in the case of estates over \$100,000 and \$200,000. In addition to the present taxation of banks, it was recommended that the tax of 1/15 of 1 per cent. be imposed on business one, including in this term both loans and deposits.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Trade Unions.

Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending December 31, 1910. Part I. London; Wyman and Sons, Limited, 1912. Price, 6d.

The report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies on Trade Unions contains returns of trade unions regis-

tered under the Trade Union Acts who are required to furnish annual statements showing their assets and liabilities at the 31st December of each year, and the receipts and expenditure during the year preceding that date. At the close of the year, 1910 there were on the register 669 trade unions of which 638 furnished returns. The total membership for Great Britain and Ireland for these unions was 2,017,656, compared with 1,957,904 in 1909; their total income was £3,187,415 as against £3,042,421 in the previous year. Their total expenditure was £3,137,085 as against £3,158,698 in 1910; and the balance of the funds amounted to £5,925,358 in 1910, compared with £5,886,272 in 1909. During the year 28 trade unions were registered and 25 were dissolved or gave notice of termination during the year.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Industrial Opportunities in Illinois.

State of Illinois Bulletin—Industrial Opportunities—Part 2, of the Sixteenth Biennial Report, Bureau of Labour Statistics for 1910. Springfield, Ill. State Printers, 1911. Pages, 171.

The bulletin issued by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of Illinois with regard to industrial opportunities contains the result of an investigation conducted in 1910 and shows with reference to municipalities with a population of 1,000 and more the manufactures established, cities and towns desiring additional industries, inducements offered, facilities and advantages of locations. For the purposes of inquiry schedules were sent to the chief officers of 316 cities to be filled in with respect to the following subjects: Name and location of city and tax rate; number of railroads, and number of trains daily; available land for additional manufactures; inducements to secure factories; cost of coal per ton; agricultural or mineral products that would supply material for manufacturing; estimated number of men or women who could be secured for employment; number of newspapers,

schools, churches and manufacturing industries. Replies were received from 187 cities and the results of the inquiries are shown in eleven tables.

Industrial Conditions in South Carolina.

Third annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries of the State of South Carolina, 1911. Labour Division. Columbia, S.C. State Printers, 1912.

In the report of the Labour Division of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries of South Carolina for 1911, mention is made of the number of recent acts respecting labour passed in that State. These include a Child Labour Law forbidding the working of children under twelve years of age in any textile factory, so removing exemptions formerly allowed for children of widowed mothers, totally disabled parents and orphan children. The Act came into force on January 1, 1912. A new act was passed relating to hours of labour for women in mercantile establishments. The new law which came into force at the beginning of the present year caused 410 children who were under twelve years of age to leave the employment in the factories in which they were engaged. Statistics for the year 1911 show that there were 1,370 fewer children of all ages in the textile factories than in the previous year. Statistical tables are given in the report relating to cotton mills and other textile industries; permits issued to school children to work during the summer months, cotton-seed oil mills; and statistics of other industries arranged by counties.

Industrial Conditions in Pennsylvania

Annual report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs. Part III. Industrial Statistics, 1910.

The thirty-eighth annual report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania is divided into three parts containing information relating to a large variety of subjects. Part I. contains recommendations, special ar-

ticles and general statistics. Part II. contains sketches of special investigations concerning industrial and sociological conditions of the counties of the State. Part III., contains statistics of mining and manufacturing in the State. A special article in the volume deals with industrial accidents, population, the Negro in Pennsylvania, farm statistics and financial statistics.

FRANCE.

"La Lutte Contre Le Sweating System," by Paul Boyaval.

This is the title of a book recently published by Félix Alcan, Paris, France, discussing the origin and development of the sweating system, its causes and effects, and the remedies which have been adopted in different countries, particularly England and Australasia. In dealing with the question the author refers to numerous historical and legislative documents and to reports of investigations and experiments in various parts of the world. The sweating system is clearly explained and the root of the evil is shown to be insufficient wages, the source of all sorts of sufferings. To alleviate these sufferings it is first of all necessary, the author claims, to assure to the workers at least a living wage. Due credit is given to the charitable efforts of private initiative, but the authors point out that if the disastrous effects of famine wages are to be successfully combatted, the intervention of the law is absolutely necessary. In this connection he recommends that mixed committees of employers and employees should be established for the purpose of determining the minimum wages to be fixed by law.

The preface is written by Count Albert de Mun, of the French Academy. The principles advocated in the book, he states, are those which prompted him to introduce the bill which he has presented to the Chamber of Deputies as the best means of solving the problem.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Forest Products of Canada, 1910, lumber, square timber, lath and shingles. Department of the Interior, Forestry Branch, Bulletin No. 25.

Department of Mines, Mines Branch, Bulletin No. 7, Western portion of Torbrook iron ore deposits, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia, by Howells Fréchette, M.Sc. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1912.

Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911. Part I., Canadian Trade, (imports into and exports from Canada) Ottawa, King's Printer, 1912.

Report of the Militia Council for the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1912. Price 10 cents.

The Sheep Industry in Canada, Great Britain and United States. Report of the commissioners. Published by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, November 1, 1911.

Ontario.—Annual report of the Bureau of industries, 1910, Part I. Agricultural Statistics. Part II. Chattel Mortgages.

Part II. of the forty-third annual report of the inspectors of prisons and public charities of the Province of Ontario, containing report on the Hospital for Idiots at Orillia, and the Hospital for Epileptics at Woodstock, for the year ending October 31, 1910. Toronto, King's Printer, 1911.

Forty-second annual report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, 1910. Toronto, King's Printer, 1911.

Second special report on Infant Mortality by Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Toronto, Ont. King's Printer, Toronto, 1911.

Forty-third annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Hospital for the Insane of the Province of Ontario being for the year

ending October 31, 1910. Toronto, King's Printer, 1911.

Forty-third annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, for the year ended September 30, 1910. Toronto. King's Printer, 1911.

Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario for the year ending October 31, 1910. Toronto: King's Printer, 1911.

Fifth annual report of the Horticultural Societies of Ontario, for the year 1910.

Annual report of the Bee-keepers' Association of the Province of Ontario, 1910. Toronto: King's Printer, 1911.

Twenty-fifth annual report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, 1910. Toronto: King's Printer, 1911.

British Columbia.—British Columbia: Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911. Victoria: King's Printer, 1912.

Great Britain.—Statistical abstract for the several British self-governing Dominions, Crown colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates, in each year 1896 to 1910. Forty-eight number. London: Wyman and Sons, 1911. Price 1s. 10d.

Sixteenth annual report by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies under the Building Society Acts. Part I. London: Wyman and Sons, 1911. Price 2½d.

Report to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by Mr. A. W. Watson, F.I.A., Actuary, on the National Insurance Bill and Buntingford Union Association. London: Wyman and Sons, 1911. Price 1½d.

Building Societies — Sixteenth annual report by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies of the proceedings of the registrar under the Building Societies Acts, for the year 1910. Part

II. Abstract Accounts. London: Wyman and Sons, 1911. Price 1s. 3d.

Minutes of Evidence taken before the Royal Commission appointed to investigate and report on the working of the Railway Conciliation and Arbitration Scheme of 1907. London: Wyman and Sons, 1911. Price 6s. 3d.

United States.—Reports on condition of Woman and Child Wage-Earners in the United States (in 19 volumes). Vol. XV. Relation between occupation and criminality of women. Washington: 1911.

Vol. XVI. Family budgets of typical cotton-mill workers. Washington, 1911.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Twenty-fourth annual report on Statistics of Manufactures for the year 1909.

Ohio: special report on Prison Labour by the state Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1910.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts:—Bureau of Statistics—Fifth annual report on the State Free Employment Offices, for the year ending November 30, 1911. State Printers, Boston, 1912.

Illinois: Thirtieth Annual Coal Report of Illinois. State Mining Board, 1911. Springfield, Ill.: State Printers, 1912.

Germany.—Jahrbuch für Bremische Statistik.

Zwei Wirtschaftsrechnungen von Familien höherer Beamter. Nebst einem unchange: Berlin, 1911.

Austria.—Die Kollektiven Arbeits- und Lohnverträge in Austria. Abschlüsse und Erneuerungen des Jahres 1909. Vienna, 1911.

Arbeitszeitverlängerungen. (Überstunden) im Jahre 1910 in Fabrikmässigen Betrieben. Vienna, 1911.

Erhebung über die Kinderarbeit in Österreich im Jahre. 1908, II. Teil. Textliche Darstellung. 1. Heft. Vienna, 1911.

France.—Statistique annuelle des Institutions d'Assistance, année 1909. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1911.

Belgium.—Rapports annuels de l'Inspection du Travail. 16me. Année (1910). Bruxelles, 1911.

Sweden.—Årbetsstatistik. I Sverige under År 1910.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

NEW BRUNSWICK CASES.

Enforcement of Labor Liens Against Company in Liquidation.

CLAIMANTS asserted liens under the Woodmen's Lien Act (C.S. N.B. 1903, ch. 148), for labour and services

in connection with logs or timber of the Nepisquit Lumber Company. The company was in liquidation, an order for its winding-up under R.S.C. 1906, ch. 144, having been made by a Judge of the Supreme Court on February 4th, 1911. On February 22nd, 1911, on the application of claimants, an order was made by the same Judge granting them leave to file with the Clerk of the County Court their liens as provided by the

Woodmen's Lien Act. Subsequently a petition was presented by the claimants for an order to enforce their liens, and a counter petition was presented by the liquidators of the defendant company for a declaration that such liens were invalid, and for an order to set aside the order granting claimants leave to file their liens.

Judge McLeod, who heard the petition, held, that under sections 23 and 84 of the Winnipeg Act (R.S.C. 1906, ch. 144), such liens could not be enforced against the property of the company after the winding-up order was made; and that the order granting leave to claimants to file liens should be rescinded and such liens vacated and set aside.

In *re Herman Good et al*, and *The Nepisiquit Lumber Co., Ltd.*, 10 E. L. R. 252.

ONTARIO CASES.

Appeal by the plaintiff to the Divisional Court from the judgment of the Local Judge at North Bay, in an action to enforce three mechanics' liens.

The defendant Rothschild, a merchant, was the owner of certain land in Cochrane; the defendant, Eloy, contracted to build upon this land a store in which to carry on the defendant Rothschild's business. The plaintiff was a merchant who supplied certain goods for this building.

The plaintiff filed three mechanics' liens, and proceeded for their enforcement before the Local Judge at North Bay, who gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff as against the defendant Eloy, in regard to the amounts of the three liens; but, as against the defendant Rothschild, the Judge held that the plaintiff was entitled to the amount of the third lien only.

The building contract, dated the 29th August, 1910, provided for the pay-

ment of \$6,700 in instalments to the contractor after the rate of 80 per cent. of the value of work and material every fourteen days as the work proceeded; also, that time should be of the essence of the contract; and that the whole of the premises should be erected and completed internally so as to be in a fit and proper condition for commercial occupation and use within six weeks of the date of the contract, under a penalty of \$20 per day for every day the owner should be denied the full and proper use of the premises. The contractor specially agreed to pay the owner the said sum of \$20 per day for every day the owner should be denied full possession of the premises, either directly from party to party, or as an allowance from any sum due or to become due to the contractor. The building was not completed within the time agreed, and was never completed by the contractor. The contract-price had not been paid in full for the work done by the contractor.

It was held by the Divisional Court in this action by the material-man to enforce liens against the land, that, by reason of the penalty mentioned in the contract and the breach of the agreement on the part of the contractor, there was no sum "justly owing" or "payable" within the meaning of the Mechanics' and Wage-Earners' Lien Act, by the defendant the owner to the contractor, and the plaintiff was cut off from any relief under the Act. (*Farrell vs. Gallagher* (1911), 23 O.L.R. 130, approved and followed.)

The Divisional Court also held that, notwithstanding the use of the word "penalty" the sum of \$20 a day was really liquidated damages. The authorities are reviewed in the judgment of the court, *Clydebank Engineering and Shipbuilding Co. vs. Don José Ramos Yzquierdo y Castaneda*, (1905) A. C. 6, being specially referred to. The judgment of the Local Judge at North Bay was affirmed.

McManus v. Rothschild, 25 O. L. R. 138.

Accident Insurance—Temporary Total Disability.

In an action upon an accident policy issued by the defendants to the plaintiff, the assured, by the terms of which, in the case of temporary total disability, he was entitled to \$25 a week for the period of disability, it was found that the plaintiff had suffered injuries resulting in a temporary total disability, within the meaning of the policy.

The policy further provided that, if the injuries were sustained while the plaintiff was a "passenger" which meant, as defined by the policy, "while riding as a passenger in or upon a public conveyance provided by a common carrier for passenger service," he should be entitled to \$50 per week.

The plaintiff's injuries were sustained in this way. He was a passenger on an open street car; he got off upon the highway when he arrived at his destination, but, before he reached the sidewalk, was confronted by danger from a passing automobile; in order to escape from that danger, he endeavoured to get on the street car again, and in doing so struck some part of the street car and was thrown down and so injured.

The action was tried by Chief Justice Meredith, who held that the plaintiff, when injured, was still a "passenger" within the meaning of the policy: either as not having completely or safely alighted and so being still in the act of alighting; or as being in the act of getting on the car to be carried to a place where he might alight with safety; and, therefore, he was entitled to the double indemnity.

Wallace vs. Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, 25 O. L. R. 80.

ALBERTA CASES.

Work and Labour—Collateral Verbal Agreement.

In an action for the price of work and labour done by the plaintiff for the

defendants under a written contract, and which was tried by Mr. Justice Beck, it was held upon the evidence, that the work for the price of which the plaintiffs sued was completed before the commencement of the action.

The Judge also held, that the onus was on the defendants to prove their plea that the written memorandum of contract was signed on the condition that the plaintiffs should not be entitled to payment until certain village debentures were sold; and that the defendants had not satisfied the onus.

But, if the defendants had conveyed to the minds of the plaintiffs their (the defendants) intention not to make payment until the debentures were sold, a mere unenforceable understanding and not an effective agreement, would have resulted—an expectation, based upon representations of circumstances, that, though payment might be legally enforced upon performance, it would not then in fact be demanded. (*Cuddihy vs. Costigan*, Newfoundland Reports (1897-1903), p. 567, considered).

Pertini & Company v. Peacock, 19 W. L. R., 910.

Mechanics' Liens—Action to Enforce Lien.

An action to enforce a mechanics' lien. The words of sec. 17 of the Mechanics' Lien Act, "No assignment by the contractor . . . of any moneys due in respect of the contract shall be valid as against any lien given by this Act", were held not to operate so as to prevent payments made by the owner to creditors of the contractor, under an arrangement between the owner and the contractor, from being effective as payments on account of the contract-price, in the ascertainment of the amount due from the owner to the contractor, upon which alone the lien of material-men attaches under sec. 32 of the Act, as amended by sec. 12 of the Statute Law Amendment Act, 1908.

If the arrangement had been one for payment in the future; but, once the

arrangement was acted upon and payments were made in pursuance of it, the assignment (if the arrangement amounted to an assignment) ceased to be of importance, and the payments must be regarded as payments to the contractor—no notice in writing having been given by the plaintiffs—and the owner was protected to the amount of these payments. *False Creek Lumber Co. vs. Sloan*, 17 W.L.R., 525, applied and followed). The costs of the plaintiffs were equitably adjusted, in view of all the circumstances, including the circumstance that the plaintiffs might have proceeded by way of originating summons, instead of by action.

Pioneer Lumber Co. v. Rooney, 19 W. L. R., 913.

Building Contract—Completion or Non-Completion.

In an action by a contractor against building owners to recover a balance alleged to be due for work done under a building contract and for extras, and upon a counterclaim by the defendants for damage done to their goods by the plaintiff, and for delay.

Mr. Justice Beck, who tried the action, held, that the question of completion or non-completion, in any particular case, must depend upon the terms of the contract and the facts and circumstances of the particular case; and, where there is honesty and a *bona fide* intention to complete, there is completion if the contract is completed in all essential and material respects, and there exist only slight imperfections in the work or slight deviations from the specifications, which can be easily cured and corrected at an expense trifling as compared with the amount of the contract-price; and in this case, there

was completion in that sense—the contract-price being about \$20,000, the plaintiff having deposited with the defendants the sum of \$1,000 by way of security, designed to cover trifling imperfections, and the owner being entitled to retain 20 per cent. of the contract-price until completion.

He also held, that, if there was non-completion, the architect having, under the authority of a clause in the agreement, elected to give a notice to the plaintiff calling his attention to certain parts of the work remaining incomplete, requiring him to complete them within three days, and stating that, failing compliance, the contract would be cancelled and the work completed by the architect, had, by taking advantage, on behalf of the defendants, of the benefits of this clause, conferred upon the plaintiff the corresponding benefits, viz., that the work must be paid for by the defendants with a deduction of the cost of such labour and materials as was incurred in completing the contract; and, an election having once been made, neither the owners nor the architect could withdraw.

The only reference to a written certificate of the architect was in a clause of the contract relating to payments, in these words: "The remaining 20 per cent. on the contract-price to be paid 33 days after the works are entirely completed to the satisfaction of the architect and accepted by him, provided that, in each case where payment is demanded, a certificate shall be obtained from and signed by the architect in charge to the effect that he considers the payments properly due."

Apparently under this, a written certificate was not a condition precedent

to recovery by the contractor; and, if a certificate was required, the architect could be forced, by mandamus or otherwise, to execute one.

But the question of the necessity for a final certificate did not really arise, because the defendants took over the completion of the contract, and were liable to pay the contract-price with the proper deduction. Even where the contract provides that a final certificate shall be a condition precedent to recovery by the contractor, the condition becomes ineffective where the employer interferes with the architect, either before or in the giving of the certificate.

Mr. Justice Beck also held, upon the evidence:

(1) That the architect would, if he had been left to exercise his own independent judgment, have certified to the final completion of the building, with a deduction for defects or imperfections to the amount of 150, and that he refrained from doing so, and refused to do so, because he was instructed by the defendants and their solicitors not to do so, and thus, if a certificate was necessary, it was dispensed with.

(2) That the architect did eventually give an effective certificate.

(3) That the plaintiff was entitled to recover the balance of the contract-price, with a small deduction for imperfections or defects in the work; and was also entitled, upon the evidence, to recover for certain extras both within and without the contract.

Upon the counter-claim he held, that the defendants were entitled to \$300 for damage to goods by rain, through the negligence of the plaintiff; but were not entitled to any further damages for loss of or injury to goods.

The contract provided for the payment by the plaintiff of \$20 a day for each day's delay after the time fixed for completion, "the said amount to be deducted from the amount of consideration for this contract as for liquidated damages, and not by way of penalty. . . . provided, however, that, should the contractor be delayed by strikes of any trade, or from any other cause which he cannot reasonably be expected to control, then the architect shall give the contractor such extension of time as, in his (the architect's) opinion, is fair and just":—

It was a question whether these sums of \$20 a day could be recovered in the action, or whether the only remedy was to deduct them from the amounts owing by the owners to the contractor upon the final ascertainment. But it was held, that, in any event, the architect, by his absolute refusal to deal with the question of damages, which necessarily involved the question of allowances for delays, abdicated his quasi-judicial office; and, therefore, the ascertainment of the amount of the damages—involving the allowance for delays—was for the Court.

It was also held, that, once the owner has seen fit to take possession of a building, although this may have no bearing on the question of completion or non-completion, it prevents the owner from claiming so-called liquidated damages for non-completion; and, upon the evidence, having regard to the time or times when possession was taken, the days of delay should be fixed at 26 and allowed for at \$20 a day.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.

Master and Servant—Workmen's Compensation Act, 1902.

The claimant had been for about six months an apprentice machinist in the employ of the respondents, at a wage allowance of \$4.50 per week, when, on the 19th July, 1911, he was set to work by the respondents chipping a casting with a cold-chisel and hammer; a piece of metal from the chisel or casting flew into his eye and damaged it so that the eye had to be removed.

It was held as follows by the Junior Judge of the County Court of Vancouver, who, by the order of Mr. Justice Morrison, was appointed arbitrator to settle all questions in dispute between the claimant and the company respondents, pursuant to the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1902:

(1) That the injury was by an accident arising out of and in the course of the claimant's employment, within the meaning of sub-sec. (1) of sec. 2 of the Act, and that the respondents were liable to pay compensation in accordance with the first schedule to the Act. (*Neville vs. Kelly Brothers and*

Mitchell Limited, 13 B.C.R. 125, 5 W. L. R. 427, followed).

(2) That upon the evidence, the claimant was, by the accident, totally incapacitated for work for a period of ten weeks, and should be allowed as compensation 50 per cent. of his weekly wage after the second week.

(3) That the claimant, by reason of the accident, had been permanently partially incapacitated, and his chances of obtaining employment had been materially reduced; and he was in fact unable, by reason of the loss of his eye, to obtain employment for six weeks after he had sufficiently recovered to resume work, and was entitled to compensation therefor at the same rate. (*Cardiff Corporation vs. Hall*, 80 L. J. Q. B. 653, and *Clark vs. Gas Light and Coke Co.*, 21 Times L. R. 184, specially referred to).

(4) That the claimant was entitled to a "suspensory order" for the payment of 25 cents a week until increased, diminished, or ended, under Rule 9, schedule 1, of the Act; provided that such compensation should not continue after the full sum of \$1,500 had been paid.

Re Milholm and Conaty Stack & Co., Limited, 19 W. L. R., 860.

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL.—STATEMENT SHOWING INCREASE IN WAGES GRANTED IN 1911.

Class of Workmen	Former Rate	New Rate	Class of Workmen	Former Rate	New Rate
DREDGING FLEET, ETC.					
<i>Dredges</i>			<i>Ship Yard.</i>		
Engineers	40c per hour	44c per hour	Carpenters (unskilled)	25c per hour	27c per hour
Carpenters	32½ "	35 "	Carpenters (skilled)	25 "	28 "
Firemen	20 "	21 "	Handymen	20 "	22 "
Sailors	17½ "	18½ "	Labourers	17½ "	18½ "
Watchmen	\$1.75 per day	\$1.85 per day	Watchmen	\$1.75 per day	\$1.85 per day
<i>Derivets</i>			<i>Floating crane.</i>		
Engineers	32½ c per hour	35 c per hour	Captain	\$90.00 per mo.	\$100.00 per mo.
Assistants	25 "	27½ "	Engineer	80.00 "	88.00 "
Firemen	19 "	20 "	Firemen	50.00 "	54.00 "
Sailors	17½ "	18½ "	Sunday watchman	1.75 per day	1.85 per day
Watchmen	\$1.75 per day	\$1.85 per day	Labourers	17½ c per hour	18½ c per hour
<i>Tugs</i>			<i>Land Derrick.</i>		
Captains	\$60.00 per mo.	\$65.00 per mo. & board	Engineer	32½ c per hour	35c per hour
Engineers	70.00 "	75.00 "	Night engineer	30 "	32½ "
Firemen	28.00 "	30.00 "	Fireman	20 "	22 "
Sailors	23.50 "	25.00 "	Labourers	17½ "	18½ "
Cooks	14.50 "	15.50 "	Watchman	\$1.75 per day	\$1.85 per day
<i>Tug "Courier" (small tug)</i>			<i>Floating concrete mixer, etc.</i>		
Captain	\$55.00 per mo.	\$60.00 per mo. & board	Foreman	30c per hour	35c per hour
Engineer	65.00 "	70.00 "	Engineer	32½ "	35 "
<i>Tug "St. Peter"</i>			Fireman	30 "	32 "
Master	\$30 per month	\$35.00 per mo. & board	Runnies	30 "	32 "
<i>Drill Boat.</i>			Labourers	17½ "	18½ "
Foreman	\$124 per month	\$135 per month	Watchman	\$1.75 per day	\$1.85 per day
Blaster	25c per hour	27c per hour	<i>Floating Elevators.</i>		
Driller	22½ "	25 "	Captains	25c per hour	27½ c per hour
Drill helpers	18½ "	20 "	Watchmen	21 "	22½ "
Fireman	22½ "	24 "	Engineers	22 "	22½ "
Watchman	\$1.85 per day	\$2.00 per day	Watchmen	\$1.75 per day	\$1.85 per day
<i>Coal Barge.</i>			<i>Wharf Carpenters, etc.</i>		
Captain	\$62.50 per mo.	\$68.00 per mo.	Carpenters (unskilled)	25c per hour	27c per hour
Labourers	17½ c per hour	18½ c per hour	Carpenters (skilled)	25 "	28 "
<i>Machine Shop.</i>			Crib boommen, to remain at same rate of 25c an hour		
Handymen, and men getting 20c per hour increased to 22c per hour			Handymen	20 "	22 "
Carpenters (unskilled)	25c per hour	27c per hour	Labourers	17½ "	18½ "
Carpenters (skilled) ..	25c "	28 "	Watchmen	\$1.75 per day	\$1.85 per day
Labourers	17½ "	18½ "	<i>Saw Mill and Timber Boom.</i>		
			Foreman	27½ c per hour	30c per hour
			Sawyers	25 "	27½ "
			Handymen	20 "	22 "
			Roomen	20 "	22 "

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

APRIL, 1912.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF
MARCH, 1912.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

COLD weather continued up to the opening days of April and had considerable effect upon conditions of employment. Nearly all parts of the country were affected by these conditions, but, generally speaking, the various industries were more active than during March, 1911. Agriculturists were able to do little besides marketing produce; the supply of experienced farm help for the summer season appears to be generally scarce. Mining operations were adversely influenced by the severe weather; a considerable amount of development work was, however, done. An increase in the output of the coal mines in Nova Scotia is recorded. Inactivity continued in the outdoor building trades, and little was done except in the way of preparation work. Lumbering operations were carried on briskly during the month and a good supply of logs were brought to the streams. Manufacturing establishments were running at full capacity generally in all parts of the country; in a few instances, however, a shortage of coal hindered operations slightly and reduced the output. The railway construction camps are beginning to show signs of activity, though little actual construction work has been done. Men are being apportioned to the various camps and will commence work as soon as the milder weather permits. Railway traffic continued heavy with little interruption, but navigation will be late in opening on account of the unusually late

spring. There was no pronounced demand for unskilled labour.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices, which as it covers over 250 articles selected as representative of production and consumption is designed to reflect general industrial and trade activity as well as cost of living, stood at 134.2 in March as compared with 134.3 in the preceding month, and 126.3 in March a year ago, being on or about the highest point in the records of the Department back to 1890.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement by industries and groups of trades of the more important changes in wages and hours of labour, information concerning which was received at the Department of Labour during March, 1912:

Building trades. — Painters, decorators and paper hangers (611) at Hamilton received an increase of 2½ cents per hour.

Metal trades. — Cotton mill operatives (6,300) in the employ of the Dominion Textile Company at Halifax, N.S., Moncton, N.B., Magog, Montmorency and Montreal, Que., received a general increase of 5 per cent., and a reduction in working hours from 60 to 58 per week.

Clothing trades. — Journeymen tailors in St. Thomas, Ont., were granted an advance of about 5 per cent.

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

Railway service.—Telegraphers (778) on the Grand Trunk Railway System received an advance for necessary overtime work on Sundays; Street Railway employees at St. Thomas were granted an increase of 1 cent per hour; Street Railway employees (400) at Winnipeg were given an increase of 1 cent per hour.

Miscellaneous trades.—Broom and whisk makers (16) at Hamilton were given an increase amounting to about \$2.00 per week.

Civic employees.—Civic labourers (20) at St. John's, Que., were given an increase of 25 cents per day; Municipal employees (12) at Niagara Falls were given increases amounting to \$24—\$200 per annum; street labourers of the same city received an increase of 25 cents per day; City police of Hamilton had their salaries increased by sums ranging from \$50 to \$150; City policemen in Guelph received a similar increase; policemen (8) in St. Thomas, Ont., were given increases ranging from \$60 to \$100 per annum; City firemen (3) in the same city received increases ranging from \$80 to \$160 a year; policemen (4) at Chatham, Ont., were given increases of \$5.00 per month; call firemen (10) in the same city were granted an increase of \$30-\$35 a year; civic employees (7) at Lethbridge, Alta., received increases ranging from \$50 to \$300 annually.

Unskilled labour.—Labourers (300) in Toronto, Ont., received an increase of 25 cents per day.

Interruptions to Industry.

Few disturbances of industrial conditions through strikes occurred during March according to the latest reports received in the Department of Labour. The only strike which took place during the month affecting more than two hundred employees was that of tailors at Toronto. Altogether there were fourteen strikes in existence in Canada during March affecting in all about two thousand employees. The loss of time in

working days was approximately 44,800 days, compared with 10,000 days lost from the same cause during February. Ten strikes remained in existence at the end of the month.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during March, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Store at Sydney, loss \$3,500; evaporating plant at Windsor, loss \$15,000.

New Brunswick.—Hotel (*Fraser's*) at Plaster Rock, loss \$6,000; Kent hotel and stores, loss \$5,000; business block at St. John, loss \$50,000.

Quebec.—Sawmill at Calumet Island, loss \$2,000; tallow factory at Cote St. Michael, loss \$75,000; Grand Trunk railway station at Hillcrest; *Clarendon* hotel at Quebec; 2 stores at Quebec, loss \$5,000; 3 stores at St. Hyacinthe, loss \$18,000; comb and novelty factory at Warwick, loss \$25,000.

Ontario.—Manual training school building at Brant, loss \$3,500; stationary and jewelry stores at Bracebridge, loss \$30,000; barn and contents near Brockville; Methodist church at Frome; *City* Hotel at Guelph, loss \$50,000; post office and telephone exchange at Hickson, loss \$10,000; interior of a Methodist church at Hamilton, loss \$6,000; *Cecil* Hotel, loss \$2,000; *Royal* Hotel at Lucknow, loss \$10,000; knitting factory at Lindsay; machine shop at Madoc, loss \$2,000; business block at Niagara Falls, loss \$35,000; planing mill at Orillia, loss \$75,000; car barns and workshops at Oshawa, loss \$20,000; crockery establishment at Ottawa, loss \$2,000; basket factory at Ridgetown, loss \$2,000; court-house at Sarnia, loss \$50,000; barn and contents at Smith; business block at St. Marys, loss \$20,000; electrical supply store at St. Catharines; carpet factory at Toronto, loss \$6,000; fur store at Toronto, loss \$10,000; shoe store at Toronto, loss \$5,000; business block, including car barns containing 230 electric street cars, loss \$1,000,000; grist mill at Woodville, loss \$8,000; business block at Wingham, loss \$75,000; grocery store and neighboring houses at Eastview, loss \$3,500.

Manitoba.—Two apartment houses and store at Belmont, loss \$8,000; business block at Elkhorn, loss \$50,000; business block at Morden, loss \$5,000; barn and contents at Rosendale; at Winnipeg the following occurred: sash and door factory burned, followed by an explosion by which six persons were killed, loss \$75,000; piano factory and other stores, loss \$60,000.

Saskatchewan.—Land office at Cupar, loss \$10,000; livery stable at Fleming, loss \$5,000; garage at Moosejaw, loss \$10,000; barracks of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police at Regina, loss \$25,000; elevator at Weyburn, loss \$70,000.

Alberta.—Business section at Acme, loss \$200,000; business block, including *Cosmopolitan* Hotel at Blairmore, loss \$50,000; business block at Calgary loss \$8,000; elevator and flour mill at Grassy Lake loss \$18,000.

British Columbia.—Business block at Ladysmith loss \$75,000; sawmill at Nelson, loss \$50,000; also warehouse, loss \$15,000; *Great Northern* hotel at Princeton, loss \$17,000; general store at Penticton loss \$12,000.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during March in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Farmers had a quiet month, little being done besides looking after stock and marketing produce. Farm products maintained good prices, an increase being reported for butter and eggs in some localities, the general tread of these commodities, however, being lower than that of last month. Operations in the maple sugar and syrup industry were hampered by the lateness of the winter season. Considerable difficulty is being experienced in the East in getting sufficient experienced farm help, numbers having gone west.

A meeting of the New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association was held at Fredericton, March 18-21. The president, Col. Montgomery Campbell testified to the great interest being taken in agricultural matters and referring to the advance made in horticultural matters throughout the Province recommended that still more attention be paid to this profitable branch of the industry. Mr. C. H. Vroom, president of the Fruit-Growers' Association, spoke of the progress made in fruit-growing in the Province where 40,000 apple trees had been planted last year. An interesting review of the history of the canning industry was given by Mr. C. S. McGilvray, the Dominion Inspector of canned goods, who explained the possibilities of the business, stating that canned fruits and vegetables to the value of more than \$1,500,000 had been imported into Canada in ten months. Speaking of potato culture, the Secretary for Agriculture said that no part of the Dominion, as regarded soil

and climate, was better suited for this industry than New Brunswick. Last year the Province produced more than three million barrels and there was likely to be a good market for this commodity if the same high standard of quality was maintained.

Final estimates of the production of wheat in 1911 have been received from all the important countries. The total production in the Northern Hemisphere is 3,154,360,000 bushels against 3,185,565,000 in 1910, a decrease of 31,205,000 bushel. The exceptional decrease of 266,000,000 bushels in Russia was almost balanced by large increases in Canada and in most of the countries of Europe. The total for the Southern Hemisphere (preliminary estimate) is 290,988,000 compared with 275,810,000 in 1910. This makes the world' total, 3,445,348,000 bushels as against 3,461,375,000 produced by the same countries in 1910. Adding the production of a number of smaller countries as given by Dornbusch we have 3,568,148,000 bushels for 1911 against 3,575,375 for 1910. The world's total for 1911 according to Broomhall is 3,451,992,000 bushels, according to Beerbohm, 3,456,000,000. The total production of rye in the Northern Hemisphere was 1,574,633,000 bushels against 1,660,469,000 in 1910, barley 1,377,746,000 against 1,377,388,000; oats 3,655,650,000 against 4,003,261,000; corn 3,181,133,000 against 3,550,786,000. The production of oats in Argentina is estimated at 57,255,000 bushels against 34,337,000 in the previous year; New Zealand 17,597,000 against 11,578,000. The Argentina corn crop is 275,577,000 bushels against 27,558,000 last year when most of the area was abandoned.

Notwithstanding the increase in the home consumption, the total value of Canadian exports for 1911 of cheese, butter and milk, shows a substantial increase over the two previous years, the figures being:—

1909	\$21,996,662
1910	23,159,336
1911	23,709,014

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. The table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construction	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
2—Westville.....	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet
3—Halifax.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Fair
4—Amherst.....	Quiet	V quiet	V active	.....	Active	.....	.....	Fair	Active
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
5—Charlottetown.....	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
6—Moncton.....	V quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
7—St. John.....	.....	Active	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair
8—Fredericton.....	Quiet	.....	Fair	V quiet	.....	.....	V quiet	Quiet	Active
9—Newcastle.....	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
<i>Quebec—</i>									
10—Quebec.....	Quiet	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active
11—Sherbrooke.....	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active
12—Three Rivers.....	Active	V quiet	Active	V quiet	.....	Quiet	Active	Fair	Active
13—St. Hyacinthe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active
14—St. John's & Iberville.....	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet
15—Sorel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16—Montreal.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17—Hull.....	Fair	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair
<i>Ontario—</i>									
18—Ottawa.....	Quiet	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
19—Brockville.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	V quiet	Fair
20—Kingston.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active
21—Belleville.....	.....	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
22—Peterborough.....	Fair	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
23—Orillia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair
24—Toronto.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25—Niagara Falls.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
26—St. Catharines.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
27—Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	Active	Active
28—Brantford.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Active
29—Guelph.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
30—Berlin.....	V Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	Fair
31—Woodstock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair
32—Stratford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Active
33—London.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active
34—St. Thomas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair
35—Chatham.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
36—Windsor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Active
37—Owen Sound.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Fair
38—Cobalt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	V quiet
39—Sault Ste. Marie.....	V quiet	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Fair
40—Port Arthur and Fort William.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Active
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
41—Winnipeg.....	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active
42—Brandon.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
43—Regina.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	V quiet
44—Moosejaw.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	Fair
45—Saskatoon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	Quiet
<i>Alberta—</i>									
46—Calgary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47—Edmonton.....	Active	.....	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	V active
48—Lethbridge.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	V quiet	Active	Active
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
49—Nelson.....	V quiet	.....	Active	V quiet	.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
50—New Westminster.....	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
51—Vancouver.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
52—Victoria.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Fair
53—Nanaimo.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	V active	.....	Active	Quiet	V active
54—Prince Rupert.....	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Active	V active	Active	Active

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each, the degree to which general condition.

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[illegible]

The following shows the number of cheese factories and creameries in the various provinces of the Dominion:—

	Cheese fac- to- ries	Cream- eries	Com- bined fac- to- ries	Skim- ming sta- tions	Not classi- fied
Ontario.....	1,105	126	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1,518	643	795	56	31
British Columbia..	None	19	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	25	23	1	1	.....
New Brunswick...	24	10	3	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	8	6	3	.....	.....
Prince Ed. Isl...	17	9	20	.....	.....
Alberta.....	11	71	.....	.....	.....
Saskatchewan....	3	15	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	2,711	922	822	54	31

Fishing.

Catches in Atlantic waters have been light generally during March. The Lunenburg fleet left for the banks after having some difficulty in obtaining bait. During the first two weeks of the month about 300,000 pounds of fresh fish amounting in value to over \$2,000, arrived at Digby, Nova Scotia.

The herring fishing season in British Columbia closed on the first of March. The season's catch on the east coast of Vancouver Island amounted to about 14,000 tons, which is considered a fairly satisfactory one.

The coast whaling stations situated on the west coast of Vancouver Island and on the northern coast of British Columbia have resumed operations for the season. Several steamers have been added to the fleet and it is expected that the catch will be considerably larger than that of last year.

Lumbering.

Favourable condition for operations in the lumber industry prevailed during March. The weather remained constantly severe and good snow roads enabled a good supply of logs to be brought to the streams. In some parts the men have come in from the woods and have gone to work at the drives.

The East Canada Power & Pulp Co. Limited, reports profits from its first year of operation of \$86,382. Since organization of this company the development of hydraulic power and construction of plant has been going on, and it has been decided to increase the capacity of the mill by one-fifth to one hundred and twenty tons a day. Over 12,000 cords of pulpwood are already in store.

Total assets of the company amount to \$3,271,439, of which \$190,634 are current assets. Current liabilities amount to \$785,057. Surplus is \$86,383.

Mining.

The mining industry in the west has been quiet, home consumption being the chief market for western coal. Conditions in the east were more active and an increase in output of the Nova Scotia mines is recorded. Owing to the strike in Great Britain, vessels sailing from Canadian ports filled their bunkers for the round trip.

Fairly active conditions were maintained in the Cobalt camps. Shipments of ore since January 1st have been made to the amount of 5,103 tons.

The Mines Report for Nova Scotia recently tabled in the Provincial House gives the following comparative figures in regard to the mineral output for 1910 and 1911:—

	1910	1911
Coal raised (gross tons).....	5,477,146	6,280,444
*Iron ore (net tons).....	52,640	53,591
Pig iron made (net tons).....	431,674	397,611
Steel ingots made (net tons)....	409,663	438,922
Limestone quarried (net tons)...	483,100	525,281
Coke made (net tons).....	493,167	545,611
Gypsum, quarried (gross tons)....	322,974	297,641
Building stone quarried (net tons)	8,503	11,121
Bricks made.....	21,305,500	23,273,701
Drain pipe and tile made (feet)...	974,819	1,431,761
Grindstone, quarried (net tons)...	325	38
Gold bearing ore mined (net tons)	49,557	18,321
Gold produced (ounces).....	10,675	8,338
Manganese ore (net tons).....	25	15
Antimony concentrate (net tons)..	203	19
Moulding sand (net tons).....	180	38
Tungsten ore (net tons).....	75	7
Sulphate of Ammonia.....	3,622	3,971

*Iron ore imported, 1909 and 1910, 705,351
1910-11, 853,904 net tons.

In an advanced statement of the mineral production of the Province of Quebec, during the year ending December 31st, 1911, the total value of the products of the mines and quarries reached the figure of \$8,567,143, during the year ending December 31st, 1911. This is an increase of \$1,243,862, as compared with the previous year. The report states that despite the unfavourable conditions under which the asbestos industry laboured during the year 1911, the shipments of this substance, from the producers to the consumers, show a substantial increase as compared with the previous year 1910. The average value per ton has somewhat decreased, from \$33.09 in 1910, to \$29.58 in 1911. This is due in a great measure to the over-production of the previous year which glutted the market and caused a consequent fall in prices. On the whole, from the commercial and technical standpoints, the asbestos situation is satisfactory.

The total value of the mineral production in Ontario for 1911 was \$41,432,898, an increase of \$2,119,003, or 5.38 per cent., as compared with 1910, when the output had a value of \$39,313,895, or an advance of 25.62 per cent. over the production of 1909, which was \$32,981,375. There are seven mineral products that each had a value of one million dollars or over during 1911. Of these which show an increase in value of output over that of 1910 are silver, pig-iron, common brick, Portland cement and natural gas. Nickel and copper show a decrease.

Manufacturing.

Active conditions were maintained generally throughout the country in the various industrial establishments and reports from nearly all parts show the factories to have been running at full capacity. Especially active were the boot and shoe industries. Orders have already been received in several factories for such a large quantity of goods that a busy time is ensured for at least two or three months. Skilled

operatives have been in steady demand, though in some cases a shortage of coal has decreased the output of factories and lessened the demand for labour.

The net earnings of the Canadian Westinghouse Company for the year ended December 31, 1911, were \$1,010,153, an increase of \$312,759, or approximately 45 per cent. over the preceding year, which had been the largest up to that time. Dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum were paid during the year amounting to \$350,128. The sum of \$100,000 was charged off for general depreciation of property and plant, \$50,000 reserved for inventory investment, \$50,000 for insurance funds, while \$135,794 was written off for property and plant, making a total of \$335,794 charged out of earnings for these purposes, as compared with \$200,522 in 1910. After all these charges the balance, \$674,359, is equal to 15.47 per cent. on the stocks. Earnings for the past seven years compare as follows:—

	Net earnings.	Dividends.		Surplus.
1911 . . .	\$1,010,153	\$350,128	8%	\$324,231
1910 . . .	697,394	306,662	7%	190,509
1909 . . .	498,379	261,540	6%	104,379
1908 . . .	220,377	249,937	6%	40,440
1907 . . .	427,053	215,221	6%	111,832
1906 . . .	346,961	179,550	6%	47,411
1905 . . .	220,545	149,100	6%	71,445

Railway Construction.

The protracted winter weather has interfered with operations in construction work but preparations have been carried on and it is probable that much work will be in progress shortly. A great number of contractors have not yet placed their orders for men so that it is early to say how the supply will compare with the demand.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Company's programme for 1912, will entail the expenditure of \$20,000,000. On the main line, 185 miles will be built east of Fort George, and 150 miles west of Fort George, with 500 miles of branch lines. Hotels will be erected in Edmonton and Regina containing 150 rooms each. Twenty-five general stores will

be built in various towns. The arrival of steel is needed to complete 610 miles which are as follows: Regina south 155 miles; Alberta coal branch 20 miles; Regina, Moose Jaw, 100 miles; Topfield-Calgary, 90 miles; Prince Albert, 20 miles; Battleford, 50 miles; Cut Knife, 50 miles; Biggar-Calgary, 100 miles; and Brandon, 25 miles.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company's construction program for the year 1912 includes 1053 miles. More than 10,000 men are at present engaged in the work and as the season advances this number will probably be doubled. Operations will be carried on as follows:

Montreal to Hawkesbury, 58 miles; Ottawa to Ottawa River, 32 miles; West from Ruel, Ont., 100 miles; East from Port Arthur, 108 miles; Branch lines and extensions in Alberta and Saskatchewan, 400 miles; British Columbia, 75 miles; Sydenham, O., to Ottawa, 80 miles; Relaying track on main line west, 200 miles.

At a cost of 12,000,000 the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have just let the contract for its new 185 mile line between Montreal and Toronto. Work has already started and it will take two years to complete. Branching from the present line at Glen Fay, fifteen miles west of Smith's Falls, the line will run south to touch Belleville, Trenton, Cobourg and Port Hope, re-joining the present line at Agincourt a little east of Toronto.

Legislation recently enacted in the Provincial Legislature of British Columbia provides for the closing link in the new route between the Kootenay and the coast by granting a cash bonus of \$10,000 per mile for the continuation of the Kettle River line from Coldwater Junction to Hope. This joins up with the present boundary branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Coldwater by the line now under construction from Midway westward and from Penticton eastward. This new route will provide a far shorter and better location than the main line, with the advantage of easier grades.

General Transport.

Winter conditions prevailed and there was no sign of the ice weakening on the St. Lawrence. Shipments have been good, however, though railway and transport workers were not as busy as they were during February. A slight congestion of freight traffic occurred due to the heavy storms hindering transportation in the United States and overtaxing the capacity of the Canadian roads. Generally speaking, the railways have been able to cope with the difficulties caused by heavy snow storms.

The gross earning for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the month of February, 1912, amounted to \$8,931,907.20, and the working expenses \$6,548,040.53, making the net profits for the month \$2,383,866.67, compared with net profits of \$1,082,857.70 in January. In February, 1911, the net profits were \$1,144,705.51, the gain this year for the month of February being, therefore, \$1,239,159.16.

The aggregate earnings of Canadian railways from all sources for 1911 were \$188,783,493—an increase of \$14,777,276 over 1910. This was equal to 8.7 per cent. Operating expenses amounted to \$131,033,784, which sum was \$10,628,343 larger than for 1910—or 8.8 per cent. Thus the increase in gross earnings was not quite equal to the increase in operating cost.

Gross earnings of the British Columbia Electric Company for February were \$473,036, an increase of \$124,704 over the corresponding month of 1911. Expenses also showed an increase standing at \$290,661 or \$78,422 more than a year ago. Renewals and maintenance charges were \$37,935, as against \$29,770. Additional income was \$25,000, as compared with \$20,000 leaving a surplus of \$169,440, as compared with \$126,323 for February, 1911. From July 1, gross earnings total \$3,791,677, an increase of just over one million dollars. Net for the same months increased \$242,756.

The Trades.

Building. — Protracted cold weather continued to interfere with operations in this line, particularly the outdoor side. A large percentage of skilled men have been out of employment.

Metal and woodworking trades. — Active conditions in these trades were general throughout the country. Little unemployment was recorded.

Printing and allied trades. — Increased activity was shown in the printing trades, and operatives generally were well employed.

Clothing trades. — Tailors and garment makers were fairly well employed in spite of the unrest prevailing in some districts; great activity was seen in the boot and shoe industry.

Textile trades. — Active operations continued in the cotton and woollen factories during the month.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Bakers, butchers and confectioners were steadily employed. Cigarmakers were generally active.

Leather trades. — Improved conditions existed in the leather trades, and employment was steady.

Miscellaneous trades. — Barbers and

restaurant employees were well employed; laundry workers were active.

Unskilled labour. — Less favourable conditions prevailed among unskilled labourers. In nearly all parts the supply exceeded the demand. Civic construction and repair work, however, gave employment to many.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Imperial and foreign trade. — During February, 1912, there was an increase of \$7,167,791 in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada over the corresponding month of 1911. During the 11 months ended February 29, 1912, there was an increase of \$51,080,857 over the corresponding period a year ago. The total value of domestic exports during February, 1912, showed an increase of \$3,775,671 over February, 1911. The total value of domestic exports during the 11 months ended February 29, 1912, showed an increase of \$11,290,789 over the corresponding period a year ago. During February there were increases in the exports of fisheries, agricultural and manufacturing products, and decreases in the exports of the products of mines, forests, animals and their produce, and miscellaneous merchandise. The accompanying table contains the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, February, 1912.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of February		11 Months ending Feb.	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
Dutiable goods.....	22,387,556	28,587,777	250,186,809	296,682,805
Free goods.....	12,626,021	13,593,591	152,027,350	166,612,811
Total.....	35,013,577	42,181,368	402,214,759	463,295,616
Coin and Bullion.....	574,536	412,377	9,854,874	21,158,256
Grand Total.....	35,588,113	42,593,745	412,069,633	487,453,872
Duty collected.....	5,959,860	7,460,661	64,701,165	77,453,487

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of February.				11 months ending February			
	1911		1912		1911		1912	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines	3,487,940	14,610	3,601,012	3,448	38,113,474	263,854	35,672,526	182,881
The Fisheries	1,212,780	7,838	1,213,672	6,588	14,737,263	96,619	15,362,889	99,669
The Forest	1,312,581	388	1,960,404	11,469	42,762,012	157,558	38,662,592	212,170
Animals and their produce	2,529,787	12,937	2,030,902	31,871	49,122,835	771,760	45,873,181	984,364
Agriculture	3,904,677	59,942	7,438,814	144,817	77,003,782	7,442,581	97,622,117	8,242,936
Manufactures	2,584,469	378,551	3,170,046	457,842	31,847,034	4,534,196	31,950,367	5,803,343
Miscellaneous	12,750	108,015	5,835	82,103	275,899	1,495,028	90,426	905,763
Total merchandise	15,045,014	582,281	18,820,685	741,168	253,952,299	14,761,590	265,243,088	16,491,117
Coin and Bullion		1,729,869		2,399,301		6,592,830		6,466,624
Grand Total Exports	15,045,014	2,312,150	18,820,685	3,040,469	253,952,299	21,354,420	265,243,088	22,957,741

TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE.

	Month of February.		11 Months ending Feb.	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
Merchandise entered for consumption	35,013,577	42,181,368	402,214,759	463,295,616
Domestic—exported	15,045,014	18,820,685	253,952,299	265,243,088
Total merchandise, for consumption and domestic exported	50,058,591	61,002,053	656,167,058	728,538,704
Coin and Bullion entered for consumption	574,536	412,377	9,854,874	24,158,256
exported	1,729,869	2,299,301	6,592,830	6,466,624
Merchandise, foreign—exported	582,281	741,168	14,761,590	16,491,117
Grand Total Canadian Trade	52,945,277	64,454,899	687,376,352	775,654,701

Domestic trade. — Trade conditions continued fairly active during March, though the late season has hindered spring sales to a certain degree. Wholesale merchants reports collections fair and demand well maintained. Bank clearings continues to show an increase over those of the corresponding period of last year. According to R. G. Dun & Company, business failures in Canada during March numbered about 160 as compared with 129 during February.

The bank statement for February showed an increase of \$1,029,910 in paid-up capital over the previous month, the total at the end of February being \$110,448,244. Notes in circulation amounted to a value of \$73,259,141, a decrease of

\$8,206,961 from the previous month. Deposits in Canada, payable on demand, amounted to \$321,152,954, as compared with \$316,936,962 for January. Current loans in Canada amounted to \$793,853,547, an increase of \$17,881,304 over the previous month.

The following are the returns from Canadian Clearing Houses for the month of March, 1912:—

Halifax	\$ 7,148,116
St. John	5,945,964
Quebec	10,014,764
Montreal	195,780,541
Ottawa	21,991,015
Toronto	157,906,947
Hamilton	11,727,029
Brantford	2,183,901
London	6,432,750
Port William	2,080,536

Winnipeg	108,196,378
Brandon	2,076,821
Regina	8,767,403
Moose Jaw	4,216,220
Saskatoon	8,403,431
Calgary	19,450,310
Edmonton	17,550,365
Lethbridge	2,386,834
Vancouver	49,902,878
Victoria	13,246,577

The February Canadian Bank report shows that 19 new branches were opened during the month and five closed, thus making a total of 2,668 branches of the chartered banks of this country. The report shows there are now 2,596 branches in Canada divided amongst the provinces as follows:—Ontario, 1,029; Quebec, 409; Nova Scotia, 114; New Brunswick, 75; Prince Edward

Island, 14; Manitoba, 195; Alberta, 222; Saskatchewan, 321; British Columbia, 213; Yukon, 3, and N.W.T., one. The banks have also twelve branches in Newfoundland and sixty elsewhere.

Canadian Revenue. — Canadian revenue for the month of February, 1912, amounted to \$11,078,633.78, compared with \$9,491,997.97 in February, 1911. The total expenditure on capital account during February, 1912, was \$2,390,965.39, as against \$2,727,505.42 in February, 1911. The items of expenditure during February, 1912, comprised \$2,075,413.39 on public works, including Railways and Canals, and \$315,552 on railway subsidies.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

THE Board of Investigation under the Combines' Investigation Act, which was established to investigate the existence of an alleged combine in the manufacture and sale of boot and shoemaking machinery in Canada, has been holding sittings in Toronto for the taking of evidence during the past month. The Board had previously held sittings in Montreal and in Quebec.

New Brunswick Bureau of Labour.

The Provincial Government of New Brunswick has established a Bureau of Labour in connection with the Department of the Provincial Secretary. For some time past the Government has been considering this step. The passage of an order-in-council comes as the result of petitions and requests from the labour organizations of the Province.

In 1904 an Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly creating such a Bureau, but an order-in-council was necessary to bring the Act into force.

The duties of the new Bureau will include the collecting and publishing of information relating to labour organizations, including the number of men and women employed, hours of work, and scales of wages. All labour difficulties,

strikes, etc., as well as matters pertaining to the relations of labour and capital will come under the observation of the Bureau.

Provincial Secretary McLeod will have supervision of the new Bureau, having been appointed Commissioner of Labour while Mr. R. W. L. Tibbits, the Deputy Provincial Secretary, will be the Secretary. The work of the Bureau will be commenced immediately and will be vigorously prosecuted.

The Workmen's Store Company, Limited, Dominion, N.S.

The report and balance sheet of the Workmen's (co-operative) Store Co., Ltd., Dominion, N.S., for the second half of the year ending February 22, 1912, has been recently published. The total business for the six months amounted to \$72,463.41, an increase of \$15,149.89 over the previous term. The profits, after allowing for expenses and depreciation, amount to \$8,108.94. This is equal to 11.16 per cent. on the sales or over 35 per cent. on the capital at the credit of the members at the close of the six months. The business was conducted at a cost of less than 10 per cent.

Early Closing in Alberta.

The early closing bill, at present before the Alberta Legislature, states that the council of any city or town having a population of not less than a thousand inhabitants may fix the hours of the days of work at and after which either throughout the whole area of the city or town, or in any specified part of it, all shops are to be closed from serving customers. The act states that no closing hour shall be fixed earlier than six o'clock with the exception that on one specified week-day all shops may be closed after twelve o'clock noon. The occupiers of two trades or shops in the district to be effective must petition the municipality before "any closing by-law can be put into effect in that district." If, then, there are no special objections raised, the city or town council may proceed to pass the by-law.

Workmen's Compensation.

Following a discussion on the subject of Workmen's Compensation at a session of the Canadian Mining Institute, held on March 7, it was decided to appoint a committee of five to draft a resolution to be presented to the Government if approved by the meeting. In opening the discussion Mr. C. A. O'Connell stated that the question of compensation in mines, an industry in which the owner had no power to regulate the price paid for his output, was much different from that in other industries, where the manufacturer was able to affix the extra cost to the products **turned out in proportion** to the amount of money **paid for compensation**. He thought that if an owner was in any way held down to a certain amount there was a possibility of his making a reduction in wages to meet the fresh demands, and this might react to the disadvantage of the workmen. As a means of protecting the employer from the negligence of the men it was suggested that legislation looking to the regular inspection of the mines should be enacted. Compensation, in Mr.

O'Connell's opinion, should be given only in cases of accident, not where a disease was the cause of a man being incapacitated. In case the employer could prove gross negligence on the part of an injured workman, no compensation should be paid unless the accident had fatal results, when the victim's dependants should receive fifteen per cent. of what they or the victim would otherwise have received.

Technical Education.

The report of the Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario states that the new Act of 1911 providing machinery for the establishment of classes for industrial training has already lent stimulus to the movement for technical education. In a number of urban centres the advisory boards, whose special concern it is to institute and develop these classes, have been set up and the result thus far has been eminently encouraging. The appointment of Dr. F. W. Merchant as Director of Industrial and Technical Education will enable a thorough organization and inspection throughout the Province. During the coming year it is intended that the Director shall visit some of the chief centres of technical training in Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, with a view to applying here the latest experience abroad.

Workmen's Compensation in Nova Scotia.

A measure is now before the N. S. House of Assembly, introduced by one of the members from Cumberland, amending the Employers' Liability Act. It provides that it shall be illegal for any employer directly or indirectly to bring any workmen into Nova Scotia during a strike or lockout in the province or within twenty days previous to such strike or lockout without having given notice to such workman of the existence of such strike or lockout. The bill provides that any infraction of this provision shall make the employer liable

on conviction to a penalty equal to the expense of deporting said workman from the place where the conviction is made to the place from which he was brought. It shall be presumed by the Court act-

ing under the Summary Convictions Act, that such notice has not been given until the employer has proved to the satisfaction of the court that such notice was given to the workman.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.

Industrial conditions continued active and labour generally was well employed except in the building and other allied trades. The leading industries, such as coal and steel, were active, and larger outputs were obtained than in March of 1911. The wood factories, foundries, railways and tramways, were all busy. As the policy of the operators in winter time is to keep their organizations well in hand and prepare for a more active season when navigation begins, the supply of labour was equal to the demand and prospects point to a busy season as soon as good weather sets in and the drift ice permits of shipping.

The coal industry for the first three months of the year shows an increase in output of 150,000 tons, being about equally divided between the Glace Bay and Sydney Mines districts. If the markets hold good, the increase for the year over that of 1911 will amount to 500,000 tons. Over 300,000 tons have been placed in the coal heaps and this amount will be largely increased before shipping begins.

The steel industry was active during the month and good results were obtained in the Sydney and Sydney Mines districts. The construction work at Sydney is well advanced and by June 1st a number of new mills will be in operation. The sulphuric acid plant has been working since the latter part of February and is giving satisfaction.

The new fertilizer plant has been in continuous operation since it started two months ago, and the company re-

port a fairly good demand for the product.

Freight traffic on the Intercolonial Railway continued heavy during the month. While much snow fell during the winter, the railways in this district were able to cope with it without much delay being caused.

The wholesale and retail trades did a good volume of business and were favorably affected by the good sleighing which continued almost unbroken for a period of twelve weeks.

Dairy products were affected during the greater part of the month. Butter increased 5c per lb., fresh eggs increased 5c per doz. and packed eggs 6c per doz. Canadian cheese increased 2c per lb. These increases were due to scarcity on the market, the wholesale prices having gone up.

Westville.

Labour conditions were active throughout the district during March with greater demand for labourers than during the corresponding month of 1911.

The Intercolonial Coal Mining Company are advertising for miners and labourers of which they require a large number. The other collieries are employing all who apply for work. There is also a shortage of help in other lines of industry.

A company has been formed to manufacture brick from the Logan clay deposits in Pietou; this industry will employ a large number of people in the near future.

The Fraser Machine and Motor Company of New Glasgow have increased

their capital stock by \$30,000 this money to be used in enlarging their plant to meet the demand for their gasoline motors of which they expect to sell 800 during 1912. They will employ about 80 men. Their sales last year amounted to \$78,932.56.

Wholesale and retail merchants report trade active.

Halifax.

The labour market during March, while not as active in certain lines as had been expected, showed on the whole an improvement over the similar period of 1911. Good average progress was made on outstanding contracts, although the weather has retarded marked activity on the rebuilding of the burnt districts. Work along the waterfront has been brisk, considerable activity being caused by the extra number of steamers whose bunkers had to be replenished with Canadian coal in consequence of the strike in Great Britain. Prospects in all lines seem bright, as besides the promised building briskness, unskilled labour should be in fair demand, in consequence of the contemplated expenditure of some \$100,000 by the corporation of Halifax for water service extension and sewer works.

Amherst.

There was little change in the labour market, all classes being well employed.

The indoor building trades were especially busy; not much work, however, was commenced on new industries. The metal trades were also active. Farm products, more especially butter and potatoes, increased in value during the month.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

Conditions in both commerce and labour were quiet and will continue so until the advent of spring weather

makes possible the resumption of outdoor enterprises. The building outlook for the coming season is considered good. Contracts amounting to \$14,404 have been awarded for plumbing, the erection of pavilions and other improvements to the Jordan Sanatorium at River Glade. The Moncton Tramways Electricity and Gas Company passed under new management in the middle of the month. The work of laying pipe lines and installing a service of natural gas in business establishments and private residences will be pushed forward rapidly as soon as weather conditions permit. With one exception local manufacturing concerns were all steadily running on full time. Wholesale and retail were well up to the average.

Farmers in the district have had a quiet month. With winter conditions still prevailing their operations were destroyed to the caring for stock, the moving of hay and the procuring of fuel and fencing. The 36th Annual Meeting of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick met at Fredericton, March 18th to 21st and was largely attended. Special importance was given to the topic of apple culture. In the localities where maple sugar is made the season is just beginning and activity in this direction will be shown for the next few weeks.

The provincial government of New Brunswick have established a Bureau of Labour in connection with the Department of the Provincial Secretary, the duties of which will include the collection and publication of information relation to labour organizations, hours and scales of wages, labour difficulties, etc.

Hillsboro.—The Albert Manufacturing Company have completed the erection of new plaster mills at Hillsboro to replace the ones destroyed by fire March 16th, 1911. The new plant is built almost exclusively of concrete and brick and is equipped with all modern machinery for crushing, grinding and calcining the crude gypsum. It will have the normal capacity of 1,000

barrels per day. The mills and quarries when in full operation will require over 300 operatives. The capacity of the former mill was 600 bbls. per day and the total output for the year 1910 was 138,803 barrels.

St. John.

The labour market shows a great improvement, and the outlook for the summer is considered good. Up to March 22 there had been filed at the Customs House cargoes for 76 steamships, which took away Canadian goods valued at \$11,532,819, and foreign goods valued at \$8,424,072, making a total valuation of \$19,956,891. For the same number of steamships last year the valuation of goods sent forward was \$16,623,100, showing an increase of \$3,293,791 in favour of the present season. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending March 21 were \$6,026,620, and for the corresponding period last year \$5,569,669, being \$456,951 greater in 1912 than in 1911, and \$120,112 less than for the four weeks ending February 22 of the current year. The Maritime Nail Company, Limited, notified their employees on March 20 that their wages will be increased eight per cent. from April 1. Anthracite coal is very scarce in St. John, only a few cargoes having been received since the first of the year, and dealers had all they could do to supply their customers. The price per ton is \$7.50 delivered in bulk, or \$8 delivered in bags. The Dominion Coal Company, owing to the strike Great Britain, have been working to full capacity finding bunker coal for the steamers, which are taking enough coal on board to last for the round voyage.

Woodstock. — The Dunbar Foundry Company has opened its new foundry. They will employ about fifteen hands, and will manufacture shingle machines, plows, etc.

Fredericton.

The condition of the labour market showed little change from that of the

preceding month, the supply being generally in excess of the demand, and particularly in regard to unskilled labour. The lumbermen have nearly all finished their operations in the woods and for the most part will remain idle until the streams open and the lumber driving season begins. Continued activity was shown in the boot and shoe factory, which has hardly been able to keep up to its orders, and the Larrigan Works, which has kept its large number of hands steadily employed. The cotton mill at Marysville has also been running at full capacity. As is usual at this period there was a considerable decline in the demand for carpenters, painters and masons, but with the approach of spring these branches of industry are showing signs of activity and soon will afford work for all. Within a few weeks construction work will be commenced on two important lines of railway in this vicinity—the St. John Valley Railway and the line from Gibson to Mint's giving connection with the coal fields of Sunbury and Queen's counties. These operations will give employment to a large number of men.

Newcastle.

Labour conditions were unchanged during March. Men engaged in lumbering operations have come in from the woods and some are engaged at the drives. There was no unrest in the labour situation.

QUEBEC.

Quebec.

Labour conditions were quiet. Failure of the water power resulted in the street cars having their numbers reduced some 55 being laid off; it also affected the big cotton mill which has been running.

Special activity was displayed in preparing vessels for the season of navigation. The government steamer *Montcalm* had another trip with safety and despatch to the several places on the

North Shore of the St. Lawrence which would seem to indicate that winter navigation to Quebec is practicable.

With the exception of marketing butter and eggs farmers have had little to do.

In the lumbering industry some of the gangs have returned from the winter camps; weather conditions are reported to have been good. The shoe manufacturing industry continued active and large orders have been received.

Sherbrooke.

With the exception of those engaged in outdoor labour, all branches of industry were fully employed during March. The season has been somewhat later than usual, but when the weather breaks up there will be a rush on building and other work that cannot be done so long as the cold conditions continue. All other industries in the city and district have been running to full capacity, and in particular the machine shops have been working overtime.

The Industrial Commission of the Board of Trade reports that several industrial propositions having in view the establishment of the same in Sherbrooke are pending. The opening up of new industries and the extensions to others already established will afford employment to many men in the near future.

Three Rivers.

The general condition of the labour market changed little from that of the previous month. Owing to cold weather a great number of those engaged in the building trade were unemployed but since the 15th a good many have resumed work with bright prospects of an early improvement.

The corporation of the City has employed a great number of men on the roads and sidewalks and with all the factories working full time there were few idle men in the city.

Farmers were busy hauling cord wood and farm products to the city for which they have been getting good prices. The cold weather has so far prevented any operations in regard to the maple sugar industry.

St. Hyacinthe.

The condition of the labour market during March was good. The building trades were the only quiet ones, but a revival of activity in these is expected next month. No new building was commenced. A new company, the American Amusements Company, has leased Laframboise Park for a place of amusement and about thirty men will immediately be put to work erecting all the buildings required for that industry. A steam railway will also be built from a point in the city to the park on which will commence as soon as the ground is free from snow; this will employ many joiners, carpenters and unskilled labourers.

The iron trades had a rather quiet month. Sash and door factories worked full time with full staffs. The boot and shoe industry was quiet, some factories preparing for stock-taking; but a good season is anticipated. The leather industry had a good month and everything points to a continuation of activity. Musical instrument factories were fully employed, working with large staffs.

Manufacturing was active in most lines and important additions to industrial plants are being planned. Retail trade was fair and activity is commencing to increase with the approach of spring weather, especially in the millinery and clothing lines. Wholesal trade had a fair month and a good season is anticipated.

Sorel.

Labour conditions were satisfactory workmen being in demand and wages generally good. At the government shipyard, in Sorel, a number of men have been engaged in repairing the various vessels, dredges, tugs, etc., in

order to put them in proper shape for the approaching season of navigation.

Domestic servants are in great demand and difficulty is experienced in procuring them even at high wages. The volume of business has been well sustained, and manufacturing profits made. Some of the manufacturing establishments, however, especially in Sorel, have suffered from the scarcity of coal, which it has been very difficult to get. This has caused a suspension of work for a few days.

St. Johns and Iberville.

Labour conditions were quiet and there was little demand for carpenters, bricklayers, masons and plasterers. Activity prevailed in the other building trades, also in the mechanical industries. Factories were working to their full capacity. The Singer Manufacturing Company received from Japan an order for eight thousand sewing machines. Banks reported a good month, but wholesale and retail trade was quiet. Unskilled labourers had little to do except street cleaning.

Montreal.

March has been a busy month in the city and district of Montreal, and but for the severity of the weather it would have been busier still. Work in most trades, especially in manufacturing has been steady and prospects all round are reported to be good. Activity is reported in the printing trades while the boot and shoe workers are also reported to be busier than they have been for some years. Railway and transport workers have not been so busy as they were last month, but this is accounted for by the breaking up of the winter roads in the country and the unseasonable weather.

Continued wintry weather has had an adverse effect on the building trades and operations have been quieter than usual at this time of the year. The prospects in this line, however, are bright, and many large and important

structures will be erected this season. Within the next few weeks ground will be broken for a number of large business concerns. A number of ten-story buildings will be constructed and contracts are announced for many other structures including some big apartment houses, factories, stores, small theatres, a rink, schools and garages. Many residences will also be erected and a large number of flats and cottages.

The civic authorities will shortly commence work on the building of a large new annex to the city hall; street paving operations costing \$1,100,000 will also be carried out.

Reports come to headquarters in Montreal of great activity at all the big pulp mills in different parts of the province. The existing plants are all working to the limit and important extensions are under way. Four or five big new concerns are almost ready to start work.

Announcement was made from the Montreal headquarters of the Dominion Textile Company that dating from March 11, a new scale of wages would be put in force among all their workers which would give a general increase of five per cent. in pay. This change has been made by the company in fulfilment of a promise given in 1908, when there was a reduction in pay owing to bad trade conditions, that as soon as business warranted, the wages would be increased. The increase affects eleven mills, and between 7,000 and 7,500 workers, while it will mean an increased wage list to the company of about \$125,000 a year. The number of employees has not increased. Five of the mills are in Montreal, one at Kingston, one at Montmorency Falls, two at Magog, one at Moncton, and one at Halifax.

The steady increase of business at the port of Montreal is shown in the figures of the customs collections for the fiscal year which closed on March 30. The total revenue for the year amounted to \$19,952,786 as compared

with \$18,327,193, for the previous year, an increase of \$1,625,593. The receipts of every month during the year exceeded those of the corresponding period of the year before. The amount collected in the month just closed \$1,881,844, established a record in the history of the port—surpassing the previous highest amount that of \$1,825,217, for March, 1911, by \$56,630.

The following is a comparative table of receipts at the Montreal Customs House for the fiscal years 1910-11 and 1911-12:

	1910-1911	1911-1912
April.....	\$1,314,951	\$1,332,096
May.....	1,534,203	1,727,948
June.....	1,559,117	1,562,173
July.....	1,514,967	1,535,684
August.....	1,642,628	1,656,863
September.....	1,622,632	1,715,915
October.....	1,393,656	1,689,682
November.....	1,565,985	1,750,492
December.....	1,418,228	1,725,744
January.....	1,548,369	1,572,323
February.....	1,387,240	1,802,022
March.....	1,825,217	1,881,844
Total.....	\$18,327,193	\$19,952,786

Maisonneuve. All the big industrial plants at Maisonneuve have been busy this month. New industries about to start include two shoe factories and one stove factory. A big shoe machinery factory is rapidly approaching completion. A new girl's school to cost \$140,000 will be erected this summer.

Outremont.—During the month the town of Outremont authorized the expenditure of \$400,000 on new sewers, permanent side-walks, underground conduits, water-mains, hydrants, making and macadamizing of roads, new police station, corporation stables, shops, etc. At Outremont the Montreal Water and Power Company has at present under construction a 45,000,000 gallon reservoir. It is being blasted out of solid rock. Building permits totalling \$65,000 for cottages and flats have been taken out at Outremont during the month.

Terrebonne County. — The County Council has decided upon the construction of a carriage road 61 miles long through the most picturesque part

of the Laurentian Mountains, establishing an avenue of communication between several small towns. The road, a broad macadamized highway will start at Ste. Therese passing through St. Janvier, St. Jerome parish, Shawbridge, St. Sauveur, Ste. Adele, St. Agathe des Monts, St. Faustin, and St. Jovite. This will greatly improve communication between Montreal and the Laurentian towns.

Beauharnois. — In the town of Beauharnois \$100,000 will be spent in the making and macadamizing of roads.

Hull.

Labour conditions were active during March. Winter work up the rivers is practically over and gangs of men who have returned are being hired for the drives, good wages for this kind of work being given. Wholesale and retail trade was active and the factories have been busy. Bank business in general is good, though collections have been a little slow. Appearances point to a great demand for labourers during the summer season.

The question of a white way for the city was mooted about a year ago and nearly all the business men of the city were in favour of the proposition. Nothing, however, has been done in the matter.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa.

The coming of milder weather served to brighten things generally in the labour sphere. Opportunities for employment became more plentiful than last month, a number of early spring building operations being started. Conditions are now in advance of those prevailing at this time last year. The city is conducting a number of street improvements, giving work to about a hundred men, and many have still found employment at snow cleaning.

Prospects for building activity in the city are bright.

Milder weather has caused a drop in the cost of living compared to last month. Notable reductions are eggs from 60 cents to 27 cents; veal, 12½-15 cents to 10-12½ cents; potatoes, \$2.25 to \$2.00.

Building permits, bank clearings and customs collections are all in excess of last month. For the first 27 days of March, customs collections amounted to \$151,600, which is \$20,000 more than those for the whole of March last year.

Interest in agriculture in this locality was stimulated by the announcement that Ottawa will get the annual \$50,000 grant for a National fair next September. Already plans are being made to carry on an exhibition on a large scale, and the agricultural side will be more prominent than ever.

Lumbering has been hampered in the push by the mild weather. Improvements to local saw mills are being rushed against the opening of the cutting season. Trade is reported brisk for this time of year.

Brockville.

All classes of labour were fairly well employed with the exception of the building trade in which except for a few alterations were the only operations. All the local manufacturers were fairly active and few men in these industries were idle. The Brockville and Buffalo Mining Company are resuming operations on April 1st after two months' suspension.

Farmers in this locality are active in the preparation and manufacture of maple sugar and maple syrup which is carried on to a considerable extent.

Kingston.

Labour conditions were quiet owing to the severity of the weather industrial concerns, however, in the city were busy.

Prospects in the building line are good. Among the large places to be erected are the following: Hotel Kingston, new addition to the post office, new dormitories at the R. M. C., Salva-

tion Army Barracks, alterations to Bank of Toronto, extensions to the locomotive works, etc.

The supplementary estimates contain the sum of \$100,000 for improvement of the Kingston harbour, \$50,000 was previously voted.

The civic finance committee fixed the tax rate at 23½ mills for this year, an increase of one, and one half mills.

Ship carpenters and marine men were busy along the harbour front preparing vessels for navigation.

The local customs import duties for the month of February amounted to \$18,033.60, this was a large increase over the corresponding period last year.

Merchants report trade quiet.

Belleville.

There was considerable demand for labourers despite the fact that spring operations have not yet commenced. The various industries at the city are at present all engaged in running full time and in some instances it is found necessary to work overtime to meet rush orders. There appears to be no trouble between employers and employees in any of the industries.

The entrance of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the city will mean considerable railway construction within the city limits. Plans for the said railway through the city were filed on the 19th of March. The engineer of construction has had a conference with the Railway Committee of the City Council and a satisfactory plan of entrance and right of way through the city has been arranged. Work of construction will be commenced here in the near future. The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway is also contemplating making some improvements here.

Peterborough.

The general condition of the labour market during March showed a slight improvement over that of February. Prospects for the building season of 1912 are good and contractors are be-

ginning to show signs of their midseason activity. The Canadian General Electric Company have invited tenders for a new warehouse and shipping building the construction of which will afford considerable employment. They have also purchased ten acres of land immediately north of the present location of the Canadian General Electric Company Works.

A "Made in Peterborough" exhibition will be held in the Armouries under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary on the 3rd of June and will last the entire week.

The city is applying for legislation to enable it to expropriate any part of the plant or appliances of the Peterborough Light and Power Company.

The cold weather did not afford much opportunity for work among the farmers in this district although some commenced operations in the sugar bushes. Production in this line is not likely to equal that of past years as the snow is too deep for the farmers to move among the maples for the purpose of tapping trees and collecting the sap. The district Cheese Makers held their annual convention this month and elected their officers for the year. Many important matters were discussed.

Lindsay.—The Water Commissioners have decided to give a twenty per cent. discount this year; last year they had a surplus of \$7,619.27. The firemen were granted an increase of \$25.00 each per year.

Whitby. — Plans for the new provincial asylum have been completed. The construction will cost about a million dollars and will not be finished under three years. Accommodation will be provided for about 1,200 patients.

Orillia.

The lateness of the spring has seriously interfered with plans for an early start in building operations. Not much can be accomplished in any case until the brickyards begin to produce brick. Some buildings begun last fall

are being completed. The demand for houses exceeds the supply, and the building season is expected to be the busiest in the history of Orillia.

The factories are all busy, especially the carriage and motor factories. The destruction by fire of the planing mill owned by Messrs. J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited, threw 75 men out of employment will, however, be absorbed by other factories and by building operations, pending re-construction.

March has been a comparatively quiet month commercially, the cold, stormy weather interfering materially with the sale of spring goods. The price of butter has dropped 25% and the price of eggs 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. during the month.

Toronto.

Owing to the cold weather which prevailed during the greater part of the month and strikes in the clothing trades conditions during March were less favourable than in the corresponding month last year, and a large number were out of employment. The indications point to great activity in the building trade as soon as the mild weather sets in, many large undertakings being under way.

Manufacturing operations, more particularly in the metal trades, were seriously affected by a shortage in the coal supply owing to a lack of sufficient motive power on the part of the railways, which has had a tendency to curtail the output and lessen the demand for labour. Latterly the situation has somewhat improved as regards the immediate supply, but the prospect of a coal-miners' strike in the United States affected business adversely, though in other respects conditions were satisfactory. The textile trades were active though disturbed by the strike of the cloak makers and garment workers of the T. Eaton Company, and that of the custom tailors. A number of the employing tailors have accepted the agreement proposed by the union and their employees have returned to work.

Wood workers and piano workers were well employed. Printers, bookbinders, and lithographers had steady work. The provision and tobacco trades were normal. Railway workers, expressmen, teamsters and others engaged in transportation had an active month.

Farmers are preparing for spring work, which will be later in beginning than usual. Owing to the long-continued cold weather fodder was scarce in some localities, but as a rule livestock wintered well and the supply of ensilage and root crops kept them in good condition. A large number of farms in the neighborhood of Toronto have been bought up at high prices for subdivision into building lots. Many men formerly employed as farm labourers have gone west and there is a great demand for farm help.

The contract for the new Canadian Pacific Lake Shore road, which branches from the present Toronto-Montreal line at Agincourt a short distance east of Toronto, and re-unites with it 20 miles west of Smith's Falls, a distance of 198 miles—has been let to Deeks & Binds of Toronto at a figure approximating \$10,000,000. The work is to be completed within two years and will employ 2,500 men.

A number of British immigrants have arrived, many of whom are looking for employment in the city. The supply of unskilled labour is at present in excess of the demand.

Niagara Falls

There was a noticeable decline in the demand for labour during March, due most entirely to the completion of out-door work in the building trades and the general waiting for spring weather before new work is commenced. The condition appeared to be natural and temporary.

Agricultural operations were quiet. Fruit growers have completed the pruning of orchards and vineyards. It is stated that wholesale prices of several sorts of garden produce will be increased by agreement among the growers.

Manufacturing concerns were generally busy. The sanitary can factory commenced its busy season after a quiet winter and the hat factory was busier than for some time. In other manufacturing conditions were steady and good.

A congestion of freight occurred in railway yards along the frontier, and the delivery of coal and merchandise shipped from United States to Canadian points was seriously interrupted. The condition was said to be done primarily to snow-blockades on American roads, the accumulation of freight afterwards over-taxing the motive power of Canadian lines.

The Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto railway is adding to its rolling stock and motive power. The additions including a new type of electric locomotive.

Another line of steamers may be operated between Niagara river ports and Toronto this year.

The Canadian Northern Railway completed plans for the main line to the Niagara frontier and for extensions of subsidiary electric lines through the fruit districts.

Welland.—Local manufacturing concerns were busy. An electric sign company has purchased an unused factory building and will shortly commence business. There is every promise of an active and progressive season here.

Bridgeburg.—The new marble works will not be running till July. Sewer construction has been much delayed. The building trades expect a busy summer.

St. Catharines.

Industrial conditions were active and labour generally was well employed. Especial activity being shown in the indoor building trades.

All of the mills and factories were running full time and some over time.

Merritton. — Favourable conditions prevailed for the employment of labour.

Thorold.—The labour market was active and conditions of employment, good.

Port Dalhousie. — Labour was well employed.

Hamilton

General conditions of labour were more favourable than during the previous month for outside trades. The extreme cold weather continued until the middle of March, when it moderated a little and some of the work which had been started last fall was continued.

As soon as the weather becomes milder the city will start a number of men on the work that will be undertaken this year. City Engineer Macallum estimates that at least 500 men will be required for the departments under his control and the Hydro-Department will also require a large gang for the work it has planned. Large sums will be spent on the new central fire station, a new sewage disposal plant in the west end, general sewer, road and cement walk work.

Both wholesale and retail merchants report that satisfactory conditions prevailed and that indications are for a season of heavy business.

At a meeting of the haberdashers, merchant tailors and boot and shoe sections of the retail branch of the Board of Trade the committee appointed to draw up a petition and secure information on the early closing proposition reported that a large percentage of the merchants interviewed were in favour of closing three nights a week.

Brantford.

Labour was fairly well employed during March but conditions were not so favourable as during the corresponding month of last year. In the iron trades, the agricultural factories have not been running with a full complement of men, trade, however, was brisk in the engine factories and a number have been working overtime. For the most part

the other factories were busy, the fabric mills were advertising for additional operatives. The building trades showed some activity towards the close of the month, work being commenced on a number of houses and on the foundations for the Barber-Ellis Company factory. The American Radiator Company have executed tenders for large additions to their factory, it is expected that between \$40,000 and \$50,000 will be spent on such additions. The Brantford Co-operative Company assigned during the month, having carried on business for about seven years.

Guelph.

There was little change in the labour situation. The continued cold weather almost completely preventing out door work and causing most of those dependent on the building trades for employment to remain idle.

Unskilled labour had a quiet month, clearing out ditches and opening storm drains giving employment to some men.

Business in real estate was active. Men in this line of business state that conditions are the best in years. There is a great demand for workingmen's houses.

Wholesale and retail merchants report trade fair.

Farmers are in readiness for the spring work. Fall wheat promises well, the weather so far being favourable. A scarcity of farm labourers is reported.

Harriston. — The Davies Company have let contracts to the extent of \$15,000 in transferring their present packing house to a cold storage.

The Horse Fair which was held in Harriston on March 7th was very successful, there being a splendid display of animals especially of the heavy draught class. Good prices were realized and fancy prices in quite a number of cases. Tenders are being asked for rural mail delivery between Lebanon and Moorefield.

Berlin.

There was no material change in industrial conditions since the last month, and skilled labour of nearly every class except the building trades and cigar makers was well employed.

New Hamburg. — Several factories closed down for a few days on account of shortage of coal.

Waterloo is having another building boom this year, their board of trade is advocating for the town not to tax any new houses for two years with a view to encouraging working men to build their own homes.

From Elmira, Preston and Hespeler reports show that skilled labour was well employed except the building trades. The building boom will commence as soon as the weather permits.

Wholesale and retail trade was fair for the time of year; custom receipts for the month of February were \$30,-653.12.

There were only a few changes in regard to cost of living. Eggs went as low as 20c. per dozen while potatoes are still up to \$2.00 and \$2.15 per bag of 1½ bushels and difficult to obtain at that price; houses for working men are scarce, resulting in increased rent in many cases.

Woodstock.

There is some indication of the coming of spring in the reports of industrial conditions. A number of factory employees have already left for the west; a corresponding inflow of others, however, has kept the balance fairly well maintained. There is a demand for skilled men in the factories, especially cabinet makers and men skilled in furniture work. There has been and still is, some demand for moulders. Outdoor activities are increasing and there promises to be a good deal of building during the coming season. There is already considerable employment of labour in the making of excavations and other preparations for building. There does not seem to be any noticeable de-

mand yet for unskilled labour; there is on the other hand, not a great deal of unskilled labour seeking employment. Business generally is reported good, and the outlook is encouraging. Most of the factories are busy although there is a temporary slackness in the wagon-making trade. Furniture manufacturers are busy, and trade this year so far has been good.

Stratford.

There was not much change in industrial conditions and labour of all kinds was fully employed.

The contractors claim this year is going to be a busy one in the building trades; permits being issued for the erection of a new public school, costing over \$20,000; a new building for the Bank of Commerce, a new Salvation Army Barracks, and a number of residences.

The ratepayers are asked to vote on three by-laws on April 19 to provide for the erection of industrial establishments. If they are carried operations will be commenced and work given to a number of hands. Wholesale and retail merchants report trade good.

Farmers were occupied mostly with the care of stock. Owing to the severe weather the markets were poorly attended and prices were high for products.

Clinton.—The Bell Telephone Company had a large gang of men in town during the month putting in cable on the business streets. This is a large undertaking and will add greatly to the service.

Goderich.—A new industry will be opened here shortly known as the Huron Gasoline Engine and Machinery Company which will give employment to a number of mechanics.

London.

A backward spring has materially retarded the opening up of work in the building trades, although indications

along this line are better than for some years past.

In the factories and foundries business is good, and orders are in advance of last year.

A commissioner of industries has been appointed by the city at a salary of \$2,500 per year, whose business it will be to advance the city and bring new industries here.

The city is shortly to commence some large works in connection with the extension of the Hydro-Electric, Sewer and Water Works Systems.

Farm help continues scarce in this locality, and farmers are looking to the newly opened immigration office for a supply.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have announced their intention of continuing the improvements commenced in the city last year, and will spend a large sum of money on their stations, yards, tracks, etc., between here and Windsor.

St. Thomas.

Milder weather towards the close of March was responsible for a slight increase in activity in the building trades, and from the inquiries made by prospective builders, contractors are of the opinion that considerable work will be done in this city and district during the summer. Mechanics throughout the city were busy, but unskilled workers were not so well employed, the supply being in excess of the demand.

On the railroads regular men report a good average month. The Pere Marquette employees were busy, and the Wabash railroad found it necessary to add a number of heavy locomotives to the service in order to relieve the congestion at the terminals, with the result that traffic employees were busy. Wabash Canadian transportation employees, engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen have concluded negotiations with the officials and they have been granted an increase in wages which will average about 10%. Working conditions have also been considerably improved. Hereafter firemen will

not be obliged to do any cleaning on their engines with the exception of work which may have to be done inside the cab. The schedule in effect on the Canadian Pacific Railway has been adopted almost in its entirety.

The Pere Marquette Car repairers' staff engaged in outside work, which some weeks ago was reduced to one or two men, has been increased to about thirty men. Piece work has not yet been put in operation, but it is the intention of the officials to inaugurate the system as soon as the piece work schedule is arranged and conditions are made satisfactory for introducing the new arrangement.

Census returns placed the population of the city at 15,453, which is a slight increase over the preceding year.

There were no requests for building permits during March.

Farmers were chiefly concerned in the care of the stock during March. The local markets were well attended and good prices prevailed. Experienced farm help is in great demand in the district.

Port Stanley.—Prospects are bright for a busy summer. Considerable work will be done on the harbour which will add materially to the advantages offered as a shipping port. The by-law providing for an improved waterworks system was carried by a large majority. \$22,000 will be expended in installing the system.

Chatham.

Labour generally was well employed although the first part of March remained too cold for much outside work.

The building trades were busy preparing for the activity that is looked for in the spring. Permits for March number 22, being 15 more than in the corresponding month of 1911, and call for an expenditure of \$32,285.

The fiscal year which closed 31st March was the largest in the history of the Customs Department for Chatham and surrounding ports. The receipts for the year exceeded those of any pre-

vious year by over \$30,000 the business transacted amounting to something over \$280,000. The increase for March over any previous month was \$30,000. Wholesale and retail trade was brisk.

All factories were running to their full capacity, planing mills being especially busy. Carpenters and joiners were in great demand.

The City Board of Works were unable to undertake much owing to the frozen state of the ground but have a large amount to be proceeded with as soon as they are able to commence operations.

Windsor.

Conditions in the labour market were active during March except in regard to outside work. Factories and mills were busy and wholesale and retail trade was good.

Building showed a decrease as compared with that of the corresponding month of last year. Prospects are good for a very active year in the district.

Cobalt.

Normal labour conditions prevailed in this section, and the usual quiet that precedes spring building boom was noticed. In Cobalt few new men were added to the usual staff, although several minor properties, on the outskirts of the camp in general, have started or will start development work shortly.

Mining was the main industry during March. The Nipissing Central extension of the trolley system between Cobalt and Haileybury to New Liskeard will mean considerable work there this spring, while the Haileybury spur line will also be built this year. The contract for the Elk Lake branch of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway will employ a large number of men, making the railway's contribution towards labour a large one during the coming months.

The Haileybury brick and tile company plan spending \$15,000 in improvements this year, making a total of \$80,-

000 investment. They will employ 22 men with the added improvements and have a capacity of 3,000,000 brick per annum.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

The labour market was quiet.

No new industries have been commenced and no operations were carried on in the building trades with the exception of a few repairs.

In Port Arthur a by-law for a new hardwood finishing factory has just been legalised and the building is erected and machinery being installed. It is expected to be in running order next month.

In addition to this the Port Arthur Wagon Works have installed a plant in their factory and expect to begin the manufacture of wagons by about the 1st of May.

In both Port Arthur and Fort William there is assurance of much work to be done in building construction, dock extensions, increased railway shops and new manufacturing plants during the coming summer.

Commercial and business interests were quiet, only a normal amount of business being done.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

Labour conditions have been normal. There has been some migration to the city of labourers seeking employment for the summer and a large number of these are being sent out to camps in the West. The big movement in this respect will not commence, however, until the middle of April.

The weather conditions have prevented any extensive outdoor work. Bills are being considered before the legislature to incorporate a group of companies purposing to operate public utilities and to take over the present Winnipeg Electric Railway Company. If the desired legislation is obtained the promoters announce that \$14,000,-

000 will be spent in extensions of the present system of gas, electric light and street car services.

An appropriation has been made by the local government for the purpose of commencing the proposed new legislative buildings.

The building trade is particular active for this season of the year. The number of permits taken out so far exceed in amount the total for the corresponding period of any previous year. Most of the permits are for dwelling houses which are for the time being in great request.

Industrial establishments generally are busier than customary at this season.

Commerce generally is of a larger and more satisfactory volume than heretofore. Orders from the West are coming forward freely.

Brandon.

The labour market has been somewhat quiet, and does not compare favourably with the corresponding month of last year, severe weather being responsible for a delay in spring work.

There has been little distress, however, and retail business has been fairly good.

Operations in street paving will be shortly resumed.

Eggs have decreased in price while beans and evaporated apples show an increase. Though there has been an exceptional demand for small houses and workmen's residences up to the present no increase in price has been noted.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.

There was little change in the general state of the labour market; conditions, however, were not so favourable as during the corresponding period of last year. The prevailing cold weather is partially responsible for this as seen

by the fact that many large buildings in construction which were closed down for the winter have not yet resumed operations.

Wholesale and retail trade continued to maintain a steady increase and an active spring trade is anticipated by those concerned.

Although the season is young exceptional activity prevails in real estate circles and big prices continue to be paid for business property.

The cold weather did not afford much opportunity for farm work throughout the surrounding district beyond hauling grain, attending stock, etc.

A large program of railroad construction has been mapped out for the coming season, and a shortage of labour in this connection is expected.

Moosejaw.

Labour conditions have been quiet generally owing to the steady cold weather.

The location of several expected industries in the early spring together with the great amount of building in sight and the work in connection with the entrance of the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway into the city will create great activity in the labour market and it looks at present as though there would be insufficient help.

The railway is still busily engaged in hauling grain and arrangements to ship it via Duluth has made a welcome outlet for the western farmer.

The decision of the Saskatchewan Flour Mills Company to rebuild their mill on the same site with a much greater capacity has been received with satisfaction by the people here. This concern employ a large staff of men and their product is well advertised and widely sold.

Saskatoon.

Labour in general has been slightly better employed than during the past two or three months; the supply, how-

ever, is still in excess of the demand. Owing to prolonged wintry weather little activity has been noticed in the building trades, and only about 40 per cent. of the skilled labourers in these lines have been regularly employed. The printing trades were actively employed, while a small foundry doing agricultural implement work has been fairly busy.

ALBERTA.

Edmonton.

Labour conditions were active and showed an improvement over the previous month and the corresponding one of last year.

Civic outside work has been carried on more extensively during the winter months than in the past and the present year promises to be a record one for general construction work.

The following figures show the business activity during February as compared with the corresponding month of last year:—

	February, 1911.	February, 1912.	Increase %
Bank clearings	\$8,213,881	\$16,648,355	103
Customs duties collected	50,035	101,437	103
(Strathcona)	740	1,457	
Building permits . . .	83,825	200,440	139
(Strathcona)	5,300	12,700	
Post Office (stamps only)	7,052	10,135	44
(Strathcona)	675	976	
Street Railway			
Passengers carried	329,149	613,351	86
Revenue	13,709	25,101	83
Homestead entries . .	237	356	50

Wholesale trade was good and collections were reported satisfactory. Prospects for a good building season are bright and there is a large amount of work already under way.

Active development is looked for during the coming season as a result of extension of transportation facilities. Over 500 miles of various lines are now under contract in Edmonton territory.

There was no unrest in the labour market and no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour.

Lethbridge.

Severe weather continued to prevent activity in various industries and little work was done compared with that of the corresponding period of 1911. A busy spring in all lines is anticipated. The municipally owned street railway will be commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The city has 30 men unloading steel and other material for this work.

Lumber yards were active as also were farm implement industries. The demand was great in the latter line and shows that there will be a great increase in farming in this district.

Coal mining industry was quiet. The market being mostly for home consumption. A great deal of development work was, however, going on, which kept a number of men busy.

No railway construction was carried on. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company are building a concrete embankment in the river to protect the high level bridge. Immigration from the east and the United States was heavy.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson.

Labour was well employed considering the period of the year. The mines were running well up to the average and more men were working than in the corresponding month of last year. The ice in the west arm of the Kootenay lakes has broken up and the boats are running on schedule time. The western shingle and box company factory was running over time. The foundry was busy and employed a full force of men. Boat builders have a number of gasoline launches and row boats under construction in preparation for the coming spring trade.

New Westminster.

The latter part of the month was marked by an increased activity in the labour market.

The majority of those unemployed during the winter months are now at work and the prospects for the season are bright. Sewer construction, road making, railway construction and extension have begun and a number of men are already at work. Many dwelling houses have been commenced and the plans for an eight story steel block are in the hands of the building inspector.

Trade in all lines is becoming brisk after the rather quiet winter.

Victoria.

There was an improvement in all classes of trade during March, and labour was more fully and regularly employed than for many months past. Owing to the fine weather which prevailed, contractors have resumed operations on street paving and other city works. The city also has large numbers of men engaged in sewer and other kinds of civic improvements, and the present indications are that many labourers will find employment for several months.

Building operations are active, many residences, business and public buildings being under construction, and with no labour troubles in sight, the outlook for the building trades is bright.

The Provincial Government decided to build a Normal School in Victoria at an estimated cost of \$250,000, also a new provincial gaol to cost \$200,000.

The total number of building permits issued during February was 155, aggregating in value \$1,671,070, which establishes a record for this city. For the same month last year 104 permits were issued, the value of which was \$182,940. The increase for, February, 1912, over the same month last year, being 814 per cent. The building permits issued by Oak Bay municipality for February amounted to \$81,465, as against \$10,900 for the corresponding month last year, being an increase of more than 700 per cent.

Wholesale and retail trade was active. The real estate market is in a prosperous condition, many sales being

made in both business and residential properties, with prices advancing rapidly.

Nanaimo.

Conditions in the labour market show a marked improvement over those of last month. Spring work is well ahead, but there are still a number of unemployed men in the district.

There is exceptionable activity in the building trades.

Passenger traffic still keeps steady and freight traffic is showing a steady increase. The wholesale and retail merchants report business as good.

There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour during the month and little change in the cost of living.

Prince Rupert.

Labourers, skilled and unskilled, experienced a quiet month. There was enough local labour to supply all immediate demands and though there was no apparent distress caused by want of work, there were some building tradesmen unemployed. An increase in building trade activity is expected in the near future and the sash and door factory which closed down in the fall last year, is likely to be reopened. A planning mill which remained in operation during the winter employing about a dozen hands, is extending its business, and will double its staff. So far, however, demands for new buildings does not warrant reopening, or expansion.

Owing to orders having been issued by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company that the business and public buildings on the Railway Reserve were to be removed to make way for grading operations, there was some extra activity in the business of house-shifting. The work of grading a large portion of the reserve for railway yards and depot site is expected to call for the employment of at least two hundred labourers. Steam shovels will be

set to work, and the contract is to be swiftly completed. Railway work generally is likely to be more active this spring. Steel laying and bridge building along the Skeena approaching Hazelton has been pressed on vigorously and progress has been kept up at the rate of two or three miles a day in spite of snow hindrance. It was stated by Grand Trunk Pacific authorities that the work of erecting the Skeena

crossing bridge would be in progress this month.

Local tradesmen have complained of slow purchasing amongst the working community owing to lack of abundant employment. Real Estate transactions have rather increased in the city, and a tri-weekly service of trains has been renewed up river, indicating the opening of the interior trade earlier this year than usual.

THE COURSE OF PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA DURING 1911. — SPECIAL REPORT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

THE Department of Labour issued during March a special report on the course of Wholesale Prices in Canada during the past calendar year. The report is the third to be issued by the department in the way of furnishing a detailed record of the course of wholesale prices in Canada. The first, it may be recalled, was published in 1910 and covered the twenty years 1890-1909 inclusive. In it the Department stated its intention of carrying the investigation forward currently and of issuing periodic reviews and analyses of the results. In accordance with this design a monthly summary of price fluctuations with an estimate of their relative importance now appears in the *Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the Department, while a special report in more detail is made at the close of each year. Such a report was issued in 1911 dealing with the course of prices during 1910. The present is the second of these supplementary reports, its general purpose being to furnish a statistical review of the price movements of the more important articles of production and consumption in Canada throughout the calendar year 1911, thus bringing the Department's survey of the subject from the beginning of 1890 down to date of December, 1911, i.e. over the past twenty-two years.

The Report Tabled.

In tabling the report in the House of Commons on March 28, the Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, spoke as follows:

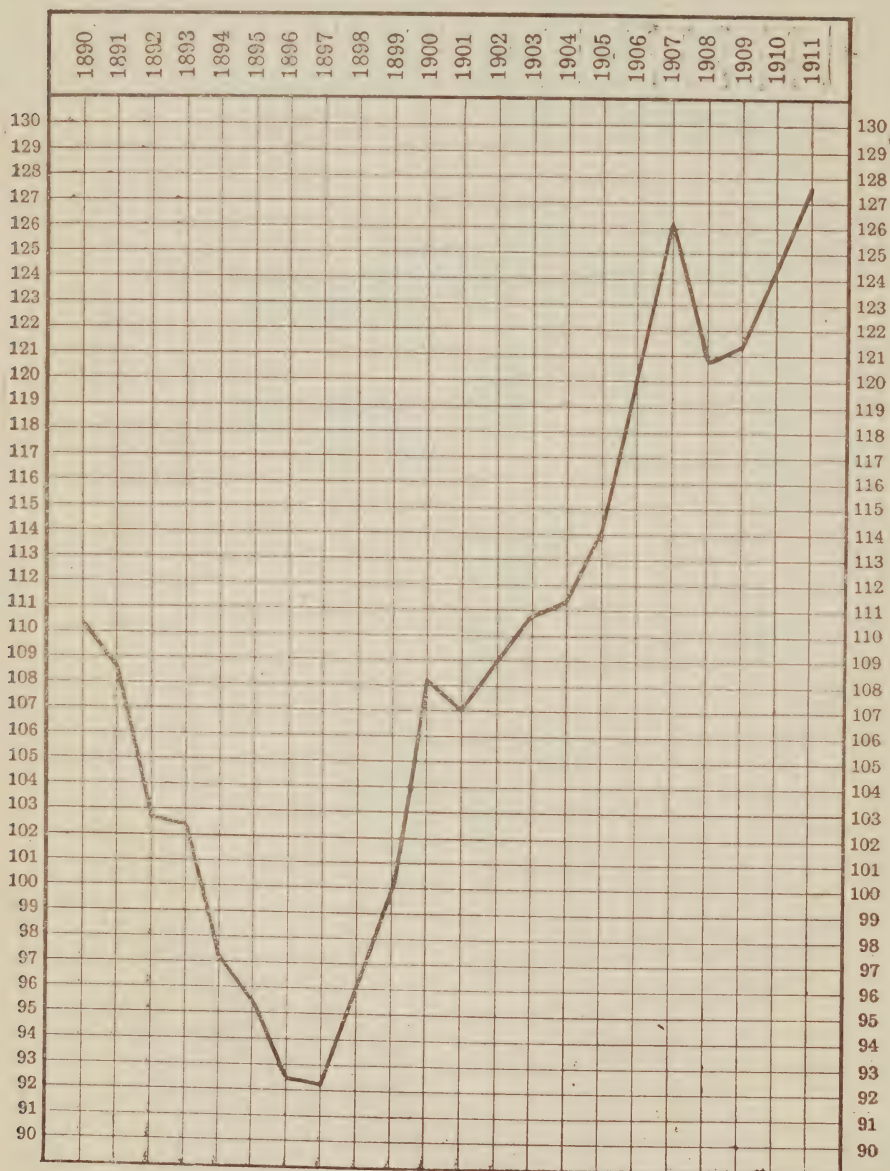
"At the present moment no economic question is touching the lives of the people more vitally and in a more comprehensive way than the high cost of living. We all remember the widespread agitation which swept over this country and the United States about three years ago, when prices after a steady rise for more than ten years reached what was then regarded as an unprecedentedly high level. That was in 1907, the year of the meat boycott. The financial panic in the fall of that year somewhat checked the upward movement, and in 1908 and in 1909 there was what might be called a breathing spell. In 1910, however, the progress upward began again almost as rapidly as ever. It has continued since with increasing rapidity during the second half of last year until we have at present a situation quite as intense, if not more so, than has existed for many years past.

"As is well known, the Department of Labour maintains a record of price variations and tendencies in Canada with the object of being able to state at any time just what is the nature of

**Chart Showing the Course of Wholesale Prices in Canada during the
Twenty-two years 1890-1911 (inclusive).**

[Number of Commodities—235.]

[Average Price, 1890-1899—100.]



the movement of prices in any particular direction, whether up or down. A summary of this record is published monthly in the *Labour Gazette* and an annual report at the end of each year. (We are at the moment issuing from the press a special report embodying the results of the department's investigations throughout the calendar year 1911. We have endeavoured to secure the publication of these statistics more promptly than has been the custom in the past, and the report is now ready for distribution. It may be of interest here and now to lay the report on the table of the House for the immediate information of any who may be interested in the subject, though all the members will be furnished with a copy this week. Briefly it shows that prices are now considerably higher than at any time in Canada since the early eighties, and probably since the early seventies. Last year wholesale prices went up approximately 3 per cent., and retail prices approximately 5 per cent. over those of 1910; while compared with twelve or fifteen years ago the rise has been over 40 per cent. It may be added that the rise of the past year has been particularly serious from the cost of living standpoint. The general industrial expansion and trade prosperity has created an exceptionally keen demand for materials of all kinds with a resultant enhancement in prices, while at the same time the unfavourable crop reports, due to drouth during the summer, not so much in Canada as in the other food-producing countries of the world, has sent grains and fodder, dairy produce, fish and foodstuffs to very great heights.

"This whole question of high prices, it may be pointed out, is not Canadian in any sense, but is world-wide. At the present moment a movement is on foot for the appointment of an international commission to bring together the statistics collected in various countries and to collate them on the same basis in order that some comprehensive knowledge as to the causes of the rise may be obtained and a remedy suggested. The president of the Un-

ited States has taken the lead in this matter, and in a recent message to congress has asked for an appropriation of \$20,000 to enable the United States government to invite foreign governments to a conference looking to the establishment of the commission above mentioned. The action of the president is very significant of the fact that the question is not local in any sense of the term, but is world-wide in its application. It is to be hoped that so practical a suggestion will meet with the encouragement it seems to merit."

Findings of the Report.

In presenting the findings of the investigation during 1911 to which reference was thus made by the Minister, the report states as follows:

"Wholesale prices in Canada reached during 1911 a general level higher probably than in any previous year within the present generation. The detailed statistical record of the Department of Labour on the subject goes back to 1890; within that period prices have only once approached a high point comparable with those of the past year, namely, in 1907, and as may be seen from the diagram which is published on the preceding page, the level is distinctly higher now than then. Looking to the period prior to 1890, prices ranged very high in the early 70's but were lower in the later years of that decade; in the decade 1880-90 they rose again, reaching a higher level than in 1890-1900. Accepting the findings of the most authoritative foreign index numbers as roughly applicable to Canada for these earlier years, it is safe to say that prices have been higher in Canada in the year just past than at any time since 1882-4 or possibly since 1872-3.

"The upward movement during 1911 which effected this result did not develop with any degree of strength during the first six months of the year. From the middle of June onward, however, the advancing trend became pronounced and continuous, each month showing a material gain over its predecessor, the year closing with-

out appreciable check to the tendency and with November and December prices on the highest levels of the twelvemonth. Between January 1 and December 1, the average rise may be set down as approximately three per cent. How the level varied from month to month in the interval may be conveniently seen from the chart on the next following page in which the line indicates the course followed throughout 1911 by the combined prices of 261 articles, including the most important commodities of Canadian commerce, and selected as representative in so far as possible of all phases of production and consumption in Canada.

"Comparing the average level for the year as a whole with that of 1910, the Department's index number which was 124.0 for the 261 commodities above mentioned in 1910 was 127.2 in 1911. These numbers, it will be understood, are percentages of the average prices prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, this being the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. The statement, therefore, is equivalent to saying that wholesale prices were approximately 24 per cent. higher in 1910 than in the closing decade of the last century, and that they rose during 1911 to a point over 27 per cent. above that basis.

"An indication less specific than the above, though interesting in its way, of the extent of the rise in prices during 1911 may be obtained by noting that of the articles for which monthly price statistics are published in the present report and in the Department's similar report for 1910, and which are therefore available for immediate comparison, 124 showed an advance during the past year while 67 remained stationary, only 82 showing declines."

Circumstances of the Rise.

Reviewing the circumstances attending the rise above mentioned the report states:

"The year was one of general trade prosperity and industrial expansion in Canada. The heavy immigration movement, the very pronounced activity in railway construction and other building operations, the enlarged outputs of manufacturing establishments, and the increased volume of trade, foreign and domestic—in which fields the returns of the year uniformly indicated a marked advance over those of 1910—all united in causing an exceptionally keen demand for materials, with resultant enhancement in prices. In foodstuffs, at the same time, the unfavourable crop reports of the summer and autumn months worked similar tendencies. Grains advanced sharply, and though there was a decline in live animals and meats this was attributed to feed shortage and cannot be regarded as an alleviation in fundamental conditions. Moreover, imported foods, including sugar, were on decidedly higher levels. The financial tone was favourable, and the gold production the largest recorded. From a cost of living standpoint, therefore, notwithstanding declines in cotton, rubber, and a few important instances, the year must be regarded as having, through this double influence of crop shortage and accelerated consumption distinctly intensified the situation which had previously given rise to such widespread comment, though industrially and commercially it constitutes on the whole a very favourable record."

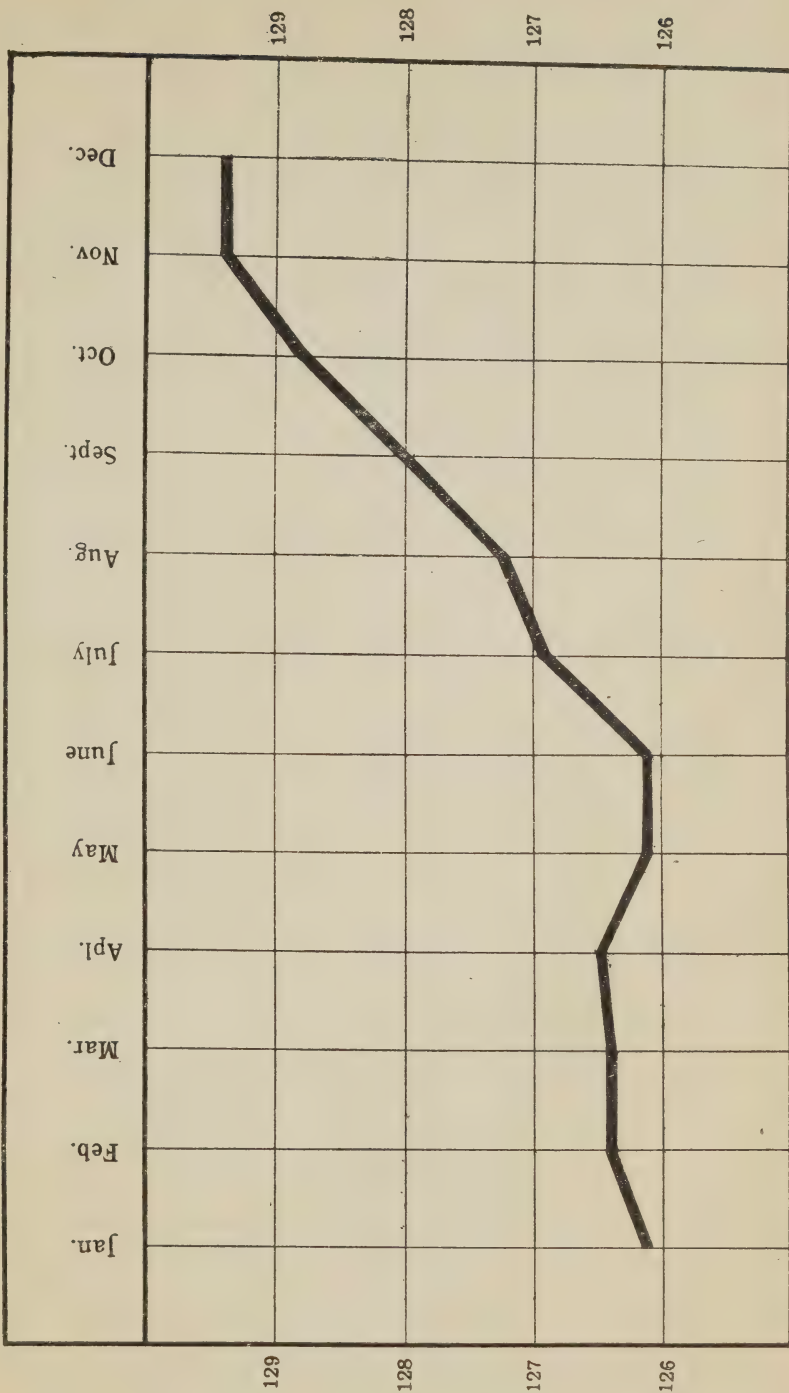
Features of the Advance.

Some light in detail on the movements above referred to is thrown by a table of the Department's index numbers throughout 1911 for the various groups of articles into which the investigation has been divided. It may be noted, for example, that grains and fodder, dairy products, fish, fresh fruits and vegetables, miscellaneous groceries and provisions, hides, leathers and boots and shoes, metals, implements, fuel and lighting, house furnishings, drugs and chemicals, and

Chart showing the Course of Wholesale Prices, Canada, by Months, 1911.

[Number of Commodities 261.]

[Average Prices 1890-99—100.]



liquors and tobaccos—all were higher in December than in January, animals and meats, textiles, and paints and oils being the only groups to show a contrary tendency. Fuller details, with charts by way of illustration, for each of these several groups are given later on. It is noted that the present high point is the culmination of a movement which began about the middle of 1909, previously to which a recession had been in progress following the financial stringency which occurred in the autumn of 1907. For the ten years previous to 1907, however, the tendency was one of rapid and all but continuous advance, following an almost equally rapid decline in the early nineties. Comments at some length have been made on these movements in previous reports. Compared with the low year, 1897, the rise shown by 1911 prices amounts to approximately 40 per cent.

The Movement of Prices by Groups and Commodities.

The following is a brief review of the more important changes shown from month to month during 1911, in the several groups and commodities covered in the Department's investigation:

Grains and fodder. — Grain and fodder prices which were downward in general tendency in the latter half of 1909 and in 1910, rose during the year just past to a point only slightly below the highest annual average recorded in the past twenty years. The rise was most rapid in September and October. Unfavorable crop conditions caused by drought in Ontario in the summer and by wet weather in the West and in the United States during the ripening and harvesting seasons were held accountable. Unfavorable reports of crop conditions in Europe and Argentina also exerted an influence.

Animals and meats. — It will be remembered that general prices in this group were on a higher level in 1910

than ever before recorded by the Department, a marked increase having taken place on the prices of 1909, which in turn were, up to that time, the highest on record. The Department's index number for 1910 was 163.4 and for 1909, 148.6. The net result of the changes of the past year has been to reduce the number slightly below that of 1909, namely to 146.7. The decline set in soon after the opening of the year, and though there was a partial recovery during the summer months prices eased off to their lowest in December. The loss was almost entirely in hogs and hog products, cattle, sheep, and their products being only a few points off.

Dairy products. — Though prices in December, 1911, were higher than at the beginning of the year, the general average for the year as a whole was slightly lower than that for 1910, as a result of comparatively low prices during the spring and early summer. Milk at Montreal was unchanged, but at Toronto showed a decided advance during the autumn as compared with the previous year. Information was also received at the Department that milk prices at many points in Western Canada were higher. Butter, creamery solids, averaged about the same as in 1910 at Toronto, but dairy prints were off about 1c. a lb. Cheese showed a slight decline. Eggs, storage and fresh at Toronto and Montreal respectively were on the whole slightly cheaper.

Fish. — Comparing the record with that of the previous year, prices were higher in nine months and lower in only the three months of April, July and September. The index number for the year as whole was 143.6 compared with 141.5 in 1910.

Miscellaneous foods. — The general price-movement during the past year in the forty-seven foodstuffs included under this heading was of the nature of a sharp advance. The Department's index number which stood at 108.1 in 1910 had risen to 120.9 in 1911, or approximately 12½ per cent.

Textiles. — Advancing prices for flax products, jutes, hessians, and oilcloths, brought the level of this group higher than the average than last year, notwithstanding that cotton and cotton goods declined materially during the second half of the year.

Hides, tallow, leathers, boots and shoes. — Prices in this group were materially higher than in 1910, an advance having set in with June which continued to its highest point in December.

Metals and implements. — The metal markets of 1911 exhibited as usual any features of interest. The Department's price record indicates a more or less steady upward trend due to advances in copper, spelter, lead and tin. The iron trade, however was somewhat dull though prices did not fall to any considerable extent. Implements were on the whole steady.

Fuel and lighting. — Nova Scotia bituminous coal at Montreal averaged the same as in 1910, but Crow's Nest Pass coal, f.o.b. mines was higher, as a result of strike conditions. Vancouver Island Bituminous was also somewhat higher. Anthracite at Montreal advanced, averaging \$5.95 per ton wholesale as compared with \$5.78 in 1910. Toronto anthracite, as quoted by the Canadian Mining Journal, did not change. Connellsville coke, furnace and foundry, was up after a rapid drop during the opening months of 1910. Gasoline showed an upward tendency, but coal oil was lower at the close than at the beginning of the year. Calcium carbide advanced. Matches were unchanged. The aggregate force of these changes left prices about the same as in 1910. The line of variation from month to month is indicated on the accompanying chart, the sudden rise in August illustrating the advance in western coal due to strike conditions at the mines.

Lumber. — The Department's record indicates a somewhat higher general level of prices for 1911 as a whole than in 1910, though as the chart shows

conditions at the close of the year were about the same as at the beginning. The advance in the yearly average was largely due to the continued rise in high grades of pine; laths also were upward, as was soft maple at Toronto. The lower grades of pine and hemlock, however, were cheaper than in the preceding year, the tendency of 1910 to show divergence in the price direction of high and low grades being accentuated. The average price at which the entire cuts of several mills in the Ottawa valley were sold was estimated to be slightly below that of 1910, namely \$20.00 per M. as compared with \$20.50 in 1910. New Brunswick spruce deals were lower, but shingles from that province averaged higher. The same situation developed in western Canada, B.C., fir being lower than in 1910, and cedar shingles at Winnipeg higher.

Miscellaneous building materials. — Twenty articles are taken as representatives of this class. Prices for 1911, when averaged, show little variation from those of 1910. Individual articles, however, fluctuated.

Paints, oils and glass. — A drop in linseed oil and turpentine prices had the effect of bringing the general price level of the group lower than that of 1910, notwithstanding that white lead advanced fully 20% during the autumn. The heavy flax crop was held to account for the decline in linseed oil, while in the case of turpentine oil alleged increasing use of substitute, induced by the high prices which have recently prevailed as well as increasing yields were alleged as causes. The increase in white lead followed the similar movement of the metal. Benzine advanced, but Paris green and shellac went down. Steady conditions were shown in the case of glue, putty, rosin, varnish, venetian red and window glass.

House furnishings. — In the sixteen articles selected as representative of house furnishings, including furniture, crockery, glassware, table cutlery, and kitchen furnishings,—prices were unchanged from 1910 except in the case

of brooms and sad irons, both of which advanced. Brooms which were quoted at \$4.25 per doz. in the autumn of 1910 and the first eight months of 1911 had risen to \$4.65 at the close of the latter year. The crop of broom corn was considerably larger than that of the preceding year but it was stated that exceptionally high prices had been paid to the growers early in the season.

Drugs and chemicals. — An advance in the general price level is indicated as compared with 1910. Borax, muriatic acid and sulphuric acid contributed to the rise, but alcohol and carbolic acid were lower. (Violent advances in opium and menthol have constituted the chief developments in the drug market during the year. The first-named commodity has risen to \$8.50 per pound for gum, the highest price seen in 37 years. The present price has been exceeded but twice during the last 42 years. A practical failure of the crop in Turkey has furnished the basis for the advance. A shortage in the yield of peppermint in Japan accounts for the rise in menthol. The trend of many other drugs, especially those of foreign growth, has also been upward, owing to curtailed crops.) — N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Furs. — An advance in muskrat skins brought the index number from 283.0 in 1910 to 304.0 in 1911. The high prices of racoon, skunk and mink established in 1910 were maintained. Regarding these lines as representative, prices of peltries are a little over three times those of the decade, 1890-99.

Sundry. — Among the articles included under this heading the chief features were a drop of one cent per pound in the price of binder twine, sisal, and a pronounced decline in the price of Para Island Rubber due to a liberal increase in supplies of plantation grades. Bought without accumulation. Canada Laundry Starch averaged lower for the year, though the tendency has been upward during the past five months.

Liquors and tobaccos. — Divergent tendencies were shown in the articles selected as representative of this group. Among raw materials there has been a decided advance in malt and hops, the former rising from a price of 85c per bushel in January to \$1.25 in the closing months of the year, while Canadian hops advanced from 22c per lb. in the spring to over 40c. in the autumn, imported Bohemian hops rising from 30c. in January to 80c. in December. On the other hand, Canadian tobacco, (Ontario Burley, 'bar run') decline from 16½c. per lb. in 1910 to 12½c. in 1911. Manufactured products were more stable. Selected lines of Canadian whiskey and standard plug smoking tobacco manufactured from imported leaf remained unchanged, but a line of draught ale and porter showed a decline in the month of April from \$6.80 to \$6.25 per barrel. The effect of the whole was to cause a rise in the index number from 132.2 in 1910 to 151.2 in 1911.

Scope and Arrangement of the Report.

The original investigation covered 230 articles selected for their representative character. As explained in the first report, however, the list though as complete as was possible at the time, was not regarded as final, and efforts have since been made to extend it. Six additional commodities were included in the annual report for 1910. To these have been added in the present review twenty-four others. For each of the articles thus added a series of quotations has been secured back to 1890 so as to ensure uniformity of statistical treatment throughout, especially in the matter of including them in the Department's index number, for which the base period is the decade 1890-1899. These historical tables are published in Appendix A of the report. The Department's index number for 1911 accordingly covers 261 articles.

The manner of quoting prices is the same as in the earlier reports except that for certain articles subject to

rapid fluctuations (grains, live animals, butter, eggs and fresh fruits,—twenty-five in all) weekly instead of monthly quotations have been obtained.

The arrangement of subject matter is the same as in the report for 1910. A summary statement and analysis of the changes of the year are first given. This is followed by the actual statistics of prices, the latter being divided into two parts: Part I containing the weekly or monthly quotations for each article throughout 1911; and Part II consisting of tables of average annual prices back to 1890 reduced to the form of index numbers. A note on the world's gold output during 1911 will be found in Appendix B.

Retail Prices during 1911.

A new feature of the report is Appendix C, which gives a comparative view of retail prices throughout Canada during 1910 and 1911. Since the beginning of 1910 the Department has secured on the fifteenth of each month a return from the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* (resident in each

locality of the Dominion having a population of 10,000 and over—forty-nine in all) showing the current retail prices of some thirty articles which enter prominently into cost of living, together with a statement in each case as to rentals. It is thought that probably 80% of the expenditure of the ordinary family is represented in these returns, while the localities selected are the most important industrially in the several provinces. The prices on the first of each quarter in the two years 1910 and 1911 reported in this way to the Department have been averaged and the results set forth in the table in Appendix C, with a brief analysis of the nature and extent of the changes shown as between 1910 and 1911. They amount to about 5% increase. As previously stated, it is the purpose of the Department to treat the subject of retail prices ultimately in much the same method as wholesale. In the meantime the matter of Appendix C may prove of practical bearing in connection with the subject-matter proper of the report on wholesale prices.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATIONS ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING MARCH, 1912.

DURING the month of March the report was received of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Michigan Central Railroad Company and the station agents, telegraph and telephone operators, and towermen employed on the Company's lines in Canada; also a minority report signed by the member appointed on behalf of the company.

Application received.

The department received on March 11 an application for the establishment of a Board for the adjustment of differences between railroad freight handlers and railway clerks employed at Winnipeg by the Canadian Pacific Railway the employees being members of Winnipeg Division No. 177 of the

Brotherhood of Railroad Freight Handlers and Railway Clerks. The number of employees affected was given as 220 directly and 230 indirectly. It was stated that the dispute was the result of a policy of alleged discrimination on the company's part against employees who belonged to the above mentioned Union, resulting in the dismissal of many of the Union members.

A Board was established on March 18, Messrs. Chas. P. Fullerton and Thos. J. Murray, both of Winnipeg, Man., being appointed members thereof—the former by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the Company and the latter on the recommendation of the employees concerned. At the close of the month the Board had not been completed by the appointment of a Chairman.

REPORTS OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN M. C. R. AND CERTAIN EMPLOYEES.

THE Minister of Labour received, on March 12, the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between the Michigan Central Railroad Company and the station agents, telegraph and telephone operators, and towermen, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, employed by that Company on its lines in Canada; also a minority report by Mr. J. E. Duval, member appointed on behalf of the Company.

In the application for the establishment of a Board in this matter it was stated that the differences in question grew out of the refusal of the Company to adopt certain amendments to the existing schedule of rules and rates of pay, the number of employees affected being given as 115 directly and 3,000 indirectly.

A Board was established by the Minister of Labour on December 26, and was constituted as follows: Messrs. Peter McDonald, Woodstock, Chairman; J. E. Duval, Montreal, Que., (named by the Company); and J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont., (named by the employees). The Chairman was appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board.

The Board met at Toronto on January 26; sittings were later held at St. Thomas, the final meeting, however, being held at the former place on March 6. The majority report of the Board, to which was appended a schedule of rules and rates of pay, was signed by the Chairman and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, member appointed on behalf of the employees, the minority report being signed by Mr. J. E. Duval, member appointed on behalf of the Company.

Reports of Board.

The text of the majority report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:

To the Hon. T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Michigan Central Railroad Company, employer, and its employees in the station, telegraph, telephone and signal department, employees.

The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation appointed under the Act in this matter have the honour to report as follows:—

The Board met at Toronto on January 26th, 1912, and took evidence as to the general outlines of the claims of the employees and the Company's defence thereto and concluded its sittings there on the same day and adjourned its sittings to St. Thomas, Ontario, where it met on February 2nd, 3rd, 7th, 8th, 13th and 14th, 1912, and at Toronto on March 5th and 6th, 1912.

The Company was represented by Mr. S. W. Brown, Detroit, and Messrs. H. Shearer, J. S. Graney and A. E. Evans, all of St. Thomas, Ont., and the employees were represented by Mr. D. Campbell, Toronto; Mr. D. Hoy, Fletcher, Ont.; Mr. J. H. Staley, Niagara Junction; and Mr. J. C. Culkins, Detroit.

A great amount of the time of the Board was taken up in the hearing of evidence and argument tendered by the employees and the Company upon the hours of labour, the cost of living and the different conditions and rates of pay by other railroads operating in

the same territory or territory contiguous to the Company's lines of railway.

After discussion, the Company and the Employees agreed upon the following Articles of the Employees' claim as amended and set out in the schedule annexed hereto, namely; Articles 2, 3, 4, 5; Sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 of Article 9, and Articles 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16. Article 17 of the proposed schedule was not pressed by the employees. On all other points it was found impossible to bring about an agreement between the parties.

Mr. J. E. Duval, the representative of the Michigan Central Railroad Company on the Board, does not agree with the undersigned members of the Board upon all points and he has filed a minority report which is annexed hereto and expresses his views upon the matters at issue.

It is a matter for congratulation that so little difference of opinion really exists between the members of the board upon these questions.

The principal point of dispute between the Company and the employees was "Article 1" in which the employees asked to have telephone operators, levermen, and station agents considered as telegraphers. The evidence given showed that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company included telephone operators and station agents in its schedule as telegraphers, and that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company considered station agents performing telegraph duties of any duration as telegraphers in its schedule of "Rules and Rates of Pay Governing Agents and Telegraphers," which became effective on March 1st, 1910, and it was also shown that the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company (including the Peoria and Eastern Railway), usually known as the "Big Four," by an award in arbitration proceedings held in March, 1910, included telegraphers, telephone operators, station agents and levermen as telegraphers. It was also admitted by the Michigan Central Railroad

Company's representatives that the Company now paid its telephone operators the same wages as its telegraphers and that its tower or levermen are paid fifty dollars per month and upwards and that many of its station agents are promoted telegraphers who are sometimes required to do telegraphic work in the absence of the operators. In view of these facts the undersigned members of the Board decided to allow Article 1 of the Telegraphers' schedule as to telephone operators and to specify the certain tower or levermen and the specific agencies, which are included in "Article 1" of the Schedule annexed hereto.

The other main points of difference were as to the proposed increase of fifteen per cent in the wage scale and a reduction of two hours per day in the number of hours constituting a day's work. After giving these matters due consideration it was decided by the undersigned members of the Board to grant an increase of ten per cent in the total wage fund made up of the amount paid to those included in the Schedule of April 1st, 1910, and the amount paid to those others now added by Article 1 of the annexed schedule—the said increase of ten per cent. to take effect on January 1st, 1912, and be apportioned as may hereafter be agreed upon by the Company and its Telegraphers. It was also decided that no charge should be made in the Company's schedule of April 1st, 1910, as to the question of the number of hours constituting a day's work. It was not thought proper to grant a meal hour at midnight nor to raise the rate of pay for overtime from twenty-five to thirty cents per hour as asked for by the employees.

All the evidence and arguments written and verbal submitted by the parties to the dispute have been duly considered and the undersigned members of the Board would recommend to the Company and the employees the schedule of conditions and the rates of pay hereunto annexed believing that

these conditions and rates of pay, if placed in operation by the Company and agreed to by the men, would be fair and equitable as between the parties as a settlement of the dispute.

We beg to congratulate the representatives of the men and of the Company upon the very careful and efficient manner in which their respective cases were prepared and submitted to the Board and we also wish to thank them therefor, and to express our appreciation of the courtesy and good feeling which prevailed between them during the sittings of the Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this Sixth day of March, A.D. 1912.

(Sgd.) PETER McDONALD,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) J. G. O'DONOGHUE,
For the Employees.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Michigan Central Railroad Company, Employer and its employees in the Station, Telegraph, Telephone and Signal Department, Employees.

Schedule of wages for Telegraphers referred to in the annexed report of the Board of Conciliation, dated March 6th, A.D. 1912. This schedule to become effective January 1st, 1912.

ARTICLE 1.

All employes performing Railway telegraph or telephone service of any character or duration (except train despatchers) also levermen and station agents as shown in Article establishing wage scale will be considered as telegraphers, within the meaning of this Schedule with the following limitations, namely;—

The tower men so added to the said Schedule shall be the following:—

At Windsor, Towers 1, 2, 3 and 4, 2 men each.

At Essex, 2 men.
At St. Thomas, 3 men.
At Appin, 2 men.
At Air Line Junction, 2 men.
At Yarmouth, 2 men.
At Welland Drawbridge, 3 men.
At G. T. R. Crossing, 2 men.

and also tower men at Fargo, Hagersville and Niagara Junction and that the following Agencies shall be added,

“Essex, Fargo, Ridgetown, Waterford, Hagersville, Welland, Niagara Falls, Bridgeburg and Charing Cross.

ARTICLE 2.

Section 1.—Telegraphers will be regarded in line for promotion, and where ability is sufficient, seniority will prevail. In making transfers and promotions seniority will govern, provided ability to fill the position is sufficient. Seniority will date from the last time of entering the service, and will extend over each Superintendent's Division. Transfers from one Division to another will be at the discretion of the General Superintendent, and will be made when a position cannot be filled on account of lack of ability among the Telegraphers on the division on which the vacancy exists. The Superintendent of the Division on which the vacancy exists, or the Superintendent of Telegraph will be the judges as to the ability of the applicant. Temporary vacancies on any Division will be filled by transfer from the general list (extra) by the Superintendent of Telegraph. Telegraphers transferred from one Division to another will carry their seniority with them.

Section 2.—Vacancies will be promptly bulletined to all offices on each Division and will be filled by the Division Superintendent, or Superintendent of Telegraph, in accordance with Section 1. A vacancy will be filled as soon as practicable. Applications for the vacancy must be filled within six days after the issuing of the bulletin. When a Telegrapher is transferred or

promoted and after a fair trial is found incapable, he will take his place on the extra list, but will retain his seniority rights. Telegraphers declining to accept promotion or transfer to any position do not forfeit their rights to it or another position when vacancy occurs.

Section 3.—In the event of a reduction of Telegraphers, the men on the extra list will be laid off first, and the men last appointed to a regular position will be the first to be placed on the extra list. Appointment to a regular position will be governed by fitness and ability, according to Section 1, Article 2. The oldest man on the extra list shall be first considered.

In the event of any position shown in the Wage Scale being abolished, the Telegrapher thereby displaced will be entitled to the position held by the junior permanently located Telegrapher, provided his seniority entitles him to it and he is properly qualified.

Section 4.—A list of Telegraphers on each Division will be prepared according to seniority, posted in the telegraph office at Division headquarters, and revised annually.

Section 5.—Seniority will only be effective when vacancies occur, or new positions are created.

ARTICLE 3.

When new positions are created compensation will be arranged in conformity with positions of the same class as shown in this schedule.

ARTICLE 4.

Telegraphers will not be suspended or discharged without just cause. When they consider they have been unjustly treated they will have the right to appeal to the Division Superintendent, General Superintendent and General Manager in the order named. In case a Telegrapher has been disciplined or discharged and after an investigation found not at fault he will be reinstated and paid for all time lost. Such investigation is to be held within

ten days after the request of the party designated. Telegraphers may be accompanied by one or more co-employees from their department at any or all investigations if they so desire.

ARTICLE 5.

Telegraphers absent from regular duty on business of the Company, whether attending court, or other assigned duties, will be allowed their regular pay and authorized expenses while away from home.

ARTICLE 6.

One hour will be allowed for meals for all telegraphers, working more than eight hours per day, when consistent, between the hours of 11.00 a.m. and 1 p.m. If less than one hour is allowed for meals, one hour over time pro rata, but not less than Twenty-five cents per hour will be paid.

ARTICLE 7.

Section 1.—Where but one operator is employed twelve consecutive hours, including meal hour, shall constitute a day's work, except operators at Chicago GG & OW, Niles Kalamazoo, Jackson, Jackson Junction, Z Office, Car Shops, Bay City, Detroit F and St. Thomas, where ten consecutive hours, including meal hour, will constitute day's work. Where more than one operator is employed, ten consecutive hours, including meal hour, will constitute day's work.

Section 2.—At stations where but one operator is employed and who works ten hours or more per day, such operators will, after a continuous service in the Telegraph Department of four years or more, be given fifteen days' vacation yearly under full pay or be paid in lieu thereof fifteen days' extra pay at the rate applying to their station. Vacations can be granted only up to the ability of the Company to provide relief, and applications will be granted according to the seniority of the applicants; all applications to be

filed during the months of January, February and March for vacations during the current year.

ARTICLE 8.

Section 1.—When Telegraphers are required by the Train Despatcher to remain on duty longer than the number of hours constituting a day's work, they will be paid overtime.

Overtime will be based on the regular salary. The rate per hour will be determined by dividing the monthly rate by the number of hours required for the month's work, provided that the rate per hour will in no case be less than twenty-five cents. Allowance will be made for the actual time of service computed to the nearest five minutes.

Section 2.—When Telegraphers are called to the office by proper authority outside of their usual hours for duty, the compensation for one hour's work or less shall be twenty-five cents when the call is within three hours after the appointed time for relief, otherwise, it will be fifty cents. If held more than one hour, overtime will be paid as per section 1.

Section 3.—Day Telegraphers are expected to report at an appointed hour on Sunday, but if held by the Despatcher for work they will be allowed overtime. Day Telegraphers are expected, however, to know that their relief reports for duty Sunday night.

Section 4.—When day Telegraphers are required to work Sundays, overtime as per Section 1 (this Article) will be allowed.

Section 5.—Night Telegraphers will be paid one day extra at the schedule be paid one day extra at the scheduled daily rate for each Sunday they are required to work.

Section 6.—At three trick telegraph offices, the second and third trick men will be considered as night operators.

ARTICLE 9.

Section 1.—Telegraphers will not be required to scrub waiting-rooms, offices or outbuildings, clean or disinfect stock cars.

Section 2.—When Telegraphers are required to attend pumps they will receive five (\$5.00) Dollars per month extra compensation.

Section 3.—When Telegraphers are required to attend switches or work interlocking levers in interlocking towers they will be paid five (\$5.00) dollars per month extra compensation. This extra compensation paid for attending to switches will include attending to the lamps pertaining to said switches.

Section 4.—Telegraphers required to attend pumps and switches will be paid seven (\$7.50) dollars and fifty cents per month extra.

Section 5.—Telegraphers will be allowed four (\$4.00) dollars extra compensation per month for taking care of six (6) switch or semaphore lamps, or less, and fifty cents for each additional lamp per month will be paid, it being understood that in cases where the Day and Night Operators share in the performance of the work, the compensation shall be equally divided.

ARTICLE 10.

Section 1. — Regular Telegraphers transferred or promoted, or extra telegraphers assigned to regular positions will be furnished free transportation for themselves, family and effects.

Section 2. — Regular Telegraphers transferred or promoted will not suffer any loss of pay on account of the time lost in making the transfer, but will be paid at the rate of the position left until they go on duty in the new position.

ARTICLE 11.

Telegraphers will be granted leave of absence from time to time for the purpose of attending their meetings, provided such leave of absence does not interfere with the business of the Company and they will be granted the necessary transportation over the lines of the Michigan Central Railroad.

ARTICLE 12.

Telegraphers will not be discriminated against on account of their serving on Boards of Adjustment representing the Telegraphers, and will be furnished transportation over the lines of the Michigan Central Railroad, and relieved without unnecessary delay for that purpose.

ARTICLE 13.

In case Telegraphers are dismissed or should resign and should be re-instated or re-employed within one year they shall retain their rights; after one year they shall be considered as new men.

ARTICLE 14.

Telegraphers shall receive the same rate of pay as Agents or telegraphers relieved. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as meaning that Telegraphers shall suffer a reduction in their pay while temporarily relieving an Agent or Telegrapher.

ARTICLE 15.

Nothing in these Articles will relieve Telegraphers from responsibility under the Rules.

ARTICLE 16.

These rules will be effective January 1st, 1912, and will remain in effect subject to thirty days' notice by either party.

ARTICLE 17.

A net increase of ten per cent. on the total wage fund of all those employees mentioned, or referred to in Article 1 hereof is granted; this amount to be distributed as may be mutually agreed upon by the representatives of the Company and of the employees.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the Board of Conciliation at Toronto, Ont., this sixth day of March, A.D., 1912.

(Sgd.) PETER McDONALD,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) J. G. O'DONOGHUE,
Representing Employees.

MINORITY REPORT.

The text of the minority report in this matter is as follows:

Toronto, March 6th, 1912.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Michigan Central Railway Company, Employer, and its Employees in the Station, Telegraph, Telephone and Signal Department.

The material changes from the schedule of April 1st, 1910, contained in the proposed Schedule and the request for an increase of wages were strongly opposed by the Company, who urge that the conditions on its Railway are such as to materially relieve its employees of onerous duties which exist upon other Canadian Railways; that the wages earned as a whole are greater than upon other Railways in Canada; and that, therefore, there should be no change in the existing Schedule.

Notwithstanding the contention of the Company, I am prepared to accept the recommendation of the other members of the Board in the following:—Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the amended Schedule as set forth and attached to their Report, but disagree with their recommendation in Articles 1, 16 and 17 in the amended Schedule referred to, and would recommend in lieu thereof the following:—

ARTICLE 1.

“This Schedule applies to Telegraphers. A Telegrapher is defined as one who fills a position other than an official or semi-official position in which ability to telegraph is a necessity.

“Nothing in this Article is to be construed as meaning that a Telegrapher is ineligible for promotion to any agency or any other position in the Company's service, for which he may be considered fit.”

ARTICLE 16.

“These rules shall be effective on the first day of the month following their acceptance, and remain in effect for one year thereafter, and may then be terminated at the expiration of thirty days' notice given by either party to the other.”

ARTICLE 17.

“A net increase of 10% shall be granted and added to the monthly rate on active positions, as shown in the Schedule of April 1st, 1910, or an amount equal to 10% of such monthly rates shall be distributed over said Schedule as may be agreed to by the Company and a Committee representing its Telegraphers.”

In support of the above recommendations, I would submit the following explanation:—

Article I. As to Towermen and Signalmen: No evidence has been submitted which convinced me that signalmen or towermen, whose duties do not require them to handle train orders or transmit messages, either by telephone or telegraph, and whose duties are confined exclusively to regulating the movement of trolley or steam cars crossing the tracks of the Railway, or the regulation of drawbridges permitting vessels to pass, or the operation of interlocking plants for yard purposes by mechanical appliances, should be included in the Schedule.

As to the proposed additional agencies: After carefully considering the arguments presented by both sides, I have come to the conclusion that it would not be to the interest of good railroad operation to include these Agencies in the Schedule. The Company claim that the positions are semi-official, and in a more or less degree confidential, (and as there was no evidence to the contrary), that to include these agencies would prevent the Company from advancing employees from other Departments to the positions of agents at stations named. Promotion to fill vacancies at these stations have been made from the ranks of the Telegraphers to a greater or less extent, and their omission from the Schedule I do not consider would work any material hardship to the Telegraphers as a body.

Article 16 is self explanatory. Change in date Schedule becomes effective, etc.

Article 17.—The evidence submitted not only disclosed that the present earnings of all employees covered by the Schedule of April 1st, 1910, were higher than those of employees on other Railways in Canada, but that a very considerable increase in remuneration of employees has taken place since the year 1902. The average earnings for operators were shown to be for the month of October, 1902, \$45.28; for October, 1904, \$53.15; and for Oc-

tober, 1910, \$70.95—an increase in earnings for the operators per month of \$25.67, equivalent to an increase of 56.6 per cent. over that for October, 1902.

Notwithstanding this fact, I would

recommend an increase in pay to be applied and distributed as outlined in recommended Article 17, quoted above.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) J. E. DUVAL.

THE STRIKE OF COAL MINERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

FEW industrial disturbances of recent years have been attended with more far-reaching results than which occurred during March in the coal mining districts of Great Britain and which did not reach a termination until the opening week of the following month. Fully 850,000 workmen were directly affected, while more than half that number in addition were thrown out of work through the shortage of fuel which ensued while many more were reduced to short time. Traffic by sea and land was interrupted; many mills and factories shut down; and an incalculable amount of want and suffering among wage-earners was occasioned. The effect of the dispute, moreover, was not confined to Great Britain. Europe depends largely upon British coal; from recent trade returns it is understood that France received more than 10,000,000 tons in the calendar year 1911, while Italy and Germany took more than nine and eight million tons respectively. It can readily be seen that such a strike would divert the trade of these and other countries into new channels. In Canada the direct and immediate effects were slight. Some diversion of trade occurred, and larger supplies of coal than usual were required for vessels at Atlantic ports which filled their bunkers for return trips. Prices were very firm, but this was rather from fear of similar disturbances in the United States.

Origin and Cause of the Strike.

The strike, while it nominally began about the 1st of March, 1912, may be

said to have been organized in the fall of the previous year, when a joint conference of the representatives of the mine owners and men throughout the country was held under the auspices of the Miners' Federation to consider a demand on the part of the men for the payment of a minimum rate of wages to miners working in "abnormal places." In view of the variation of customs and circumstances in the different districts, the coal owners while unable to deal with the question collectively recommended the owners in the various districts of the country to meet the men's representatives in regard to the minimum wage question when requested by the latter to do so. The owners in South Wales, Scotland, Northumberland, Durham, and certain other districts had various meetings with the representatives of the men at which the minimum wage was discussed but no settlements arrived at. In the Federated Area, which includes the coal mines of North Wales, the Midland Counties, Yorkshire and Lancashire, the owners accepted the principle of the minimum wage and negotiations proceeded. A ballot was taken among the men in January and a large majority (445,801 to 115,721) were in favour of giving notice to establish the principle of the minimum wage for every man and boy working underground in the mines of Great Britain. On the other hand, following a national conference of coal owners on February 7, a resolution was given out to the men's representatives that the owners "are convinced that the principle of payment in proportion to the amount of work performed is the

only one which can be applied successfully in the case of coal getters."

Intervention by Government.

The first step taken by the government in the matter occurred on February 20 when the Prime Minister invited representatives of both parties to meet him and other members of the government at the Foreign Office. Conferences were held on February 22 with representatives of the British coal owners and also with those of the Miners' Federation. The latter stated the views of the men on the questions at issue but explained that they were not in a position to come to any decision without consulting the National Conference of the Miners' Federation. Further conferences were held between representatives of the government and members of the Coal owners Consultative Committee and the position of the coal owners in regard to the minimum wage question was explained. The Prime Minister and his colleagues then met the members of the Miners' National Conference on February 27 and heard the attitude of the men. Subsequently the following proposals for a settlement of the dispute were submitted by the Prime Minister on behalf of the government:—

1. His Majesty's Government are satisfied, after careful consideration, that there are cases in which underground employees cannot earn a reasonable minimum wage, from causes over which they have no control.

2. They are further satisfied that the power to earn such a wage should be secured by arrangements suitable to the special circumstances of each district. Adequate safeguards to be provided to protect the employers against abuse.

3. His Majesty's Government are prepared to confer with the parties as to the best method of giving practical effect to these conclusions, by means of district conferences between the parties, a representative appointed by the Government being present.

4. In the event of any of the conferences failing to arrive at a complete settlement within a reasonable time, the representatives appointed by His Majesty's Government to decide jointly any outstanding points for the purpose of giving effect in that district to the above principles.

The owners in the Federated Area and those of Durham and Cumberland passed resolutions accepting the pro-

posals of the government but the Scotch, South Wales, and Northumberland owners declined to accept them. On February 29, by which date the men in some districts had ceased working owing to the termination of agreements, the Prime Minister addressed the members of the Miners' National Conference, reminding them of the serious consequences of a prolonged stoppage of work and announced that in the opinion of the government the case had been made out for ensuring to the underground workers a reasonable minimum wage and that the government were prepared to take steps to attain that object. After meetings between the representatives of the government and the Industrial Council the Prime Minister submitted the following proposal to the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation:—

"His Majesty's Government consider that the proposals which they have already placed before the representatives of both parties offer the fairest means of arriving at a satisfactory settlement of the dispute. In view, however, of the difficulty of making any progress toward a settlement without mutual discussion, His Majesty's Government invite both parties to meet them jointly in conference, without prejudice, with a view to the free discussion of the whole situation."

A Minimum Wage Bill Passed.

The invitation thus extended was accepted by the Miners' Federation and the Coal owners in the various districts and a joint conference under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister was arranged for March 12 and continued on the next two days. At the close of the proceedings the Prime Minister stated that the government would ask from parliament legislative declaration that a reasonable minimum wage, accompanied by adequate safeguards for the protection of the employer, should be a statutory term in the contract of employment of underground miners. As to how much a minimum wage was to be ascertained for any particular district, the Prime Minister, without pledging the government to any precise form of machinery, indicated that the district minimum should be locally fixed by a joint board in each district.

suggestions were put forward by both parties regarding details of the proposed measure.

The Minimum Wage Bill providing for the payment of underground workmen wages at not less than the minimum rate settled under the Act was introduced by the Prime Minister on March 19. The rates were to be established by district boards composed of representatives of employers and employed with an independent chairman chosen by agreement, or failing that, by the Board of Trade.

The bill passed the second reading on March 21 by a large majority. It was read a third time on March 27, and passed by a still larger majority, receiving Royal assent and becoming law on March 29. The importance of

the strike can be seen in the fact that up to this date it had cost the miners' unions more than £1,000,000, while £500,000 had been paid out by unions in other industries, representatives of which were thrown out of employment by the strike. Simultaneously with the bill becoming law, balloting among the miners commenced throughout Great Britain to settle whether the strikers should return to work or let the mines be idle pending a decision by district boards provided for in the bill. The result of the ballot showed that in a total vote of 445,000 on the question of terminating the strike 244,000 were against resumption and 201,000 for it. Notwithstanding this result, the decision of the Miners' Federation reached on April 6 to end the strike was generally approved by the miners.

WAGES OF G.T.R. TRAINMEN AND YARDMEN.

ON January 1, 1912, a new arrangement affecting trainmen and yardmen in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company went into operation. The text of the rules and schedules in question together with a statement as to the circumstances under which it was brought into effect was published in the *Labour Gazette* for February, 1912.*

Early in March a circular giving notice of certain changes proposed in the rates of pay and regulations governing employees in train and yard service, dated January 1st, 1912, was issued by the company under the terms of Rule 48 and Rule "M" of the schedules referred to, in which the Company reserves the right to change the rates and regulations upon giving thirty days' notice. In this connection the following statement was made by the company:

"The rates of pay to trainmen in the schedule referred to, as applied to Branch Lines and other light runs, have

resulted in such abnormal increases in certain directions, taking into consideration the duties and responsibilities involved as compared with other and heavier runs, that it is felt an injustice, to other employes and to the Company as well, would be created by the continuance of these conditions. It has therefore been decided to make the adjustments named on the following pages and re-establish from April 1st, in lieu of the rates in the schedule of January 1st, 1912, the rates applying to particular runs specified, in effect during 1911, all of which were very considerable increases over the previous schedule.

"The Board of Railway Commissioners having given consideration to the number of men to be employed on trains and yard engines, and decided that it was a matter to be left entirely to the judgment of the Operating Officials of the Railways, this will be taken as notice that this Company will exercise its prerogative in this respect.

"Rule 34 and Rule "L" will be eliminated from the schedule of January 1st, 1912.

W. G. BROWNLEE,

General Transportation Manager.

Approved,

HOWARD G. KELLEY,

Vice-President.

"Comparative rates of pay for specified "Runs," under the different schedules, for the years shown in the respective columns below; those under the column headed "1911" being the rates intended to be made effective by this Circular."

EASTERN DIVISION

Passenger Service

Run	Conductors			Baggagemen			Brakemen		
	1909	1911	Jan. 1912	1909	1911	Jan. 1912	1909	1911	Jan. 1912
Montreal—St. Hyacinthe.....	\$ 75 00	\$100 00	\$125 00	\$50 00	\$60 00	\$75 00	\$47 00	\$55 00	\$70 00
Montreal—Mass. Sprgs.....	90 00	110 00	133 00	60 00	70 00	77 38	55 00	65 00	74 88
Montreal—Ft. Covington.....	75 00	100 00	125 00	55 00	60 00	75 00	50 00	55 00	70 00
Brockville—Belleville.....	85 00	125 00	132 39	55 00	75 00	76 57	50 00	70 00	74 10
Toronto—Brockville.....	95 00	135 00	145 64	62 00	80 00	84 22	57 00	75 00	81 51
Belleville—Toronto.....	100 00	135 00	158 87	62 00	80 00	91 88	60 00	75 00	88 92

Mixed Service.

Lewiston Branch.....	90 00	100 00	174 24	65 00	75 00	116 16	60 00	70 00	116 70
Three Rivers Branch.....	75 00	100 00	130 68	48 00	65 00	87 12	48 00	60 00	87 12
Hemmingford Branch.....	65 00	100 00	130 68	.....	.....	.....	48 34	55 00	87 12
Kingston Branch.....	60 00	80 00	130 68	.....	.....	.....	45 00	60 00	87 12

OTTAWA DIVISION

Passenger Service

Swanton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coteau.....	120 87	135 00	183 31	86 10	90 00	106 02	83 10	85 00	102 60
Valleyfield.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Mixed Service.

Madawaska, Golden Lake, Barrys Bay....	98 67	110 00	142 62	.....	.....	.....	64 58	70 00	96 88
Madawaska—Depot Harbour.....	95 81	110 00	126 47	.....	.....	.....	61 72	70 00	84 31

NORTHREN DIVISION

Passenger Service

Run	Conductors			Baggagemen			Brakemen		
	1909	1911	Jan. 1912	1909	1911	Jan. 1912	1909	1911	Jan. 1912
Belleville—Peterboro—Lakefield.....	\$70 00	\$100 00	\$125 00	\$54 00	\$60 00	\$75 00	\$47 00	\$55 00	\$70 00
Lindsay—Belleville.....	90 00	110 00	125 00	60 00	65 00	75 00	55 00	60 00	70 00
Peterboro—Toronto.....	95 00	115 00	127 91	60 00	67 00	75 00	55 00	62 00	71 60

Mixed Service

Lindsay—Whitby—Kinmount.....	60 00	100 00	108 90	.....	.....	.....	45 00	60 00	72 60
Lindsay—Lorneville—Toronto.....	90 00	110 00	167 48	.....	.....	.....	65 00	75 00	111 65
Stouffville—Jacksons Pt.....	70 00	100 00	118 33	.....	.....	.....	50 00	60 00	78 89
Haliburton—Lindsay.....	70 00	110 00	127 77	.....	.....	.....	52 00	65 00	85 18
Cobocook—Lindsay.....	70 00	100 00	156 09	.....	.....	.....	50 00	60 00	104 06
Belleville—Madoc.....	70 00	110 00	126 32	.....	.....	.....	52 00	65 00	84 22
Penetang—Allandale.....	100 00	115 00	149 59	72 50	85 00	99 72	70 00	80 00	99 72
Collingwood—Beeton.....	100 00	120 00	157 14	27 50	87 00	87 00	70 00	85 00	104 76
Meaford—Allandale.....	70 00	110 00	108 90	.....	.....	.....	52 00	65 00	72 60
Lakefield Branch.....	70 00	100 00	108 90	54 00	60 00	72 60	54 00	60 00	72 00

MIDDLE DIVISION

Passenger Service

Run	Conductors			Baggagemen			Brakemen		
	1909	1911	Jan. 1912	1909	1911	Jan. 1912	1909	1911	Jan. 1912
Stratford—Pt Dover.....	\$75 00	\$100 00	\$125 00	\$550 0	\$70 00	\$75 00	\$50 00	\$65 00	\$70 00
Durham—Kincardine.....	90 00	110 00	125 00	60 00	70 00	75 00	55 00	65 00	70 00
London—Toronto—Owen Sound.....	95 00	125 00	140 51	48 00	75 00	83 95	63 00	70 00	80 34
Petrolia—Glencoe.....	80 00	100 00	131 33	60 00	70 00	84 33	55 00	65 00	78 78
Pt. Dover—Canfield.....	75 00	100 00	125 00	54 00	65 00	75 00	48 00	60 00	70 00
Stratford—Owen Sound.....	100 00	125 00	151 90	62 00	75 00	87 85	60 00	70 00	85 02

Mixed Service.

Tillsonburg—Harrisburg—St. George.....	75 00	100 00	143 45	50 00	70 00	95 63	50 00	65 00	95 63
Galt—Elmira.....	80 00	100 00	136 85	.....	.....	.....	55 00	65 00	91 23
Elmira—Galt.....	75 00	100 00	134 01	.....	.....	.....	53 00	65 00	89 34
Pt. Rowan—Simcoe.....	70 00	90 00	144 40	50 00	60 00	96 26	50 00	60 00	96 26
Warton—Parkhead Jet.....	85 00	100 00	159 59	.....	.....	.....	60 00	70 00	106 33
Petrolia—Glencoe.....	90 00	105 00	130 24	63 00	75 00	86 82	63 00	70 00	86 82
Stratford—Sarnia.....	90 00	110 00	132 89	63 00	75 00	101 93	63 00	70 00	101 93
Pt. Dover—Owen Sound.....	95 00	110 00	162 33	68 00	75 00	108 22	63 00	70 00	108 22
Palmerston—Harrisburg.....	100 00	125 00	147 23	73 87	80 00	98 15	73 00	75 00	98 15

WESTERN DIVISION

Passenger Service.

Run,	Conductors			Baggagemen			Brakemen		
	1909	1911	Jan. 1912	1909	1911	Jan. 1912	1909	1911	Jan. 1912
Port Huron—South Bend.....	\$110 00	\$125 00	\$164 44	\$65 00	\$80 00	\$94 70	\$55 00	\$65 00	\$91 94
Durand—West Bay City.....	100 00	115 00	147 72				55 00	70 00	82 68
Jackson—Richmond.....	80 00	100 00	147 72						
Muskegon—Owosso Jct.....	90 00	110 00	163 05						
Pontiac—Caseville.....		100 00	139 36		70 00	80 60		65 00	78 00
Mixed Service									
Pontiac—Caseville.....		100 00	188 76		70 00	125 84		65 00	125 84

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

A REPORT of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the sheep and wool industries as carried on in Canada, Great Britain and the United States shows that, notwithstanding the fact that conditions in Canada, natural and otherwise, are such as to lead one to expect a continually expanding trade in these industries, sheep raising as a business has never assumed that importance in this country which it is usual for it to attain in the great agricultural countries of the world. In Great Britain it is shown that with its comparatively small area, there are 31,852,777 sheep; in New Zealand 23,792,947; in Australia 94,241,226 sheep of shearing age; in Argentina 67,211,754; in the United States 51,216,000 including lambs; while in Canada there are but 2,106,000 head.

Eastern Canada, including Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, has produced in the past more sheep than were consumed locally, and exported annually some thousands of head. While there has been very little variation in the numbers produced in the country, the exports of sheep have continually declined, as the following figures indicate:

Total sheep exported:—

Calendar year 1908	67,701
Calendar year 1909	50,443
Calendar year 1910	5,584

Of these totals the following went to the United States of America:—

Calendar year 1908	37,469
Calendar year 1909	44,790
Calendar year 1910	2,482

The exports to the United States for the two previous years were:—

For five months ending March 31, 1906....	57,200
For twelve months ending March 31, 1907..	130,817

Sheep imported from the United States to Ontario:—

For twelve months ending March 31, 1911..	2,365
For three months from March 31, 1911, to June 24, 1911	14,276

The contrast between the years 1907 and four years later is outstanding. At that time the United States were buyers from Canada to the extent of 130,817 head and for three months only, in 1911, we buy from them 14,276. These figures are significant and indicate that consumption here is increasing out of all proportion to supply.

The figures given below show the comparative decrease in the number of sheep and the increase in price during the same period, in the province of New Brunswick:—

Year.	No. of sheep.	Prices received.
1901.....	125,546	\$1.50 to \$2.50 per head.
1907.....	71,470	4½c to 5c per lb.
1909.....	75,000	4½c to 5¼c per lb.
1910.....	75,600	5c to 5½c per lb.

The report states that there is a very decided shortage in the mutton supply from Ontario west to the Pacific coast and as the population increases disproportionately to the production of meats, the shortage is likely to become more pronounced in the future. During the fiscal year 1910-1911, besides importations from Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, 40,300 live sheep were imported into Western Canada for slaughter, and in addition to this, 2,744,990 lbs. of dressed carcasses were brought in from the United States of America, New Zealand and Australia, principally from the latter country. The dressed mutton is sold by the carcass at from 10c to 12c per lb., and if the quality is considered this must be recognised as a high price. It would seem to be natural to expect that instead of increased competition from these quarters less may be looked for in the future.

The United States at one time produced much larger quantities of meats than were required for home consumption and an extensive import business was carried on in consequence. Since the rapid increase in population and wealth and the decreasing range production the supply has dropped to a near level with the demand.

The commissioners conducting the investigation were impressed by the prominence given to agriculture and especially to live stock by the people of every class in Great Britain. Sheep take a prominent part in maintaining and increasing the productiveness of the land. On a total area of 120,678 square miles and with a population of

46,000,000 people, the United Kingdom maintains approximately 33,000,000 sheep. This means one sheep on every two acres of land and four to each five persons of the population. Even with such a large home production, 40 per cent. of which is estimated to be slaughtered annually, it is necessary to import large quantities of foreign and colonial meats. Statistics for 1909 show the importations of mutton and lamb as follows:— 8,131 live sheep and lambs; 193,479 cwt. fresh killed; 318 cwt. chilled, and 11,067,152 carcasses, frozen.

Taking a survey of the wool situation in Canada the Commissioners state that it has steadily decreased until there are now only two million sheep available for wool production. In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, the Canadian manufacturers imported 857,855 lbs. of wool from the United States, and again in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911, they had imported 876,406 lbs. For both these lots they not only paid the prices received by the producer, but the additional cost of grading at Boston or Philadelphia. The exportation of wool from Canada in 1905 amounted to 2,400,559 lbs., a quantity which dropped to 1,137,099 in 1909. In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911, the wool exportation from Canada reached a total of 1,196,924 lbs.

The following figures show the importation of wool into Canada during the last twelve years:—

1898	11,785,899 lbs.
1899	9,413,739 "
1900	8,054,699 "
1901	8,574,605 "
1902	10,360,738 "
1903	7,994,702 "
1904	7,339,369 "
1905	7,617,211 "
1906	6,311,837 "
1907	3,928,791 "
1908	6,129,216 "
1909	5,683,948 "

The report concludes with some recommendations in regard to the organization and systematic direction of the sheep industry.

INTERIM REPORT BY ONTARIO COMMISSIONER ON WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

IN June, 1910, Chief Justice Sir William Meredith, was appointed a commissioner by the Ontario government "to inquire and report as to the laws relating to the liability of employers to make compensation to their employees for injuries received in the course of their employment which are in force in other countries, and as to how far such laws are found to operate satisfactorily, and to cause to be prepared and report a bill embodying such changes in the law as in his opinion, should be adopted." During the past month, the following interim report was made by the commissioner to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province:

No Final Recommendation.

"I have the honor to report that although considerable progress has been made in the prosecution of the inquiries which I was by your Honor's commission bearing date of 30th day of June, 1910, appointed to make "as to the laws relating to the liability of the employers to make compensation to their employees for injuries received in the course of their employment which are in force in other countries and as to how far such laws are found to work satisfactorily," I am as yet unable to make any recommendation for enacting in this province any of the provisions of these laws embodying changes in the law which in my opinion, should be adopted.

"A considerable volume of oral evidence has been taken and with the aid of the able and indefatigable secretary of the commission, a large mass of doc-

umentary evidence has been obtained and collated, including copies of the laws which have been enacted in the countries of Europe and North America.

Ontario Law Inadequate.

"Sufficient progress has, however, been made to warrant the statement that the law of Ontario is entirely inadequate to meet the conditions under which industries are now carried on or to provide just compensation for those employed in them who meet with injuries or suffer from occupational diseases contracted in the course of their employment.

"It is satisfactory to be able to say that there is practical unanimity on this point and that those who speak for the employers, concede the justice of the claim made on the behalf of the employees that the industries should bear the burden of making compensation.

"The employers, however, contend that the whole of this burden should not be borne by them, but that the employees should share it and suggest as fair contribution by the employees ten per cent. of the amount required to provide for the compensation.

"This contention is strenuously opposed by the employees who take the position that the whole burden should be borne by the employers.

Form of Legislation.

"The basic principle that the burden of providing compensation should be borne by the industries being conceded, the question arises as to what form the

legislation necessary to give effect to it should take.

"Those representing the employers who have appeared before me favor what is practically a plan of mutual insurance under the management of a board appointed by the Crown, that the industry should be divided into groups or classes and that an annual assessment should be made by the board to meet the claims for the preceding year, each group or class being assessed only for the compensation for injuries happening in establishments within it with a special additional assessment in all cases to provide a reserve fund.

Basis for Legislation.

"This plan seems to be favored by the representatives of labor organizations as will be seen from their statements as to the form which in their opinion the proposed legislation should take which was submitted to me—schedule 1.

"There being practically unanimity on the part of the employers and the employed as to the two main principles, it would seem to follow that they should form the basis for Provincial Legislation and as at present advised I shall be prepared to recommend a plan such as is at present proposed if after careful and thorough inquiry and examination I am satisfied that it economically sound and workable.

"There are yet to be considered many subsidiary, but very important questions and among them the following:

"1. To what industries or employments the law should extend and whether.

(a) As in most countries it should be limited to dangerous occupations;

(b) It should extend as it does under the British Act to the farming industry and to domestic servants;

(c) It should extend to establishments in which less than a stated number of workmen are employed.

"2. Whether there should be any and if so, what, "waiting period," that is, a period for which no compensation can be claimed, if the disability resulting from the injury does not last beyond it.

"3. Whether in and if so, what cases the employee should not be entitled to compensation; e.g.; where the injury is the result of serious and wilful misconduct on his part or drunkenness or violation of the law or of a rule of the establishment.

"4. Whether the compensation provided should be in lieu of the common law or other statutory right of the employee against his employer.

"5. How the Board should be constituted.

"6. Whether the decision of the Board should be final or subject to appeal and if appealable to what tribunal the appeal shall lie.

Cost of Administration.

Careful inquiry must also be made as to the probable cost of administration, and machinery must be provided for collecting the assessments and for the investigation and adjustment of claims and this machinery must be made as simple and inexpensive as possible.

"Whether or not use should be made of the municipal bodies for some of

these purposes is, I think, worthy of serious consideration.

"If the industries are to be divided into groups or classes, care will have to be taken in the selection of those which are to form each group.

"It will also be necessary that a scale be adopted according to which the industries are to be assessed, as this will, of course, vary according to the nature, of the industry and the hazard to which the employees are exposed. The preparation of this scale will require much consideration and must be entrusted to experts.

"It will be necessary also in order to

provide for claims during the first year that a special contribution be made, and to enable an estimate to be formed of the rate of this contribution, an investigation as to the pay rolls of the industries within the scope of the act and other inquiries requiring care and time will be requisite.

"I have thought it well to make these references to the work yet to be done and the principle points to be considered in order that the attention of those interested may be directed to them, and that they may be prepared to assist me by such suggestions as occur to them in the solution of the questions yet to be dealt with.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, MARCH, 1912.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

WHOLESALE prices on the whole were on practically the same level as in the preceding month continuing much higher than at the same period of 1911. The Department's index number stood at 134.2 for March as compared with 134.3 in the preceding month and 126.3 in the corresponding month last year. The numbers it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade, 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 250 articles carefully selected to represent Canadian produc-

tion and consumption are included in the calculation.

Features of the past month have been a decline in dairy products and an advance in animals, meats, fruits and vegetables. The chief increases during the past year occurred in grains and fodders, dairy products, fish, fruits and vegetables, liquors and tobaccos, there having been a considerable decrease only in paints and oils.

The following table of the Department's index numbers, arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for March, 1912, compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year:—

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR MARCH, 1912.

	Number of Commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		March, 1912.	Feb. 1912.	March, 1911.
I. Grains and fodders:				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	185.0	185.0	128.4
" Western.....	3	154.2	153.8	133.9
Fodder.....	5	176.4	171.0	142.7
All.....	14	175.4	173.2	131.6
II. Animals and meats,				
Cattle and beef.....	4	177.3	174.1	168.5
Hogs and hog products.....	6	141.3	137.2	145.5
Sheep and mutton.....	2	119.6	113.8	113.4
Poultry.....	2	182.9	162.4	165.2
All.....	14	154.6	146.7	150.3
III. Dairy products.....	8	172.4	192.4	133.0
IV. Fish.....				
Prepared fish.....	6	163.5	163.5	146.2
Fresh fish.....	3	155.9	141.6	146.0
All.....	9	161.0	156.2	146.1
V. Other Foods				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	167.6	167.6	202.2
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	86.5	79.1	83.7
Dried fruits.....	3	127.4	122.5	130.7
Fresh vegetables.....	5	235.8	227.6	146.3
Canned vegetables.....	3	144.2	144.2	131.7
All.....	15	161.4	156.3	131.5
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	9	121.2	120.2	120.7
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	120.3	120.3	110.4
Sugar, etc.....	6	118.9	116.6	104.8
Condiments.....	5	99.2	99.2	90.5
All.....	24	115.8	115.1	110.0
VI. Textiles				
Woolens.....	5	126.0	126.0	122.4
Cottons.....	4	127.9	129.5	152.5
Silks.....	3	84.1	84.3	86.6
Jutes.....	2	174.8	158.3	147.4
Flax products.....	3	110.5	110.5	104.9
Oilcloths.....	2	104.6	104.6	104.6
All.....	19	120.2	118.8	121.1
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots & Shoes:				
Hides and tallow.....	4	160.4	160.4	150.3
Leather.....	4	128.7	125.8	122.4
Boots & shoes.....	3	136.3	136.3	136.3
All.....	11	142.3	141.3	136.4
VIII. Metals and Implements:				
Iron and Steel.....	11	97.8	97.8	98.6
Other metals.....	13	125.7	125.5	115.9
Implements.....	10	105.1	105.1	104.0
All.....	34	110.6	110.5	106.6
IX. Fuel and lighting:				
Fuel.....	6	117.7	117.7	107.9
Lighting.....	4	84.8	84.8	84.4
All.....	10	104.5	104.5	98.6
X. Building Materials:				
Lumber.....	12	163.8	163.6	166.8
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	103.9	103.9	103.2
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	136.8	138.3	150.9
All.....	46	129.3	129.9	134.9
XI. House Furnishings:				
Furniture.....	6	127.8	127.8	127.8
Crockery and glassware.....	4	101.1	101.1	99.2
Table cutlery.....	2	72.6	72.6	70.6
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	120.5	120.5	104.5
All.....	16	112.4	112.4	109.9
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	114.4	114.4	109.6
XIII. Miscellaneous:				
Furs.....	4	321.3	321.3	304.0
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	169.4	170.3	142.1
Sundries.....	6	107.2	106.7	114.0
All.....	16	184.1	184.2	172.0
All commodities.....	252	134.2	134.3	126.3

More detailed information as to the price movement during March as compared with the preceding month is as follows:—

Grains and fodder. — Grains in Ontario on the average reached the same price level as in February, wheat and peas being steady, oats and corn higher, and barley and rye lower. Manitoba wheat rose from 95½c at the end of February to 99¾c during March, the quantity in the United States being estimated as much less than at the same time last year. Oats rose for the same reason. Barley was lower, demand from the United States being less. Flax fluctuated somewhat, but averaged about the same as in February. Hay remained firm at Montreal and Toronto, and car shortage was reported to have prevented larger supplies from being brought in from country points. Straw was also steady, while bran and shorts advanced \$2.00 per ton and were reported as difficult to obtain at the higher prices.

Animals and meats.—Butchers' choice cattle advanced 50c per cwt. at Toronto and Winnipeg. The British market had improved and supplies have not been heavy. Dressed beef dropped \$1.00 per cwt. early in the month, as cattle had fallen considerably during February from the high level in January. Veal was steady. Hogs rose steadily at Toronto from \$6.45-6.50 to \$7.35-7.45. Dressed hogs also advanced 25c per cwt. Bacon and hams advanced 1c at Montreal on account of the high price of hogs and an advance in England. Barrelled pork and lard were firm. Sheep advanced from \$4.50-5.00 to \$5.25-5.50 at Toronto and mutton was steady. Fowls were 2c higher and turkeys rose 1c.

Dairy products. — The feature of the month in this group was the great fall in the price of eggs. After the severe weather of January and February, with railways and country roads blocked with snow, when storage stocks were exhausted and large imports came from the United States,

large supplies of fresh eggs came on the market and the price fell at Montreal from 38-40c to 25-27c, and at Toronto from 37-40c to 24-25c. On the other hand butter advanced two cents in Montreal in the last week of the month as it was still scarce in spite of continued imports from New Zealand. At Toronto the price was steady. Cheese was steady with the market somewhat quiet.

Fish. — Prices in fish were well maintained, supplies were not heavy and demand was good throughout Lent. Salmon trout advanced at Toronto from 8½c to 8½-10c. Ae Canso, N.S., halibut rose from 10c to 12c.

Fruits and vegetables. — Prices of winter apples were steady, while lemons and oranges were higher. A severe frost in California destroyed half the crop of navel oranges and injured the quality of the remainder. Prunes and evaporated apples also advanced, the former being scarce and very firm, the latter somewhat easier in the month. Potatoes were steady at Montreal but advanced at Toronto. Turnips were also higher; Canadian onions were reported almost off the market. Canned vegetables were steady and some lines of canned fruits advanced, the market being good owing to the scarcity and high prices of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Miscellaneous groceries and provisions. —In the first week of the month Manitoba flour was advanced 10c per barrel by some millers in Ontario and later the advance became more general and extended to the Maritime Provinces. Lower estimates of the world's supply of wheat and the scarcity of Manitoba wheat in Eastern Canada were the causes. Sugar was 20c per barrel higher at the first of the month but was easier toward the close. Glucose had also advanced 10c per cwt. again. Oatmeal rose again in price, in sympathy with the high price and scarcity of oats.

Textiles. — Wool was steady and firm while raw cotton had risen from

9.90 on February 1st to 10.40 on March 1st. Manufacturers have bought heavily in Great Britain as well as in America and the price was somewhat higher later in the month. The decline in manufactured cottons continued. Raw silk was slightly lower, buying by manufacturers being light. Jutes and hessians were higher. Burlaps are scarce and prices are well maintained, the strike in the jute mills at Dundee having curtailed production. Flax products were firm.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes. — Hides were firm while slaughter sole and heavy upper leather advanced sharply. An advance in some lines of men's boots has been announced for the first of April, due to the increasing cost of raw material.

Metals and implements. — Prices in iron and steel remained steady but pig iron was scarce at Montreal and on account of the strike in Great Britain the opening of navigation may not afford relief and prices may rise. The iron and steel markets in the United States have improved greatly and some lines of steel have advanced. Considerable construction and building is expected in Canada, with a good demand for materials. Brass and copper advanced under a good demand and light stocks. Nickel fell 5c at New York and quicksilver rose to \$46.00 per flask. Silver has fallen somewhat from the high point in the middle of February. Spelter was lower in the beginning of the month but like tin and lead was very scarce at the close of the month.

Fuel and lighting. — No changes in quotations occurred but during the month both anthracite and bituminous coal became very scarce or impossible to obtain in some localities in Eastern Canada on account of difficulties of transportation from the United States and threatening strikes in both bituminous and anthracite coal mines there. The situation in soft coal was relieved at the close of the month.

Building materials. — The market for lumber throughout Canada was report-

ed favourable under a good demand for building. New Brunswick shingles advanced on account of scarcity but spruce deals remained at the same price, the market being overstocked in the United States and freights being high. Linseed oil and turpentine were still lower at the first of the month but a later advance at Savannah was reflected in a rise of 2c at Toronto, with stocks low.

House furnishings, drugs and chemicals were steady.

Miscellaneous. — Canadian hops were slightly lower with British Columbia hops higher at the coast and Bohemian hops steady at Montreal. Pulp, ground wood, mechanical, was \$1.00 lower as rains in the United States caused a decline in the demand there. The demand for newsprint, book and writing papers was better in the United States. Mills in Canada have been hampered by frost and stocks are low so that declines in prices are not expected as early in the season as usual. Raw rubber was higher again. Soap returned to the advanced prices from which it declined a few weeks ago, raw material being high. Starch advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ c for laundry grades and $\frac{1}{2}$ c for the lower culinary grades on account of the high price of raw material.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE feature of the month in the retail price movement was a very general decline in the price of eggs, due to the advance of the season. The severe weather in January and the early part of February with the heavy snowfall so curtailed the supply of fresh eggs that storage stocks were soon sold out and in March were off the market throughout Ontario, but imports from the United States and a good supply of fresh eggs when the cold abated caused a drop in price throughout the country. Though potatoes declined in some cities on the whole prices advanced considerably, notwithstanding heavy imports. The tendency in meats was upward, es-

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING MARCH, 1912.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, representative of every Province in the Dominion.

in the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 27.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, MARCH 1912.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (5 roomed dwelling in workman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	No sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	5	14	15	6½	6	30	60	40	1.50	10	10	8.00	3.50	4.00	2.50	20	12.00	6.00
5	5	13	10	7	6½	30	25	35	1.20	8	10	.....	3.20	4.00	3.50	19	14.00	8.00
6	5	12	11	6½	6	30	30	40	1.12	8	10	7.25	4.60	5.00	4.00	20	.....	9.00
5-7	5	15	12	6½	6	30	50- 60	40	1.50	10	10	7.75	5.25 5.50	5.50	3.50	20	15.00	.....
5	5	13	13	6½	6	35	40	40	1.20	10	10	8.75	5.25	5.25	3.50	21	14.00	.....
6	6	14	14	6½	6	40	50	40	1.70	10	12	7.50	5.10	8.00	4.00	20	9.00	.....
6	5	13	12	7	6½	35	50	40	1.40	10	10	8.00	6.50	9.00 6.50	4.00	20	11.00	8.00
5	5	13	12	6	6	40	50	40	1.25	10	10	9.00	5.25	4.50	3.50	25	.....	8.00 10.00
5	5	13	12	6½	5½	35- 40	35- 40	40	1.35	20	10	9.00	5.00	6.00	4.50	13	16.00	.....
4	5	12	12	7	6	30- 40	25- 30	30- 40	1.50	15	8	7.50	6.00 5.00	7.00 6.50	5.50	18	18.00 8.00	5.00
6	6	15	18	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.70	10	8	7.50	6.00	5.00	4.50	20	11.00 14.00	.....
5	5	12	12	6½	6	25	35	40	1.50	10	8	7.00	5.00	6.50	4.00	16	15.00	8.00
4-5	5	12	13	6½	6	30- 60	30- 60	40	1.50	5-7	8	9.00	5.00	5.50	4.50	18	9.00 10.00	.....
5-6	5	13	13	6	5	35	30	35	2.00	15	10	8.00	6.00	7.00 6.00	5.00	22	12.00	8.00
7	6	12½	12½	6½	6	40	40	40	2.00	18	8	7.75 9.00	6.50	8.00	4.50	20	16.00	13.00
5	5	10	10	6½	6	35- 40	35	40	2.00	10	8	7.75 8.00	5.00	5.50	4.00	20	.....	10.00

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.	
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.			Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	New laid, per doz.		Packed, per dozen.	Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.			Price, per lb.
Ontario—																				
Ottawa	20	12½	10	18	15	12½	18	6	15	28	27	8	30	38	20	18	3	3½	4	4
Brockville	20	15	12½	15	15	14	20	10	16	30	.....	6	34	38	18	18	1½	4	3½	3½
Kingston	20	15	10	15	15	18	23	12½	18	30	.....	6	24	29	15	13	3	3½	3½	3
Belleville	18	12½	13	15	14	11	22	12½	16	25	28	6	30½	40	20	.....	3	3½	3	4
Peterborough ..	18	12½	12½	18	16	14	22	15	18	25	.....	7	30	35	22	20	2	2½	3½	4
Orillia	20	14	12½	15	12½	.....	22	12	16	22	.....	7	35	40	18	18	3	3½	3	3½
Toronto	20	12½	12½	15	16	12	18	12	15	27	.....	10	27	38	20	20	3	3½	2½	3
Niagara Falls ..	20	12½	13	18	18	13	20	13	20	30	.....	8	30	44	20	17	1½	4	2½	5
St. Catharines ..	18	12½	15	15	17	13	22	13	17	26	.....	7	36	40	22	20	3	4	2½	5
Hamilton	18	10	15	18	15	15	18	15	15	25	.....	8	35	40	20	20	1½	3½	3	4
Brantford	20	12	12½	15	15	15	22	13	17	30	.....	8	38	45	25	20	1½	3½	3	5
Guelph	20	12½	15	20	15	18	22	15	17	30	.....	7	36	40	20	20	3	4	3	4
Berlin	18	15	15	18	18	18	20	8-10	15	28	.....	7	35	37	20	18	1½	4	2½	4½
Woodstock	20	13	12½	15	18	18	22	8	8	25	.....	7	35½	40	22	20	1½	4	2½	3½
Stratford	18	15	13	16	22	20	24	12	16	25	20	7	30	33	20	18	1½	3½	3	4
London	18	13	12	15	15	20	22	15	15	28	.....	6	36	40	22	19	1½	3½	3	5
St. Thomas	20	12½	14	16	15	14	20	15	18	25	.....	7	35	38	20	18	1½	3½	3½	4
Chatham	18	12½	15	15	15	14	20	10	15	25	.....	8	35½	40	20	18	1½	4	2½	4
Windsor	18	12	12½	15	18	16	22	15	20	30	.....	8	30	35	24	20	1½	4	3	5
Cobalt	20	12½	15	20	18	15	20	10	18	40	30	12	35	45	20	.....	3	4	3½	5
Port Arthur	25	12½	18	25	20	18	22	12½	15	40	35	10	35	45	20	20	2	4½	3½	3
Manitoba—																				
Winnipeg	25	14	16	20	20	20	25	12½	18	25	.....	10	.....	45	20	20	1	5	2½	4
Brandon	20	12½	12½	20	18	.....	25	12½	20	30	.....	10	35	43	23	23	1½	4	3½	5
Saskatchewan—																				
Regina	25	18	22	22	22	20	35	15	20	50	35	12	35	40	20	.....	1½	4½	4	5
Moosejaw	25	14	18	25	18	18	25	12	20	50	40	10	33	38	23	.....	1½	4½	3½	5
Saskatoon	20	12½	15	20	18	20	23	15	20	35	30	15	33	40	22½	.....	1½	5½	.....	3½
Alberta—																				
Edmonton	20	12½	20	18	18	20	30	15	20	40	30	10	30	40	20	18	1½	5	4	4½
Lethbridge	25	15	15	25	20	15	23	15	20	40	.....	10	.....	45	25	.....	1	6½	3½	5
British Columbia—																				
Nelson	25	17	16	25	25	22	28	15	22	40	35	15	35	45	.....	20	1	6½	4½	5
New Westm'str ..	22	18	18	22	20	16	33	12½	18	35	.....	11½	30	40	25	25	1½	5	3½	6
Victoria	22	15	20	25	20	20	32	12½	20	35	25	12½	35	45	25	25	1	6½	5½	5½
Nanaimo	20	15	16	23	20	20	24	10	17	40	35	10	35	40	25	25	1½	4½	2½	5
Prince Rupert ..	27	15	17½	20	25	25	25	10	17	45	40	20	.....	40	25	25	1	6	4	5

¹Dairy prints.²Per cwt.³At Nanaimo, B.C., delivery of coal is extra, 75c-\$1.50.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 27

COMMODITIES, CANADA, MARCH, 1912.—*Concluded.*

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'kingm'n's quarters).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	No sanitary conveniences.
5	5	12½	15	6½	6	35	35	45	2.00	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	3.50	20	13.00	10.00
5	5	12½	12½	6½	6½	40	35	40	2.00	9	8	7.00	.....	6.00	4.00	20	12.00	9.00
5	5	.....	13	6	5	35	35	30	1.25	10	8	8.00	6.25	7.00	4.50	15	12.00	8.00
5	5	13	12½	6½	5½	20	25	40	1.75	10	8	7.50	.....	6.00	5.00	15	13.00	9.00
5	5	15	15	6½	6½	40	50	40	2.00	10	10	7.50	5.50	7.00	5.50	20	12.00	9.00
5	5	12½	10-15	6½	6	25	25	40	1.75	10	7	7.50	5.50	6.50	3.50	20	12.00	10.00
5	5	12½	12½	6½	6	25	25	25	1.90	10	7	7.25	5.00	8.50	5.50	25	12.50	12.00
5	5	12½	10	6½	5½	35	40	40	2.00	10	8	7.50	4.50	7.00	5.00	20	20.00	.....
6	5½	10	11	7	6½	30	50	30	2.25	10	8	6.25	4.50	7.00	5.00	20	22.00	.....
5	5	12	13	6½	6½	30	50	40	2.10	10	8	7.00	.....	8.00	6.00	17	15.00	10.00
5	5	12	15	7	6½	25	40	30	1.90	10	8	7.00	5.25	8.00	6.00	18	14.00	8.00
7	5	.....	12½	6½	6½	40	40	35	2.00	10	9	7.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	16	13.00	11.00
5	5	.....	12½	7	6	25	40	25	1.70	10	8	7.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	18	15.00	10.00
5	4	9½	9	6	5½	40	40	30	2.10	10	8	7.50	4.50	8.00	5.00	22	13.00	11.00
5	5	.....	12½	6½	6	25	30	25	2.00	10	10	7.25	5.00	8.00	6.00	18	15.00	10.00
5	5	10	12	7	5½	50	25	40	2.00	10	10	7.25	5.00	8.00	6.00	18	12.00	8.00
5	5	13	7½	6	30	30	30	30	1.80	10	10	7.00	7.00	8.50	7.00	18	14.00	8.00
5	5	.....	12½	7½	6½	30	30	40	2.10	10	8	7.25	6.00	8.00	6.00	15	18.00	12.00
5	5	.....	12½	7½	6½	30	40	40	1.75	10	10	7.50	6.00	8.00	6.00	15	12.00	9.00
8	5	12½	12½	6½	6½	25	40	25	1.75	10	10	7.25	6.00	6.00	3.50	16	16.00	12.00
5	5	12½	12½	6½	6½	35	40	30	2.00	10	8	7.25	5.00	.....	.....	15	12.00	8.00
5	7	12½	12½	8	7	40	40	40	1.80	10	10	7.75	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	14.00	10.00
5	5	15	15	7½	6½	30	30	25	2.00	10	8	10.00	.....	5.50	5.00	25	15.00	12.00
5	6	15	15	7½	6½	60	30	40	2.00	10	10	8.00	5.50	6.00	5.00	25	25.00	20.00
7	5	15	12	6½	6½	30	30	35	2.05	12	8½	10.50	9.00	8.00	6.00	25	18.00	15.00
7	8	17½	12½	7½	7½	40	40	35	1.05	15	10	11.50	9.25	8.00	5.50	30	22.00	20.00
5	5	15	15	7½	6½	35	35	35	1.75	15	10	12.50	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	25.00	20.00
6½	4	17½	40	6½	6	40	40	40	1.87½	12½	10	12.85	8.00	.....	.....	30	35.00	.....
6	6	11½	11½	7½	6½	30	35	35	1.90	15	10	13.50	7.50	7.00	5.00	30	30.00	25.00
8	6	15	12½	7½	7	40	40	40	1.10	20	12½	4.50	.....	3.00	.....	30	40.00	30.00
10	7	20	20	8½	7½	40	40	40	1.75	20	15	4.50	.....	.....	.....	35	8.50	.....
8½	8½	16	12½	7½	6½	50	45	30	2.00	..	..	12.00	8.75	.....	6.50	40	20.00	14.00
6½	6	15	12½	7½	6½	60	60	50	2.25	..	..	.....	8.00	.....	6.50	40	25.00	18.00
8	8	12½	15	7	8	40	40	40	1.75	20	10	.....	8.00	.....	6.50	40	27.00	20.00
8	8	12½	15	7	6½	40	40	40	2.25	20	12½	11.50	6.50	.....	6.00	35	15.00	10.00
8	7	15	12½	7	6½	40	40	40	2.25	20	12½	.....	4.50	.....	.....	40	40.00	30.00
8	8	17	12½	7½	6½	30	30	30	2.50	20	12½	11.00	8.50	.....	7.00	35	50.00	35.00

pecially in mutton and veal, though pork products were somewhat downward. There was a general advance in butter due to the high price and scarcity of feed. Coal was very scarce and rose in price at many cities in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, on account of difficulties of transportation and threatened strikes in the United States. Rentals were upward at a number of cities.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Sirloin steak and medium chuck roast declined at Ottawa but advanced at Saskatoon, Sask., and Nelson, B.C. Sirloin steak was higher at Lethbridge, Alta., but lower at Three Rivers and Hull, Que. Chuck roast was higher at Moncton, N.B., but lower at Chatham, Ont.

Veal was cheaper at St. John's and Hull, Que., at London and St. Thomas, Ont., at Lethbridge, Alta., and Nelson, B.C., but was dearer at Saskatoon, Sask., and Edmonton, Alta.

Mutton.—The price of mutton advanced at Guelph, Ont., Saskatoon, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., and Nelson, B.C., and declined at St. Thomas, Ont. and Edmonton, Alta.

Pork.—At St. John's, Que., both fresh and salt pork were higher but both were lower at Hull, Que., and St. Thomas, Ont. The price of fresh pork increased at St. Catharines, Ont., Saskatoon, Sask., and Edmonton, Alta. Salt pork declined at Ottawa and Chatham, Ont., and advanced at Saskatoon, Sask.

Bacon was quoted lower at St. John's and Hull, Que., at Ottawa and Stratford, Ont., at Winnipeg, Man., and Lethbridge, Alta. The price was higher at London, Ont., Saskatoon, Sask. and Edmonton, Alta.

Fish were higher at Halifax, N.S., Newcastle, N.B. and Montreal, Que., but lower at Orillia, Ont. Scarcity and the Lenten season were given as causes.

Lard.—The price of lard advanced at Westville, N.S., St. Thomas and Cobalt, Ont., Saskatoon, Sask., Edmonton, Alta. and Nelson, B.C. Decreases occurred at St. John's, Que., Montreal, Ottawa, London, Ont. and Nanaimo, B.C.

Eggs.—Both fresh and packed eggs declined at seventeen of the cities and fresh eggs alone were lower at twenty-six cities. Packed eggs were off the market in all the cities in Ontario except Ottawa, Belleville, Stratford and Cobalt and Port Arthur. Eggs advanced at Sydney, N.S., Sorel and St. John's, Que.

Milk was quoted lower at Belleville, and higher at Cobalt, Ont.

Butter.—Dairy and creamery butter both were higher in thirteen cities, dairy butter alone advanced at Sorel, Que., St. Thomas, Ont., at Nelson and Victoria, B.C., while creamery butter was higher at Cobalt, Ont., Winnipeg, Man. and Lethbridge, Alta. Decreases in the price of dairy butter took place at Montreal, Que., Belleville and Cobalt, Ont., creamery butter declined at Ottawa and both dairy and creamery butter were cheaper at Westville, N.S., Quebec, Que., Kingston, and Stratford, Ont. Scarcity was reported in many localities and bad country roads prevented larger supplies from being brought to markets.

Cheese.—The price of old cheese was higher at Sorel and St. Hyacinthe, Que., new cheese was higher at Hull, Que., and Berlin, Ont., while both old and new cheese advanced at Sydney, N.S. and St. Catharines, Ont., but declined at St. Thomas, Ont.

Bread.—At Port Arthur, Ont., the price of bread was changed from three loaves for 25c to two loaves for 15c.

Flour advanced at St. Thomas, Ont., Edmonton, Alta., and Nelson, B.C., declining at St. John's, Que., and Saskatoon, Sask.

Rolled oats were higher at Edmonton, Alta. but lower at St. Thomas, Ont.

Rice advanced at Toronto and Edmonton but declined at Sorel, Que.

Beans were higher at St. John, N.B., Port Arthur, Ont.; Brandon, Man., Edmonton and Lethbridge, Alta. The price declined at Saskatoon, Sask. and Nanaimo, B.C.

Prunes. — The price of prunes advanced at St. John's, and Sorel, Que., Belleville and Cobalt, Ont., Edmonton and Nanaimo, B.C.

Sugar.—Yellow and granulated sugar declined at St. John's, Que., Belleville, and Woodstock, Ont., and at Saskatoon, Sask., but advanced at Port Arthur, Ont. Granulated sugar was lower at St. John, N. B. and Brandon, Man.

Tea. — Both black and green tea were reported higher at Sorel, Que., and lower at St. Thomas, Ont. Green tea was quoted higher at Cobalt, Ont. and Saskatoon, Sask.

Coffee was steady

Potatoes. — The price of potatoes advanced in eighteen of the cities and declined in ten cities. Imports from Ireland and Scotland steadied the market considerably and kept the price from mounting still higher.

Vinegar and starch were reported higher at Saskatoon, Sask.

Coal. — Bituminous and anthracite coal advanced at Halifax as supplies were consumed and the possibility of a coal strike prevented more from being brought in. Anthracite coal was higher at St. John, N. B.; Quebec, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, Montreal, and Hull, Que.; at Kingston, Belleville, Cobalt and Port Arthur, Ont. The severe winter and difficulties of transportation were given as causes. Soft coal was higher at Woodstock and some industries were threatened on account of the scarcity. Similar conditions prevailed at Berlin and district and were reported from other centres.

Wood. — Hard wood was higher at Brockville and Peterborough, Ont., and soft wood advanced at St. John's, Que.

Coal was higher at Westville, N. S. and Saskatoon, Sask.

Rentals. — At St. Hyacinthe, Que., rentals were upward as there was a better demand for houses with sanitary conveniences, the population increasing with the building of new factories. At Sorel, Que., Kingston, Orillia and Berlin, Ont.; and at Saskatoon, Sask. the tendency in rentals was upward also.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1912.

FEW great disturbances of industrial conditions through trade disputes occurred during March, the only one affecting more than two hundred employees being that of tailors at Toronto.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude. — The total number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during March was fourteen, being three more than in February, and three more than in March, 1911. About fourteen firms and two thousand employees were in-

volved in these disputes, of which about one thousand employees were affected by the disputes which commenced during March.

Loss of time in working days. — The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during March was approximately 44,800 working days compared with a loss of 10,080 days during February, and a loss of 33,600 in March, 1911.

Trades affected by new disputes. — The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes and the number of employees in each group of trades:—

TRADES	No. of dis- putes	No. of em- ployees
Building.....	2	230
Metal.....	3	243
Clothing.....	1	550
Miscellaneous.....	1	58
Total.....	7	1081

Localities affected by new disputes. —

Four new disputes of the month occurred in the Province of Ontario, two in Manitoba and one in Quebec.

Causes of disputes. — The following were the causes of the new disputes of the month:—

CAUSE	No. of dis- putes
For increase in wages and other changes.....	1
Against reduction of wages.....	1
For shorter hours and other changes.....	1
Failure to reach new agreement.....	1
Refusal to itemize accounts of work.....	1
For change of pay-day and other changes.....	1
Against new rules and regulations.....	1
Total.....	7

Methods of settlement. — Of the fourteen disputes in existence during March, definite settlements were reported in four. In one the places of the strikers were filled, but the men claim that the strike is still on. The results in the disputes that were settled were all arrived at after negotiations between the parties.

Results of disputes. — One dispute ended in a compromise. In one the men's demands were partly acceded to, and in the other two disputes the men were successful in obtaining their demands.

Disputes which commenced Prior to the beginning of the Month.

The trade disputes in existence during March which began in previous months comprised strikes of structural iron workers at Toronto, Ont., moulders at Moncton, N.B., and Montreal, Que., machinists and boilermakers at Westport, Ont., and Edson, Alta., pulpmill

hands at St. George, N.B., cloak and garment workers at Toronto, Ont., and garment workers at Montreal, Que.

Strike of Structural Iron Workers at Toronto.

On February 19, forty-two structural iron workers in the employ of the Dominion Bridge Company at Toronto ceased work which was being done on the Canadian Pacific Railway office building. The men stated that they objected to risking their lives by working in the company of an incompetent person, who, they claimed, occupied a position of responsibility and was thus accountable for the safety of his fellow workmen. The Company on the other hand claimed that the men struck on account of the employment of men who did not belong to their union. At the close of the month no settlement of this dispute had been reported to the Department.

Strike of Iron Moulders at Moncton, New Brunswick.

Thirty iron moulders in the employ of the Record Foundry and Machine Company ceased work on January 27. A 20% increase was given the employees last year, and at the annual meeting this year it was decided to reduce the wages to the rate prevailing before the increase took place. A strike occurred of which no settlement had been reported at the end of the month.

Strike of Iron Moulders at Montreal.

On February 5, forty moulders in the employ of the Record Foundry and Machine Company of Montreal went on strike in sympathy with employees of the same company in Moncton, N.B. No demand of any kind was made by the men, and the dispute was left unsettled at the end of the month.

Strike of Machinists and Boilermakers of the Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.

No definite settlement was reported in a strike of machinists and boilermakers

of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway which began on October 10, 1911, and extended from Westport, Ont., to Edson, Alta. The Company claimed to be no longer affected; representatives of the organization to which the men belong, however, maintain that the strike is still on. About 300 men were involved in this dispute.

Strike of Pulpmill Hands at St. George, N.B.

In the case of a strike of forty-two pulpmill hands at St. George, N.B., who stopped work on April 26, 1911, on account of the refusal of the employer to grant a demand for an eight-hour day instead of thirteen and eleven hours with an increase in the minimum wages, the company stated that work was being resumed by new men; the men, however, claim that the strike is still on.

Strike of Cloak and Garment Workers at Toronto, Ont.

On February 14, fifty-five men in the employ of the T. Eaton Company, of Toronto, were discharged for refusing to sew with machines the linings in women's coats. They claimed that this change in the method of finishing garments would deprive finishers of their work. On the following day 500 employees of the same Company, 200 of whom were females, were discharged for refusing to work. No settlement was reported at the end of the month.

Strike of Garment Workers at Montreal, Que.

On February 27, fifty-four garment workers in the employ of the T. Eaton Company, of Montreal, struck work in sympathy with employees of the same Company at Toronto, who were on strike. No settlement of this dispute was recorded during the month.

Strike of Cloakmakers at Toronto, Ont.

In reference to a strike of cloakmakers at Toronto in the employ of

Messrs. M. Pullan and Sons, a termination of which was reported in the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*, the Department has received a letter from the Company in which they state that the strike occurred primarily for the recognition of the union, which demand was refused, and that there was no dispute with regard to the adjustment of prices for the making up of garments and no cause for complaint with regard to the condition of the factory. The Company stated further that there was no agreement signed by either party, but that the employees returned to work on the conditions offered previous to the strike.

New Disputes.

The new disputes of the month comprised strikes of structural iron workers at Winnipeg, Man., carpenters at Brandon, Man., steel and iron workers at Ottawa, Ont., moulders at Hamilton, Ont., blacksmiths and helpers at Ottawa, Ont., tailors at Toronto, Ont., and hotel waiters at Montreal, Que.

Strike of Structural Iron Workers at Winnipeg, Man.

On March 9, two hundred structural iron workers in the employ of the Manitoba Bridge and Iron Company struck work owing to the posting by the Company of a new set of shop rules and regulations, to some of which the men objected, one in particular granting a Saturday half holiday only during the months of June, July and August. After a conference between the representatives of the men and the Company's officials, a compromise took place by which agreement the men were to have the Saturday half holiday from May till September.

Strike of Carpenters at Brandon, Man.

A strike of carpenters took place at Brandon on March 13, owing to the men's refusal to itemize accounts of work done as desired by the Superintendent. This dispute, which involved thirty employees, was terminated on

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLE SERIES C, No. 137

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1912.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result
			Directly	Indirectly	Directly		Indirectly				
					Males	Females	Males	Females			
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.											
<i>Building Trades</i> — Structural Iron Workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against employment of incompetent men, company claim strike was due to employment of non-unionists	1	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 19	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
<i>Metal Trades</i> — Moulders.....	Moncton, N.B.	Against reduction of wages.	1	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 27	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Moulders.....	Montreal, Que.....	Sympathetic	1	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 5	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
<i>Railway Service</i> — Machinists and Boilermakers	Westfort Ont and Edson, Alta.....	Failure to reach new agreement as to hours, wages & conditions of employment.	1	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 10/11	.....	Men claim strike is still on.
<i>Misc. Trades</i> — Pulpmill hands.....	St. George, N. B.	For reduction in hours and increase in minimum wages	1	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	Apr. 6/11	.....	No settlement reported at end of month. Company claim to be not affected.
<i>Clothing Trades</i> — Cloak and Garment Workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Again nges in method of finishing certain garments.	1	.....	405	200	.....	.....	Feb. 14	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Garment Workers.....	Montreal, Que.....	Sympathetic	1	.....	36	18	.....	.....	Feb. 27	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.

DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED DURING THE MONTH.

<i>Building Trades—</i> Structural Iron Workers.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Against new rules and regu- lations.....	1	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	Mar.....	9 Mar. 12	Compromise.
Carpenters.....	Brandon, Man.....	Refusal to itemize accounts of work.....	1	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	"	13	18 Men returned to work on under- standing they would not have to itemize work.
<i>Metal Trades—</i> Steel and Iron Workers.....	Ottawa.....	For change of pay-day, pay- ment of overtime, and Sa- turday half-holiday.....	1	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	"	16	20 Men's demands partially acceded to.
Moulders.....	Hamilton.....	Against reduction of wages.	1	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	"	1	No settlement reported at end of month.
Blacksmiths and Helpers	Ottawa.....	For increase in wages and other changes.....	1	.....	50-60	.....	.....	.....	"	22	27 10 per cent. increase granted.
<i>Clothing Trades—</i> Tailors.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Failure to reach new agree- ment.....	.....	.....	350	200	.....	.....	"	4	No settlement reported at end of month
<i>Misc. Trades—</i> Hotel Waiters.....	Montreal, Que.....	For shorter hours and other changes.....	1	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	"	2	No settlement reported at end of month. Company report strikers' places filled.

* Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments af-
fected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense,
it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual
effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes pub-
lished in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the
carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six
employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

March 18, when the men returned to work on the understanding that they would not have to itemize work.

Strike of Iron and Steel Workers at Ottawa, Ont.

A strike of employees of the International Marine Signal Company, Limited, occurred at Ottawa on March 16. The men demanded payment on Fridays instead of on Saturdays, payment for overtime irrespective of whether full week's time had been worked or not, and recognition of Saturday afternoon as a holiday. Work was resumed on March 20 when the following adjustment was made, according to the statement of the Company:—(1) men to be paid on any day desired except Friday, (2) overtime to be paid only after full week's time had been worked unless in case of illness, etc., (3) Saturday afternoon to be recognized as a holiday during the summer months, when time and one-half will be paid if men are required to work. One hundred and eighty employees were affected by this strike.

Strike of Iron Moulders at Hamilton, Ont.

Thirteen employees of the Bowes, Jamieson Stove Foundry struck work on March 1 on account of a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in their wages. At the end of the month no settlement of this dispute was reported to the Department.

Strike of Blacksmiths and Helpers at Ottawa, Ont.

Sixty men employed by the Ottawa Car Company went on strike on March

22. The cause of the dispute was a demand for increase in minimum wages, time and one-half for overtime, and a holiday on Saturday afternoons during the summer months and a nine-hour day. The men commenced work on March 28 after they had been promised an increase of ten per cent. and at the rate of time and a half for overtime.

Strike Tailors at Toronto, Ont.

On March 4, a strike of tailors occurred at Toronto. An agreement under which the men have been working expired on March 1, and attempts to reach a new agreement, involving certain changes in the working scale of prices, failed. Five hundred and fifty employees struck work. Since that time a number of firms individually have signed a new agreement and more than two hundred strikers have returned to work.

Strike of Hotel Waiters at Montreal, Que.

A strike of waiters occurred at the Windsor Hotel on March 2. The Company claimed that a number of grievances were presented to the head waiter and the employees struck because he would not sign an agreement without consulting the Managing Director. They also claim that the places of the strikers were all filled immediately. The employees, on the other hand, claim that the strike is still on. They complained that they worked long hours for insufficient payment, and also of the system of fines which were imposed upon them.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada during the eleven months from April, 1911, to February, 1912, inclusive, was 311,846, compared with 271,392 in the corresponding months of 1910-1911, an

increase of 15 per cent. Of the total arrivals during the eleven months, 194,388 compared with 164,486 in the corresponding months of the previous year. There was an increase in the number of arrivals from the United States from 106,906 during the eleven months ending February, 1911, to 117,458 in the eleven months ending February, 1912.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

TATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1912, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS, AND THE PROVINCES IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITIES	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatche- wan	Alberta	Columbie Britannique	
Canadians from Ontario.....	15	56	57	3	128
“ Quebec.....	5	12	19		39
“ Nova Scotia.....		4	7		11
“ Prince Edward Island.....		1	4		5
“ Manitoba.....	27	1	1		2
“ Saskatchewan.....		18	8		53
“ Alberta.....		134	3		137
“ British Columbia.....		2	57		59
Persons who had previous entry.....			3	1	4
Newfoundlanders.....	25	39	75		139
Canadians returned from the United States.....		4	5		9
Americans.....	12	222	233		467
English.....	24	171	116	3	314
Scotch.....	6	22	32		60
Irish.....	4	6	13		23
French.....	1	4	7		12
Belgians.....		4			4
Swiss.....		2	2		4
Italians.....		1	1		2
Roumanians.....		6			6
Syrians.....		2			2
Germans.....	3	20	22		45
Austro Hungarians.....	57	79	83		219
Hollanders.....	5	5	4		14
Danes (other than Icelanders).....		4	4		8
Icelanders.....	5		1		6
Swedes.....	10	10	12		32
Norwegians.....	3	33	11		47
Russians (other than Mennonites and Douk- hobors).....	16	29	38		83
Mennonites.....					
Doukhobors.....					
Chinese.....				1	1
Japanese.....		1			1
Persians.....			1		1
Australians.....					
New Zealanders.....					
Servians.....		1			1
South-African.....			2		2
Malta.....			1		1
Total....	218	893	822	8	1941

Number of souls represented by above entries 4436

DECEMBER:	2,553	1,373	980	4,906	2,500	1,470	975	4,945	97	39	53	6	1
Via Ocean Ports.....	2,934	1,268	1,047	5,249	3,176	1,420	1,083	5,679	152	430			8
From U.S.A.....													5
Total.....	5,487	2,641	2,027	10,155	5,676	2,890	2,058	10,624	249	469			
JANUARY													
Via Ocean Ports.....	1,990	753	433	3,146	2,992	1,041	605	3,848	288	172			22
From U.S.A.....	2,576	1,013	726	4,315	2,663	1,059	619	4,341	46	26		107	1
Totals.....	4,526	1,766	1,159	7,461	4,963	2,100	1,224	8,189	334	65			10
FEBRUARY													
Via Ocean Ports.....	3,492	1,486	838	5,816	3,257	1,379	743	5,389			225	107	8
From U.S.A.....	3,011	1,098	780	4,889	3,638	1,225	889	5,752	127	109		95	18
Totals.....	6,503	2,584	1,618	10,705	6,905	2,604	1,632	11,141	20	14			4
Grand Totals.....	158,812	63,673	48,907	271,392	181,965	75,437	54,444	311,846	11,764	5,537			15

British Emigration.

During the month of February, 1912, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month.	NATIONALITY.														Total.	
	English.		Welsh.		Scottish.		Irish.		British Colonial.		Total British Subjects.		Foreign.			
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911		
February	4,484	5,325	61	103	776	1,321	142	117	207	218	5,655	7,284	903	1,019	6,558	8,303

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, NORTH WEST TERRITORIES, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1912, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1911.

NATURE OF GRANT	February 1912		February 1911	
	No. of Patents	No. of Acres	No. of Patents	No. of Acres
Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co's. sales.....	7	8,158 00	2	962'00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	11	1,475'35	9	1,271'60
British Columbia sales.....	4	163 16	1	3'84
Coal lands sales.....	1	160'00	7	1,203'05
Homesteads.....	2,159	342,323'567	1,690	267,844'26
License of occupation.....	3		3	
Manitoba Act grants.....	1	5'00		
Military Bounty grants.....			1	160'00
Military Homesteads.....	2	6'7'00		
Mining lands sales.....	1	10 00		
Mineral rights (1,479.40 acres).....	8		20	
North West half-breed grants.....	21	3,562 70	16	2,553 92
Quit claim, special grants (480 acres).....	3		2	
<i>Railways:</i> —				
Calgary and Edmonton Ry.....	7	357'18	1	156'00
Canadian Northern Ry.....			83	1,760'13
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants.....	3	183'50	5	545'93
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.....			9	256'91
Kootenay Central Ry.....	9	858'04		
Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.....			1	6'37
Manitoba and Southeastern Ry.....			1	160'00
Qu Appelle Long Lake and Saskatchewan Rd. and Steamboat Company.....	16	3,533'47		
Sales.....	107	17,644'235	38	5,755'76
School land sales.....	39	4,770'82	23	3,075'00
Special grants.....	23	1,471'585	8	228'00
Yukon Territory sales.....	1	11.24	14	509'79
Yukon Territory specials.....	1			
Total.....	2,427	384,587'61	1,934	286,632'62

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1912, AS COMPARED WITH FEBRUARY, 1911—

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
Battleford.....			94	62				
Brandon.....	2	6						
Calgary.....					209	213		
Dauphin.....	73	33						
Edmonton.....					353	237		
Estevan.....			37	27				
Grand Prairie.....					40			
Humboldt.....			65	75				
Kamloops.....							7	9
Lethbridge.....					25	43		
Medicine Hat.....			44	47	84	85		
Moose Jaw.....			203	199				
New Westminster.....							1	
Peace River.....					30	10		
Prince Albert.....			118	87				
Regina.....			11	15				
Red Deer.....					77	89		
Saskatoon.....			133	131				
Swift Current.....			132	139				
Winnipeg.....	143	82						
Yorkton.....			56	48				
Total	218	121	893	830	822	677	8	9

Total number of entries for February, 1912..... 1941

Total number of entries for February, 1911..... 1637

Net increase..... 304

Recapitulation.

MONTH	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
January.....	196	144	803	642	678	568	8	6
February.....	218	121	893	830	822	677	8	9
Total.....	414	265	1696	1472	1500	1245	16	15

According to the Bureau of Railway Economics, railway employees in the United States received as wages for the fiscal year 1911 an amount greater by \$41,868,822, or four and three-tenths per cent, than they would have received had the 1910 rates of wages been in effect; and greater by \$69,297,678, or seven and four-tenths per cent, than they would have received had the 1909 wage rates been in effect. These results were obtained from the reports of railways over 500 miles long, which pay about 83 per cent of the total railway wages of the country. These calculations take account solely of the augmentation in the wage aggregate resulting from increases in rates of pay. Increases or decreases in wage totals due to variations in the number of employees are eliminated from consideration. The increases have accrued to all employees except general and other officers.

Notwithstanding an increase of 2,108

miles in the steam railway mileage of the United States, the number of employees on railways over 500 miles long was less on June 30, 1911, by 31,037, or 2.1 per cent, than on June 30, 1910. This is a decline of 252 employees per 1,000 miles of line, or 3.2 per cent. Switch-tenders, trackmen, telegraph operators, and trainmen are the classes in which there were the greatest decreases.—Bureau of Railway Economics.

Although for United States railways over 500 miles long the total number of employees on June 30, 1911, was less by 31,037, or 2.1 per cent, than the total number of employees on June 30, 1910, the total compensation paid to the total number of employees during the fiscal year 1911 was greater than the total compensation paid to the total number of employees during the fiscal year 1910 by \$49,976,216, or 5.0 per cent.—Bureau of Railway Economics.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1912.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspector of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 272 individual work people in Canada during the month of March,

1912, were reported to the Department of Labour. Of these 90 were fatal and 182 resulted in serious injuries. In addition, 13 fatal accidents were reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the Department before March, 1912.

In the preceding month there were 74 fatal and 178 non-fatal accidents reported, a total of 251, and in March, 1911, there were 104 fatal and 218 non-fatal accidents, a total of 322. The number of fatal accidents reported in

March, 1912, was therefore, sixteen more than in the preceding month and fourteen less than in March, 1911. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in March, 1912 was four more than in the preceding month and thirty-six less than in March, 1911. Altogether there were twenty more individual accidents reported in March, 1912, than in the preceding month and fifty less than in the same month of the preceding year.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE
MONTH OF MARCH, 1912, BY IN-
DUSTRIES AND GROUPS
OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	7	6	13
Fishing and Hunting.....	5	6	11
Lumbering.....	17	13	30
Mining.....	4	5	11
Railway construction.....	5	16	21
Building Trades.....	5	35	40
Metal Trades.....	1	3	4
Woodworking Trades.....		1	1
Printing and Allied Trades.....		2	2
Clothing.....		6	7
Textiles.....	1		
Food and Tobacco preparat'n.....			
Leather.....			
Transportation—			
Steam Railway Service.....	20	41	61
Electric Rai way Service.....		4	4
Navigation.....	1	4	5
Miscellaneous.....	5	5	10
Public Employees.....	4	12	16
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	5	16	21
Unskilled Labour.....	10	7	17
Total.....	90	182	272

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The disasters of the month involving more than one fatality were as follows:—

The wreck of the Gloucester fishing schooner *Patrician* near Jordan Bay, Shelburne, N.S., on March 15, caused the death of the captain and nine of the crew, ten of the crew escaping. In trying to make Shelburne harbor the ship lost its bearing in the darkness and thick weather and ran into the rocks, breaking up immediately. The

ten lost were washed from the ship before they could reach boats.

An explosion in a coal mine at Merit, B. C. on March 7 caused the death of seven miners and two others were seriously burned.

An accidental fall of coal in a mine at Sydney, N. S., on March 11, and another at Springhill, N.S., on the 22nd, each resulted in the death of two miners who were buried under the coal.

A runaway car in a mine at Westville, N.S., on March 26, jumped the track and struck and killed two miners and injured others, one of them seriously.

On February 29, near Fitzhugh, Alta., a premature explosion of dynamite on the construction line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway killed nine employees.

Record by Industries and Groups of Trades.

Agriculture. — There were seven fatal and six non-fatal accidents recorded during March, 1912, as compared with three fatal and seven non-fatal accidents during the preceding month and seventeen killed and eighteen injured during March, 1911. Of the fatal accidents two were due to caving in of gravel, one by caving in of a well, one by falling sawdust and another by falling lumber. One fatality was due to a straw cutting machine, and one to drowning.

Fishing and hunting. — There were ten killed and none injured during March as compared with one killed and none injured during February, and two killed and none injured during March, 1911. The ten fatalities were due to the wreck of a fishing schooner near Shelburne, N.S., and the fatality in February was due to gangrene from a shot in the leg while hunting, death ensuing on March 5.

Lumbering. — During March there were five fatal and six non-fatal accidents, as compared with one fatal and eight non-fatal accidents during February, and ten fatal and seventeen non-

fatal accidents during March, 1911. Of the fatal accidents two were due to machinery, and two to being struck by lumber, and the other to a fire.

Mining. — In this industry seventeen fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents were recorded as compared with five fatal and eight non-fatal accidents during February, and eleven fatal and nineteen non-fatal accidents during March, 1912. Of the fatalities seven were due to a single explosion in a coal mine, four to falling coal, four to mine cars, one to another explosion, and one to a cave in.

Railway-construction. — Four fatal and five non-fatal accidents were recorded during March as compared with twenty-three fatal and eight non-fatal accidents during February. Of the fatalities three were due to explosions of dynamite and one to a fall of earth. Of the non-fatal accidents three were due to dynamite explosions and two to falling rocks.

Building trades. — There were five fatal and sixteen non-fatal accidents recorded for the month of March as compared with three fatal and eight non-fatal accidents during February, and five fatal and fifteen non-fatal accidents during March, 1911. Of the fatal accidents four were due to falls and one to a falling tile. The majority of the non-fatal accidents were due to falls.

Metal trades. — Five fatal and thirty-five non-fatal accidents were recorded during March as compared with four killed and forty-eight injured during February and eight fatal and fifty-three non-fatal accidents during March, 1911. Of the fatal accidents two were cases of electrocution, and three were due to being caught in machinery. Among the non-fatal accidents mishaps with machinery, falls, and explosions of gas, steam and gasoline were chief causes.

Woodworking trades. — There were one fatal and three non-fatal accidents recorded during March as compared with one fatal and six non-fatal acci-

dents during February and none killed and thirty-eight injured in March, 1911. The one fatality was due to being caught in machinery, as were two of the non-fatal accidents.

Printing and allied trades. — No fatal and only one non-fatal accident was recorded during March as compared with none in either class during the preceding month and one non-fatal accident during March, 1911. The one non-fatal accident was caused by the man's foot being caught in a hole in the floor.

Clothing. — No accidents were recorded during the month of March as compared with two non-fatal accidents during February and one non-fatal accident in March, 1911.

Textile. — No fatal and two non-fatal accidents were recorded during March as compared with three non-fatal accidents during the preceding month, and one non-fatal accident during March, 1911. The two accidents were due to being caught in machinery.

Food and tobacco preparation. — One fatal and six non-fatal accidents were recorded during March as compared with two non-fatal accidents during the preceding month, and one fatal and three non-fatal accidents during March, 1911. The one fatality was caused by a miller being caught in machinery.

Leather. — There were no accidents in this industry during March as compared with two non-fatal accidents during February and two non-fatal accidents during March, 1911.

Steam railway service. — Twenty fatal and forty-one non-fatal accidents were recorded during March as compared with twelve killed and twenty-one injured during February, and eighteen killed and twenty-six injured in March, 1911. Of the fatalities two were conductors, three engineers, two firemen, seven brakemen, one yardman, three shop employees, one sectionman and one car-checker. Of the non-fatal accidents four resulted in the loss of one or both legs, and one in the probable loss of the hand.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1912.

Trade or Industry	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture—</i>				
Farmer.....	St. Agatha, Ont.....	Mch. 22	1	Crushed by frozen sawdust falling.
".....	North Easthope, Ont.....	" 16	1	Cave in of gravel
".....	Hagersville, Ont.....	" 18	1	Crushed by falling lumber.
".....	Mannville, B.C.....	" 16	1	Cave in of well.
".....	Dorchester, Que.....	" 21	1	Caught in a straw cutting machine
".....	Stratford, Ont.....	" 8	1	Cave in at gravel pit.
".....	West Coast, Vancouver I.....	" 4	1	Fell off log and drowned.
<i>Fishing and Hunting—</i>				
Fishermen.....	Shelburne, N. S.....	" 16	10	Perished in a storm.
<i>Lumbering—</i>				
Employee (sawmill).....	Anglelake, B. C.....	" 29	1	Struck by a piece of lumber.
".....	Cap de la Madeleine, Que.....	" 29	1	Mutilated by saw.
".....	Villeray, Que.....	" 5	1	Caught in a belt.
" camp.....	Near Jonquieres, Que.....	" 21	1	Caught in burning camp.
".....	Near Powell River, B.C.....	" 30	1	Struck by skidding log, cable broke
<i>Mining—</i>				
Miner.....	Merritt, B. C.....	" 7	7	Explosion in a mine.
".....	Springhill, N. S.....	" 22	2	By fall of coal.
".....	Sydney, N. S.....	" 11	2	By fall of coal.
".....	Cumberland, B.C.....	" 16	1	Explosion in a mine.
".....	Westville, N.S.....	" 26	2	Struck by mine cars.
".....	Fernie, B.C.....	" 29	1	Cave-in in mine.
".....	Hosmer, B.C.....	" 27	1	Crushed by mine cars.
Mine Driver.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 12	1	Caught between cars and rib.
<i>Railway Construction.....</i>				
Labourer.....	St. Joachim, Qué.....	" 19	1	Explosion of dynamite.
".....	Brochets, Alta.....	" 27	1	Thawing out dynamite.
".....	Sydenham.....	" 22	1	Fall of earth
Employee.....	St. Joachim, Qué.....	" 21	1	Explosion of a stick of dynamite.
<i>Building Trades—</i>				
Carpenter.....	Thetford Mines.....	" 19	1	Fall from scaffold.
".....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 4	1	Struck by falling tile.
Foreman, Builder.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 30	1	Fell Coft.
Carpenter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 1	1	Fall from a scaffold.
Concrete Worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 27	1	Fell down elevator shaft.
<i>Metal, Engineering and Ship-building trades—</i>				
Steel worker.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 16	1	Electrocuted.
Machinist.....	Stratford, Ont.....	" 6	1	Caught in drilling machine.
Mechanic.....	Brantford, Ont.....	" 15	1	Caught in machinery.
Boilermaker.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 26	1	By falling boiler.
Lineman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 19.	1	Electrocuted.
<i>Woodworking trades—</i>				
Wood worker.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 27	1	Caught in machinery.
<i>Food and Tobacco preparation—</i>				
Miller.....	Brandon, Man.....	" 27	1	Caught in machinery.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1912.

Trade or Industry	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Transportation—</i>				
<i>Steam Railway Service—</i>				
Conductor	Grondines, Que.....	" 6	1	Run over by train.
"	Hull, Que.....	" 8	1	Head-on collision.
Engineer	Birch, Ont.....	" 23	1	In head-on collision.
"	Hawarden, Sask.....	" 3	1	Derailment of train.
"	Richmond, Que.....	" 6	1	Fell under train in attempting to jump off.
Fireman	Birch, Ont.....	" 23	1	Head-on collision.
"	Three Valley, B. C.....	" 5	1	Rear end collision.
Brakeman	St. Alexander, Que.....	" 23	1	Struck by a train.
"	Pointe St. Charles, Que.....	" 2	1	Crushed by cars.
"	Louisburg, N.S.....	" 4	1	Crushed between cars.
"	Mimico, Ont.....	" 28	1	Fell from train.
"	Welford, N. B.....	" 26	1	Fell between cars.
"	Riviere du Loup, Que.....	" 21	1	Crushed by cars.
"	Charney, Que.....	" 1	1	Crushed by falling car, broke tackle.
Yardman	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 27	1	Struck by a train.
Mechanic	Stratford, Ont.....	" 6	1	Caught in machinery.
Carman	Drummondville, Que.....	" 4	1	Crushed under falling car.
Mechanic	Montreal, Que.....	" 9	1	Caught in machinery.
Sectionman	Windsor, Ont.....	" 8	1	Struck by train.
Car checker	Tillsonburg, Ont.....	" 26	1	Run over by a train.
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Deckhand	West Robson, B. C.....	" 13	1	Drowned, fell from barge.
<i>Miscellaneous Transport—</i>				
Teamster	Toronto, Ont.....	" 16	1	Struck by crank unloading car of coal.
"	Granby, Que.....	" 2	1	Kicked by a horse
"	Quebec, Que.....	" 9	1	Buried under falling coal.
"	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 20	1	Struck by an engine.
"	"	" 19	1	Fell under wheel of wagon.
<i>Public Employees—</i>				
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.....	" 9	1	Asphyxiated by sewer gas.
Policeman	Woodstock, Ont.....	" 5	1	Arm sprained.
Constable	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 25	1	Shot while arresting a man.
Construction foreman	Point Grey, B.C.....	" 27	1	Crushed under falling embankment.
<i>Miscellaneous skilled trades—</i>				
Sexton	Grimlesby, Ont.....	" 4	1	Explosion of acetylene gas.
Well-digger	Dunnville, Ont.....	" 6	1	Crushed by machinery.
Prospector	West Coast, Vancouver Island	" 2	1	Accidental discharge of gun.
Surveyor	Duncan, B.C.....	" 12	1	Fatally kicked by horse.
Timber cruiser	Campbell River, B.C.....	" 14	1	Drowned, canoe upset.
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Labourer	Fort William, Ont.....	" 2	1	Burned, died of injuries.
"	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 21	1	Explosion of dynamite.
"	Cartierville	" 22	1	Fell from scaffold.
"	Verdun, Que.....	" 22	1	By fall of frozen earth.
"	Victoria, B.C.....	" 20	1	In a cave-in.
"	Glenwood, Ont.....	" 13	1	By a gas explosion
"	Fernie, B.C.....	" 6	1	By a fall of gravel.
"	Côte St. Michel, Que.....	" 5	1	Explosion of dynamite.
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	1	Fell down elevator shaft.
"	"	" 4	1	Fell from roof of building.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING FEBRUARY BUT ONLY REPORTED IN MARCH, 1912.

Trade or Industry	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
Carpenter.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Feb. 26	1	Struck by a crane
Electrical worker.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 26	1	Electrocuted.
Construction hands.....	Near Fitzhugh.....	" 29	9	Premature explosion of dynamit
Hunter.....	St. Evariste, Que.....	" 20	1	Gangrene from wound in leg.
Sectionman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 28	1	Killed by shunting engine.

Electric railway service. — Four non-fatal accidents were recorded during March as compared with one fatal and four non-fatal accidents during the preceding month.

Navigation. — There were one fatal and four non-fatal accidents during March as compared with one fatal and three non-fatal accidents during February, and seven killed and one injured in March, 1911. The one fatality was the drowning of a deck-hand who fell overboard. The non-fatal accidents were due to falls and being struck by goods.

Miscellaneous. — Five fatal and five non-fatal accidents were recorded during March as compared with four fatal and fifteen non-fatal accidents during February, and four killed and eleven injured during March, 1911. The five fatalities were severally due to a blow from a crank unloading coal, a kick from a horse, a blow from an engine, falling

under a wheel of a waggon, and to being buried under falling coal.

Public employees. — Four fatal and twelve non-fatal accidents were recorded during March as compared with three fatal and nine non-fatal accidents during the preceding month, and two killed and sixteen injured during March, 1911.

Miscellaneous trades. — Five fatal and sixteen non-fatal accidents were recorded during March as compared with three fatal and five non-fatal accidents during February, and five killed and seven injured in March, 1911.

Unskilled labour. — Ten fatal and seven non-fatal accidents were recorded during March as compared with eight fatal and nine non-fatal accidents during the preceding month and thirteen killed and thirteen injured during March, 1911. Falls, explosions, and caving in of earth were the chief cause of the fatalities.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during March, 1912:

DOMINION REPORTS.

Census.

Special report on Area and Population, 1912. Ottawa, King's Printer; pages, 172.

THE special report on the fifth census of Canada, taken June 1, 1911, contains statistics of the area and popula-

tion of the Dominion enumerated for provinces, territories, districts and sub-districts, together with comparative populations for the census taken in 1901.

The rural population in 1911 was 3,924,083 and the urban population 3,280,444. In 1901 the rural population was 3,369,018 and the urban population 2,002,297. The increase of rural population in the ten years is therefore 555,

65 and of the urban 1,278,147, which is 16.48 per cent. for the former and 3.83 for the latter.

Comparing the census years of 1911 and 1901, the population of Canada is shown by provinces and territories in the following table, together with the increase in the period of ten years and the increase per cent., viz.:—

Provinces.	1911	1901	Increase	Increase per cent.
Alberta.....	374,663	73,022	301,641	413.08
British Columbia.....	392,480	178,657	213,823	119.68
Manitoba.....	455,614	255,211	200,403	78.52
New Brunswick.....	351,889	331,120	20,769	6.27
Nova Scotia.....	492,338	459,574	32,764	7.13
Ontario.....	2,523,208	2,182,947	340,261	15.58
Prince Ed. Island.....	93,728	103,259	-9,531	*-9.83
Quebec.....	2,002,712	1,648,898	353,814	21.46
Saskatchewan.....	492,432	91,279	401,153	439.48
Yukon.....	8,512	27,219	-18,707	*-68.73
Northwest Territories.....	16,951	2,129	-14,822	*-87.42
Totals for Canada	7,204,527	5,371,315	1,833,212	34.13

*Decrease

Tables of population are in process of compilation as to ages, origins, natives, religions, &c., and progress is being made with schedules of manufacture and agriculture.

Mines.

Preliminary Report on the Mineral Production of Canada during the calendar year 1911 by John Leish, B.A., Chief of the Division of Mineral Resources and Statistics. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912; pages, 23.

Preliminary statistics, based upon direct returns from mine and smelter operators, show the total value production of minerals in 1911 to have been \$102,291,686, a falling off of \$4,531,937 or 4 per cent. when compared with the production of \$106,823,623 in 1910. The value of the metallic products in 1911 was \$46,197,428 as compared with \$49,48,873 in 1910, a decrease of \$3,241,455. The value of nonmetallic products in 1911 was \$57,384,750 which shows a decrease of \$1,290,492 from that of 1910.

The sub-division of the mineral production in 1910 and 1911 by provinces is approximately as follows:—

Province.	1910		1911	
	Value of production	Per cent of total	Value of production	Per cent of total
Nova Scotia.....	14,195,730	13.29	15,354,928	15.01
New Brunswick.....	581,942	0.54	611,997	0.60
Quebec.....	8,270,136	7.74	9,087,698	8.88
Ontario.....	43,538,078	40.76	42,672,904	41.72
Manitoba.....	1,500,359	1.40	1,684,677	1.65
Saskatchewan.....	498,122	0.47	618,379	0.60
Alberta.....	8,996,210	8.42	6,404,110	6.26
British Columbia.....	24,478,572	22.92	21,237,801	20.76
Northwest Territories.....	4,764,474	4.46	4,619,592	4.52
Dominion.....	106,823,623	100.00	102,291,686	100.00

Practically all of the metals with the exception of pig iron show a falling off in production in 1911 in so far as value is concerned. In the case of copper there was an increased output of the metal although the average price per pound was slightly lower than in 1910.

There is comparatively little change in the relative importance of the provinces as mineral producers—Ontario contributed nearly 42 per cent. of the total in 1911; British Columbia nearly 21 per cent.; Nova Scotia 15 per cent.; Quebec nearly 9 per cent. and Alberta 6 per cent. The order in 1910 was the same except that Alberta slightly exceeded Quebec in production. The provinces showing an increased output for the year are Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan; those showing a falling off being Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. In Nova Scotia the coal industry was particularly active, and to that and the clay and stone industries is the increase in this province to be chiefly ascribed. There was a slight increase in New Brunswick. In Ontario the net result was a decrease of about \$1,000,000, being chiefly in nickel, copper and petroleum; on the other hand there were substantial increases in nearly all of the other products of which a great variety is obtained in this province. Manitoba produces gypsum, clay and stone products, and Saskatchewan coal and clays.

The exports of coal in 1911 were 1,-

500,639 tons, valued at \$4,357,074 as compared with exports of \$2,377,049 tons in 1910, valued at \$6,077,350, a decrease in exports of 876,410 tons.

Imports of coal during the year include bituminous 8,905,815 tons, valued at \$18,407,603; slack 1,632,500 tons, valued at \$2,090,796 and anthracite 4,020,577, valued at \$18,794,192 or a total of 14,558,892 tons valued at \$39,292,591. The imports of coal in 1910 were, bituminous 5,966,466 tons; slack 1,365,281 tons and anthracite 3,266,235 tons or a total of 9,872,924 tons.

Immigration.

Report of the Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes for the year ending March 31, 1911, Part of Part II., Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, 1911. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1911.

That the importance and utility of juvenile immigration becomes greater every year is evident from the report of the Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911. Canadian Farmers, especially in the older provinces, depend largely upon the help rendered to them by the youthful immigrants, in consequence of which the demand continues largely in excess of the supply.

The following condensed statement shows the number of juvenile immigrants who arrived in Canada during the years mentioned, together with the number of applications received by the various agencies during the same period:—

Fiscal Year.	Children Immigrated.	Applications received.
1900—1	977	5,783
1901—2	1,540	8,587
1902—3	1,979	14,219
1903—4	2,212	16,573
1904—5	2,814	17,833
1905—6	3,258	19,374
1906—7 (9 months) ..	1,455	15,800
1907—8	2,375	17,239
1908—9	2,421	15,417
1909—10	2,422	18,477
	21,456	149,302

The task of selecting suitable home and situations for these young people would appear to have been conducted on the whole with reasonable caution.

Mr. Smart states that visits of inspection have been paid at the various receiving and distributing branches during the year. On each occasion he has observed on the part of those in charge of nearly all of these centres of activity a sympathetic and untiring interest and consideration for the welfare and success of their wards. The result of his observations shows these children to have been exceedingly free from diseases or other ailments than those incidental to childhood. In a total of 1707 children reported on as to health, 1658 were in the enjoyment of excellent health. 37 were in fair or good health and 12 were reported on as in poor or unsatisfactory health. Every year is adding to the list of those who are making a success of life in this country. They are well received and treated; there is no lack of employment for them, while the remuneration is considerably more than they would receive in the country of their birth.

Commission of Conservation.

The Prevention of the Pollution of Canadian Surface Waters, Ottawa. The Lowe-Martin Company Limited, 1912.

In a reprint of a series of articles written by Mr. T. Aird M. Murray, member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, the author deals with the necessity for the prevention of the pollution of Canadian surface waters. It is pointed out that Canada has to depend more upon its waterways and water courses for its domestic supply than most other countries and that generally as compared with other populated countries Canada presents more favourable conditions with reference to such waterways. Typhoid fever is acknowledged to be a waterborne disease and according to the medical adviser of the Commission of Conservation, the two countries which represent the highest typhoid rates, viz., Canada and the

United States are practically dependent upon waterways for their domestic supply. With a view to collecting data in regard to the number of sewerage systems in Canada which discharge into waterways, a committee of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers sent out question forms to municipalities all over the Dominion. Sixty-four places reported combined sewerage systems, thirty-eight separate systems and sixty-four no sewerage; thus making a total of 102 sewerage systems reported. Of this number, eighty-nine reported discharges into fresh water and thirteen into salt water unfit for water supply. Of this number, only eighteen places reported any kind of attempted purification, and twelve of them were limited to tank treatment for the removal of solids only. Apart, however, from these returns to the Society, there are several places which have of late entered into the practical question of modern sewage purification and have such works now under construction. Another year will see at least twelve modern sewage disposal installations completed in the East and the West, and this number will probably be constantly added to.

NOVA SCOTIA REPORT.

Inspection of Factories.

Fourth Annual Report of Factories Inspector for year ended September 30, 1911. Halifax: King's Printer, 1912; pages, 61.

That a marked improvement is noticeable in all matters coming under the factory laws is evident from the report of the Inspector of Factories for Nova Scotia for the year ended September 30, 1911. The report deals with, accidents, protection, ventilation, sanitation, child labour, complaints, fire escapes and Workmen's compensation in its relation to factory inspection.

The number of accidents reported during the year was 902, of which 12 were fatal, 273 severe and 617 slight. As compared with those of last year, these figures show an increase, but it is

not necessary to suppose that they represent an increase in the percentage of workmen injured. The railways in connection with some of the large plants are dangerous, being accountable for five of the fatal accidents in the Province and a number of the serious non-fatal ones. Several serious accidents have happened to foreign workmen, the cause being attributable to the fact that they either did not understand English at all or understood it very imperfectly. The purchase of machinery with the latest protection devices attached is increasing yearly. The Workmen's Compensation Act which came into operation during the year, though it has not, perhaps, been long enough in force to show any distinctive features in its relation to factory inspection, will probably assist in the prevention of accidents. The factories, according to the report of the inspector, require much that is desirable in the way of proper ventilation, yet considerable thought is being given to the subject by some of the employers. A great improvement in sanitation is also noticeable in many of the factories. The importance of having sufficient exits in case of a fire or panic has not been overlooked, and fire escapes have been ordered wherever necessary. During the year three employers were summoned for employing children under the legal age, two in Halifax and one in New Glasgow. A fine of twenty dollars was imposed in each of the Halifax cases and one of ten dollars in the New Glasgow case. The publicity given to these prosecutions has effected an improvement regarding care on the part of employers, before engaging young persons to work.

The report of the Factories Inspector states that manufacturers appear to be enjoying a fair share of the general prosperity. Skilled labourers, especially in the metal and building trades, have been kept steadily employed, and there were times when sufficient mechanics could not be had.

ONTARIO REPORT.

Game and Fisheries Department.

Fifth Annual Report of the Game and Fisheries Department of the Province of Ontario for the twelve months ending 31st October, 1911. Toronto: King's Printer; pages, 193.

The fifth annual report of the Game and Fisheries Department of Ontario

gives statistics, reports of inspectors wardens, overseers, and deputy wardens and information on matters in connection with the administration of the Department. The following table gives the quantities and values of some of the more important kinds of fish caught in the different districts of the Dominion during the year 1910:—

DISTRICT	Herring Salted	Herring Fresh	Whitefish Salted	Whitefish Fresh	Trout Salted	Trout Fresh
	bbls.	lbs.	bbls.	lbs.	bbls.	lbs.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River.....			1,200	663,556		43,120
Lake Superior.....		801,500		281,170	8,416	2,304,431
Lake Huron (N. Channel).....	75	6,469	324	706,014	2,265	1,362,555
Georgian Bay.....	934	135,050	7	300,421	235	933,342
Lake Huron (proper).....	675	230,722	2	91,932	510	791,777
Lake St. Clair and River Thames.....		230		68,050		
Lake Erie.....	12	6,946,301	900	1,203,650		1,945
Lake Ontario.....	1,148	768,268	1	693,909	3	412,800
Inland Waters.....	14	20,069		6,402		1,550
Totals.....	2,838	8,908,639	2,434	4,015,434	11,429	5,851,520
Values.....	\$2,8380	\$445,431.95	\$24,340	\$401,543.40	\$114,290	\$585,152

SASKATCHEWAN REPORT.

Grain Crops and Live Stock.

Bulletin No. 29 of the Statistics Branch of the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Saskatchewan for 1911. Regina: King's Printer, 1912; pages, 30.

The final report on Grain Crops and Live Stock of the Province of Saskatchewan gives a review of the season of 1911, showing the harvest to have been a good one in spite of the unfavourable conditions which prevailed. While the gradé was low, a great quantity was threshed and the price for lower grades showed an advance on previous years.

The total production of the four principal grain crops is shown to have been 212,710,363 bushels in 1911, or 67,825,513 bushels over the previous year. This was grown on 8,602,455 acres or 1,220,390 acres over 1910. This total production includes \$96,796,588 bushels of wheat (including 89,280 bushels of fall wheat) which was raised on an acreage of 5,232,248 or 567,414 over last year.

The total acreage under oats is \$2,192,806 or 110,199 over last year. On an average yield of 45 the total production is 98,676,270 bushels or 35,360,975 bushels over the previous year. The increase in the average yield over 1910 is 45 as against 30.40 the previous year or 14.6 bushels per acre.

Compared with 1910 there is an increase in the acreage under barley of 6,599, while there is an increase in the yield of three and two-fifths bushels per acre, giving a total production of 6,859,804 as against 5,859,018 bushels in 1910.

Flax shows the largest increase of all grains; the previous year's record, which was also large, being more than doubled. The acreage under flax in 1911 was 932,408 or 536,178 over 1910. The average yield which is 11.13 also exceeds that of the previous year and brings the total production up to 10,377,701 bushels or 7,333,563 bushels more than in 1910.

The report states that the rush of spring work will, in many instances, necessitate leaving the balance of the

1911 crop until after the 1912 crop has been put in the ground, and that whether the onthreshed balance will be worth threshing by the time that farmers can get at it will depend to a large extent upon weather conditions in the spring.

The following figures show Saskatchewan's total production of small grains in 1911 compared with that of the leading grain growing states of the Union:—

	Total grain production
Saskatchewan.....	212,710,363
Illinois.....	166,022,000
North Dakota.....	154,623,000
Iowa.....	148,573,000
Minnesota.....	146,862,000
Wisconsin.....	97,527,000
Kansas.....	83,435,000
Nebraska.....	78,346,000
Washington.....	71,877,000
Michigan.....	70,556,000
South Dakota.....	35,051,000

According to the shipping receipts at the Winnipeg stock yard the number of horses, including those brought in by settlers and horses imported for breeding purposes, shipped to points in Saskatchewan and further west, was 19,064, a decrease of 4,802. While there would appear to be no diminution in the demand for horses, the decrease would indicate that western breeders are recognising the importance of the home market and are putting forth greater efforts to meet the demand. There was a marked decrease in the number of cattle exported during 1911 from the west. This is partly accounted for by the heavy shipments of the previous year and by the successful competition of South American chilled meat in the British markets. The sheep receipts show an increase but this was due chiefly to shipments from the States. There was also a decrease of over 6,000 in the number of hogs received at the Canadian Pacific Railway yards and this decrease was still further accentuated by shipments from the east to the number of 5,276.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REPORT.

Mines.

Preliminary Review and Estimate of Mineral Production for year 1911 by Wm. Fleet Robertson, Provincial Mineralogist. Victoria: King's Printer, 1912; pages, 29.

A preliminary review and estimate of the mineral production of British Columbia for the year 1911 shows the total value of the production to be about \$3,165,250 less than that of 1910, and less by a different amount than that of each other year since 1905. The report states that the curtailment of output is attributable for the most part to the effects of the strike of coal mine employees in the Crows Nest District, South-east Kootenay. The suspension of work at the mines and coke-ovens lasted for practically two-thirds of the year, and prevented production of coal and coke during that period to an extent that involved a decrease in value from East Kootenay alone of nearly \$3,000,000. British Columbia's proportion of the mineral production of the whole of Canada is comparatively large, being nearly twenty-seven per cent. of the total value of the production of the Dominion during the last twenty-six years. The total value of the production for 1911 amounted to \$23,211,816 as compared with a value of \$26,377,066 in 1910. The decrease is made up as follows:—

Decrease in metalliferous minerals.....	\$1,544,415
Decrease in coal and coke	2,120,835
	<hr/> \$3,665,250
Less increase in building materials, etc.	500,000
Net decrease in year's production	\$3,165,250

QUEENSLAND REPORT.

Labour, Factory Inspection, etc.

Report of the Director of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops for the year ended June 30, 1911.

The report of the Director of Labour of Queensland states that all classes of industries throughout the State are in a prosperous condition, the factories in many instances being unable to cope with their orders through scarcity of

labour, and consequently a great amount of trade is diverted to some of the other States. In the building and kindred industries, the supply of bricks, sawn timber, and such like material does not keep pace with the need of rapid creation of suburban residences and works of greater importance in the cities and town throughout the State. This condition may be due as much to insufficiency of up-to-date plant as it is to scarcity of labour, but when taken in conjunction with the meagre supply of competent artisans progress is considerably retarded, and many building ventures are in abeyance until more favourable opportunities arise.

The reports received from Labour Agents each month during the year are practically uniform in recording the satisfactory condition of the agricultural and pastoral industries. In the mining industry a certain amount of slackness is observable in some places, whilst in others the demand for miners is much in excess of the supply, but taking the industry as a whole, it is evident that it is in a prosperous state when viewed in its relation to employment of labour.

In reference to the supply of and demand for labour throughout the twelve months ended 30th June, 1911, the following table shows that, out of 11,496 persons registered, 8,722 or 75.87 per cent. were found employment. This percentage is 9.05 per cent. higher than that of last year, also 952 more persons were registered and 1,675 more persons sent to employment.

The following is a summary of the year's transactions:—

	1910 Six mos. ended 31st Dec.	1911 Six mos. ended 30th June	1910-1911 Twelve mos. ended 30th June
Registration of persons seeking employment.....	5,477	6,019	11,496
Number found employment.....	4,427	4,295	8,722
Percentage of number registered found employment	80.83 p.c.	71.35 p.c.	75.87 p.c.

UNITED STATES REPORT.

Bureau of Statistics.

Thirty-fourth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries of New Jersey, 1911.

The report, for the year ended October 31st, 1911, of the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey contains three parts, the first of which deals with statistics covering the operations of factories and workshops for the year 1910. The second part relates to Employment, Working Hours and Wages on Steam Railroads of New Jersey, Cost of Living, Statistics of the Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry and the Industrial Insurance System of Germany. The third part is an industrial chronology of New Jersey, containing the year's record of Accidents to Workmen While on Duty, Changes in Working Hours and Wages, the Loss of Factory Property through Fire, New Manufacturing Plans started during the Year, and the Enlargement of Establishments already in Existence, Strikes and Lockouts, and the Organization of New Trades Unions.

The average number of wage earners in the manufacturing industries in the State was 302,265 in 1910, 74 per cent. of whom were men 16 years old and over. This represents an increase of 22,914 over the average number employed in 1909. The average yearly earnings per employee was \$531.94 as compared with an average of \$516.57 in the previous year.

The presentation of the second part of the report shows the magnitude of the railroad interests centred in New Jersey. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, there were 45,311 persons employed on the 1,969 miles of railroad in the State. The average number of days employed by such persons during the year was 301, the average number of working hours per day being 10.2. In the previous year the average number of days worked was 293. The average yearly earnings per employee was \$720.62, an increase of \$57.43 over the average yearly earnings for the previous year.

ious year. 1,984 employees were injured during the year on the railroads and 79 deaths resulted from injuries. The number of deaths in the previous year was ten in excess of this number.

The total number of serious accidents in the State during the twelve months ending September 30, 1911, is shown to have been 1,118, of which 340, or 34.4 per cent., resulted in death either at the time of occurrence or shortly thereafter. Minor injuries were received by workmen to the number of 738.

For the year ending September 30, 1911, the total number of fires in industrial plants was 106, and the total aggregate loss amounted to \$1,302,860, with two factory fires from which no report of damages was received. During the previous twelve months there had been 117 factory fires, resulting in a total loss of \$2,853,041; the losses for 1911 were therefore \$1,550,181 less than was shown by the record of 1910.

A table dealing with strikes and lockouts from October 1, 1910 to September 30, 1911, gives the total number of strikes that occurred during that period as 74. 17,886 persons were involved in these strikes and the aggregate number of working days lost was 115,982. Twenty-five strikes ended in favour of the employees; they were partly successful in eleven, while the remaining thirty-eight ended in failure. Twenty-one strikes, or 28.4 per cent. of the total number that occurred, were for increased wages, thirteen, or 17.5 per cent., were against the discharge of fellow workmen. In the previous twelve months the number of strikes was 112, so that a decrease of 38, or a small fraction less than 34 per cent. is recorded for the twelve months ending September 30, 1911.

The Forestry Wealth of Canada.

Part VII., Annual Report of the Superintendent of Forestry for the year 1910-1911. Ottawa: King's Printer; pages, 1,333.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the Forestry and Immigration

Branch of the Department of the Interior gives some interesting statistics relating to the wood products of Canada. About 2,896,000,000 cubic feet of wood are cut annually in the forests of Canada. One-half of this is used for firewood, three-tenths for lumber and shingles, one-tenth for poles, posts and rails. The total value, at the point of production, of the annual forest products of Canada is at least \$166,000,000. This is \$22.44 for every person in the country, March 31, 1909.

Lumber is Canada's most valuable forest product. There were cut in 1909 about 4,900,000 board feet of lumber, worth at the mill \$80,700,000. Two-fifths of the lumber of Canada is produced in Ontario, one-fifth in British Columbia, and one-fifth in Quebec; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia together make up the greater part of the remaining fifth, and but proportionately small quantities are manufactured in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta and Prince Edward Island. The per capita lumber production in Canada in 1909 was about 684 board feet, in the United States 470 board feet. The report states that it is probable that with an increased demand due to forest depletion in other countries, with the development of transportation system to northern forest regions, now inaccessible, the forest production of Canada will still further increase even though it has already reached proportions which under present systems of administration the forest of this country cannot permanently support.

The forest products of Canada are more valuable each year than any of the field crops, are nearly twice as valuable as the total mineral products, and are over five times as valuable as the total of inland and ocean fisheries. About 2,330,000,000 shingles, worth \$4,400,000, were manufactured in 1909. Two-fifths of the shingles manufactured are produced in British Columbia, almost one-fifth in Quebec; the remaining two-fifths are supplied chiefly by New Brunswick and Ontario.

It is estimated that in addition to the

sawmill waste used for fuel, about 15,000,000 cords of firewood, valued at \$45,000,000, are consumed yearly in Canada. There are used each year about 400,000 poles over twenty feet in length, and about 110,000,000 posts and rails, of a total value of \$11,000,000. Nearly 95 per cent. of such poles are cedar, mostly eastern white cedar. The cut of pulpwood for 1909 was nearly 1,700,000 cords, valued at \$10,000,000. Over one-half of the pulpwood domestically manufactured is manufactured in Quebec, about 30 per cent. in Ontario, 14 per cent. in New Brunswick and 4 per cent. in Nova Scotia. Nearly all the pulpwood exported and about 70 per cent. of all the pulpwood produced in Canada is cut in Quebec.

Other Reports Received.

Canada. — Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Railways and Canals Department. Telephone Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1911. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Railways and Canals Department. Express Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1911. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Department of Mines, Geological Survey Branch. Report of the Commission appointed to investigate Turtle Mountain, Frank, Alberta. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Trade and Commerce Department. Part III., Report on Canadian Trade with Foreign Countries (other than France, Germany, United Kingdom and the United States) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Ontario. — Fifth Annual Report of the Game and Fisheries Department of the Province of Ontario, 1911. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Supplementary Estimates of the Province of Ontario for the fiscal year end-

ed October 31, 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Report on the condition of English-French Schools in the Province of Ontario. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Appendix to Annual Report of the Agricultural Societies of the Province of Ontario, containing results of competitions in standing field crops and prize winning grain at winter fairs. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Bulletin 195, Insecticides and Fungicides. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Report relating to the registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Province of Ontario for the year ended December 31, 1910. Toronto: King's Printer, 1911.

Report of the Minister of Education of the Province of Ontario for the year 1911. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Alberta. — Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Alberta, 1910. Edmonton: King's Printer, 1911.

Great Britain. — Report on Industrial and Agricultural Co-operative Societies in the United States. London: Wyman and Sons. Price, 1s. 6d.

Standard Time Rates of Wages in the United Kingdom at 1st January, 1912. London: Wyman and Sons, 1912. Price 6d.

Report of an enquiry by the Board of Trade into the earnings and hours of labour of workpeople in railway service of the United Kingdom in 1907. London: Wyman and Sons. Price 2s. 3d.

Report of the Proceedings of the Inspection Committee of Trustee Savings Banks for the year ended November 20, 1911. London: Wyman and Sons. Price 2½d.

Annual Report and Accounts of the Governors, Queen Anne's Bounty, for the year ended December 31, 1911.

Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ended December 31, 1910. London: Wyman and Sons. Price 1s. 6d.

Report of the International Opium

Convention at the Hague, Jan. 23, 1912.
London, 1912.

United States. — Message of the President of the United States on Economy and Efficiency in the Government Service. Vols. I. and II. Washington: 1912.

Annual Report of the State Board of Arbitration, Ohio, for the year ending December 31, 1910.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour of New York State for the twelve months ended September 30, 1911.

Fourth Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the State of Okla-hama, 1910-1911.

Missouri Red Book, Part I. Labour Section.

Missouri Red Book, Parts II., III. and IV., Surplus Products, Good Roads, etc.

Part of Bulletin 98 of the Bureau of Labour, Mediation and Arbitration of Railway Labour Disputes in the United States.

Report of the Commissioner of Corporations on the Steel Industry, Washington, 1912.

Austria. — Statistischer Jahresbericht der Stadt Wiesbaden.

Finland. — Annuaire Statistique de Finland Neuvième Année 1911.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Violation of Alien Labour Act.

FOLLOWING a strike of waiters in the employ of the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on March 2, five actions were instituted against the Windsor Hotel Company Limited for violation of the Alien Labour Act by assisting and encouraging the immigration into Canada of waiters from the City of New York. The cases were heard by Mr. Recorder Weir, Montreal, whose judgment was delivered on March 27. The Recorder found that the Alien Labour Act had been violated in four cases, and imposed a penalty of \$50 in each case. The notes of judgment in this matter are as follows:

Recorder's Court for the City of Montreal.

W. W. Hinton, plaintiff vs. The Windsor Hotel Co. Ltd., defendant.

NOTES OF JUDGMENT.

Five actions have been taken against

the Windsor Hotel Company, Limited for violating the Alien Labour Act by assisting and encouraging the immigration into Canada from New York of A. Maina, Albert Donnerstag, Emile Karsten, Thomas Lyons and Alphonso Alberti, alleged aliens and foreigners, to perform labour and service in Canada.

The Alien Labour Act is a retaliatory one, and in the present instance it is alleged and proved in the manner required by the Statute that the United States is one of the foreign countries that has enacted laws restricting and prohibiting the importation of labourers from Canada. The economic wisdom of legislation of this kind which does not pretend to be justified upon considerations of the health, ability or good character of those excluded, or upon consideration of the general public welfare, is perhaps doubtful. I am concerned, however, with the purely legal aspects of the complaints before me and find that, except in the case of Alberti which I dismiss, the essential allegations are sufficiently proved.

It appears that on Saturday afternoon the 2d March instant, a number of waiters employed in the Windsor

Hotel went on strike. Their places were filled, in five instances, by importations from New York. The efforts of Counsel for the prosecution have failed to connect the management or the directors of the Hotel with any record in the Company's books of these importations; but it has been shown that the head waiter, Benaglia, to whom the duty of engaging new waiters was entrusted, knew that in four of these cases at least, the waiters came from New York. These four waiters, being called to testify, have each shown that they saw notices posted in the office of the International Geneva Association at New York, informing them that six waiters were wanted for the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, at once; that they were engaged at \$30.00 per month; that their transportation was paid for them; that they were enjoined not to speak to each other on the way hither, so as not to attract the attention of the immigration officers; that their clothing was all put in one trunk with the same object; that identifying slips or cards were given them; that arriving at Montreal they were directed to the Windsor Hotel and handed their slips or cards to Benaglia, the head waiter; and that they were engaged by him, and entered upon their duties at the Windsor Hotel. There can be no question that Benaglia knew that these men came expressly from New York and as there is no denial of the payment of transportation, the conclusion is irresistible that there was such an "assistance" and "encouragement" of imported foreign labour as to constitute a violation of the Act. As to whether these men were aliens in the sense of the Statute, I have no doubt. Their origin and place of residence as disclosed by the proof establish this, and no counter proof of British or Canadian citizenship has been offered.

There is an exception in the Act in favour of skilled workmen of foreign countries, and I have been asked to decide whether a waiter comes under this category. Some of the waiters called deny it. "You may be a shoemaker to-

day and a waiter tomorrow" says one. It is admitted that this does not apply however, to waiters trained in Europe. I shall not attempt to solve this question, seeing that the exception relates only to some new industry not at present established in Canada.

I agree with the contention of defendant that the advertisement mentioned in the Act must contain a promise of employment, if any presumption of a contract in violation of the Act is sought to be established (*R. v. Disney* 14 Cr. Ca. 152) but I base my finding on the facts which accord with sec. 2, making it unlawful for any person to prepay transportation in any manner, or to assist, encourage or solicit in any way, the importation or immigration of any alien or foreigner into Canada under agreement, parole or special, express or implied, to perform labour or service of any kind in Canada.

For every violation of these provisions a penalty not exceeding \$1000 and not less than \$50 is prescribed, and the penalty when recovered shall be paid to the Minister of Finance. As I am far from being convinced that any public or private interest has been seriously affected by the acts of the defendant I impose the minimum penalty in each of the four cases mentioned. I grant no costs as the Act is silent on the question of costs.

I may add that the contracts made by these waiters with the Windsor Hotel Company, by operation of law, are null and void.

(Sgd.) R. STANLEY WEIR,
Recorder of Montreal.

The Recorders Chamber,
Montreal, March 27th, 1912.

A true copy of my notes of judgment.

(Sgd.) R. STANLEY WEIR,
R. of M.

Accident to workman not in course of his work.

The Corporation of the City of Sherbrooke was sued for damages by the

widow of a blacksmith employed by the Corporation. The plaintiff alleged that the deceased man was killed by touching a live wire and that the City was responsible owing to want of care and in not notifying its employees of the danger to which they were exposed. In the Superior Court, on March 25, it was held that the accident in question did not happen to the deceased in the course of his work and the corporation were therefore not liable in damages for the accident in question.

ONTARIO CASES.

Accident to Miner caused by falling rock.

The plaintiff, Siven, brought an action against the Temiskaming Mining Company to recover \$3,000 damages for injuries sustained by the falling of a large rock down a shaft, alleged to be due to defective condition of the works, within provisions of the Ontario Mining Act, 1908, s. 164, s.-ss. 17, 31. The statement of claims alleged that the plaintiff while in the employment of the defendants as a miner, on the 13th of January, 1910, was engaged in running a drill at the bottom of a shaft in the defendants' mine, when a piece of rock came down the shaft and severely injured him. Claim was made that the injury was caused by a defective condition of the ways, works, etc., of the defendants' mine whereby the same were left unprotected or insufficiently protected; that the defendants were further negligent by a failure to have its working parts examined by a competent officer, and in not ascertaining that they were in a safe and efficient working condition, and in not sufficiently protecting the head of such shaft as required by section 164, sub-sections 17 and 31 of the Mining Act, 1908, and amendments thereto.

The defence stated that competent servants had been employed and supplied with proper material and appliances for the efficient maintenance of the defendant's premises, plant and business, and that the negligence, if

any, was that of a fellow-servant, that the defendants' system of carrying on their business was the best and safest which they had been able to discover or devise, and that the plaintiff voluntarily assumed the risk; as to the claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act, that no notice of the claim had been given within the time specified in the Act, nor had the action been brought within the period therein prescribed.

Chief Justice Falconbridge held that the defendants failed to comply with s.-ss. 17 and 31 of s. 164 of the Ontario Mining Act and gave judgment for plaintiff for \$2,500 and costs.

An appeal by the defendants in the Court of Appeal was heard by the Honourable Sir Charles Moss and ended in favour of the plaintiff after trial by jury, who delivered the following opinions:

- (1) That the plaintiff's injuries were caused by the negligence of the defendants.
- (2) That such negligence consisted of not providing proper pentice over the manhole.
- (3) That the defendants failed to comply with sub-section 31 of section 164, by examining the working shaft, level and stope, in order to ascertain that they were in a safe and efficient working conditions.
- (4) That the plaintiff was not guilty of negligence which caused the accident, or which so contributed to it that but for his negligence the accident would not have happened.

Non-payment of Wages.

An important judgment was delivered at Hamilton on March 7th when the Bowes, Jamieson Company were charged by five moulders with refusing to pay wages that were due them. The evidence for the complainants, on behalf of whom Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue acted, was that they were employed by the firm for some time, but that, upon finding that they could make more

money labouring than moulding, they decided to leave. The firm thereupon refused to pay them not only the wages for part of a week then not payable, but also for a whole week which had become due and payable but had not been paid. The employers proved that the men had been notified that if they left the employment without giving a week's notice they "forfeited all wages due." The magistrate would not give to this notice the wide meaning claimed by the employers, but what was likely to have been the meaning given to it by the men themselves, that the words "wages due" did not include wages due and payable, but wages credited to the men day by day, and he held that for the broken week the men had forfeited their wages, but not for the week which had expired. Following the decision it is reported that the Company stated that the amounts given by the claimants as being due them did not tally with the amounts shown in the timekeeper's books. This matter was left for the men to settle with their foreman. Judgment was given for part payment of the amounts claimed by the men, a ruling which appeared to give satisfaction to the complainants.

Injury due to negligence of fellow-workman.

The plaintiff Magnussen was working for L'Abbe and Bengsten in construction of a trench in Port Arthur when he was struck on the head by a pole falling into the trench which produced concussion of the brain. The case, tried before a jury, was dismissed by Chancellor Boyd on the 28th of June, 1911, and a new trial without a jury was ordered by the Divisional Court. It was held by Mr. Justice Clout that the defendants were guilty of negligence in not taking proper precautions in shoring-up the sides of the trench or adopting other means to prevent the cave-in which caused the pole to injure the plaintiff. He further held that the defendant's foreman was guilty of negligence which caused in-

jury to another man and the defendants were liable for such negligence. Judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff with costs of action of former trial and appeal to Divisional Court.

SASKATCHEWAN CASES.

Injury to person crossing street railway track.

The plaintiff Carleton was thrown out of his buggy and injured by a collision with one of the street cars belonging to the city of Regina when he attempted to cross the avenue on which the rails were held. He said that he saw the car when it was turning into the avenue (i.e., when it was 630 feet from the point of collision), and thought he had plenty of time to cross, and, when he came to the avenue, did not look to see if the car was coming, and did not see it until it was upon him, and did not hear it approaching.

The motorman said that, as he approached the crossing, he reduced the speed from eight miles to six miles per hour, and sounded the gong; that, when he was almost a car-length from the crossing, he noticed a man driving on the intersecting street and approaching the car line; that he sounded the gong and put on the brakes; that he believed the man would come close to the car tracks and stop there until the car had passed; that, as soon as it appeared that the man was going to cross in front of the car, he (the motorman) released the brakes, reversed the lever, and applied the power so as to send the car in a backward direction; but that, notwithstanding this, the car could not be stopped until after the fender had come into contact with the hind wheel of the plaintiff's buggy.

It was held:

(1) That the motorman in charge of the car was both careful and efficient; that the car was being driven at an ordinary and reasonably safe rate of speed; and that, on approaching the crossing, the motorman sounded the

gong in the usual manner, and followed that up by sounding it violently when he observed the plaintiff approaching the rails.

(2) That it was the plaintiff's duty to look to see if a car was approaching before attempting to cross; and his failure to look was negligence on his part. (*Danger v. London Street R.W. Co.*, 30 O.R. 493, and *O'Hearn v. Town of Port Arthur*, 4 O.L.R. 209 followed).

(3) That the motorman was justified in not reversing until it appeared that the plaintiff was not going to stop; there was nothing to indicate to the motorman that the plaintiff was not going to follow the ordinary and prudent practice of stopping before reaching the car line; and, as soon as it appeared that the plaintiff was bound to cross, the motorman did all in his power to avert a collision; and was in no way guilty of negligent conduct. (*Fewings v. Grand Trunk R.W. Co.*, 14 O.W.R. 591, and *Jones v. Toronto and York Radial R.W.C.*, 25 O.L.R. 158, referred to).

(4) That the collision was the result of the plaintiff's own negligence; and his action to recover damages for his injuries must be dismissed.

Damages for breach of contract.

Municipal Construction Company v. City of Regina.

The defendants, a city corporation, being desirous of constructing certain sewers and waterworks, drew up specifications and asked for tenders in the spring of 1907. The plaintiffs tendered for all the work to be done. The city council, by two resolutions, passed on different days, accepted (a) the plaintiffs' tender for sewer construction and (b) the plaintiffs' tender for waterworks construction. The defendants notified the plaintiffs of the resolutions immediately after each was passed. A formal contract was drawn up and executed by the plaintiffs and by the mayor and city clerk on behalf of the defendants under their corpor-

ate seal. This contract covered both classes of work. The second resolution provided that the mayor and city clerk be authorized to execute a contract for the waterworks construction. There was no such clause in the first resolution; and no authority was given to the mayor and city clerk to execute any contract other than as set in the second resolution.

On the 18th of July, 1907, the city engineer notified the plaintiffs to proceed with the work of laying sewer-pipe as per their contract, and on the 22nd of July he notified them to begin laying the water pipes. The plaintiffs began the work specified, but did not finish it within the two months stipulated in the agreement. At the expiration of the two months, no complaint, so far as the evidence shows, was made to the plaintiffs on account of their not having completed their work within the specified time. The plaintiffs continued working until the end of December, when, without permission from the defendants, they suspended operations owing to the cold weather. About one-half of the work had been completed by this time, and for this the plaintiffs were fully paid by the defendants.

On the 1st of June, 1908, the council adopted a report of the waterworks committee which recommended that the city engineer be instructed to notify the plaintiffs that, owing to their failure to complete their work in 1907, it had been resolved to cancel the said contract "as regards the waterworks therein specified and unfinished." The plaintiffs were notified to this effect on the 5th of June and no further work was done by them under their contract.

The plaintiffs claimed damages for breach of contract by the defendants in refusing to allow them to finish the construction of the work for which they had received the contract.

The defendants counterclaimed for damages for the non-completion by the plaintiffs of the work. They claimed under two separate items: (1) to be entitled to \$10 per day as liquidated dam-

ages from the time the plaintiffs should have, according to the contract, completed the waterworks, until the 5th of June, 1908, when the plaintiffs were notified that their contract was cancelled; (2) general damages for the failure of the plaintiffs to complete the contract and the additional cost to the defendants rendered necessary by such failure.

It was held:

(1) That there were two separate contracts — not an entire contract; and the cancellation by the defendants of the portion relating to the waterworks was not a cancellation of the remainder; and it was open to the plaintiffs to go on and complete the sewers, which they did not do.

(2) That the defendants were not justified in cancelling the waterworks contract. If time ever was of the essence of the contract, it was waived by the defendants; and it was, therefore, the duty of the defendants to notify the plaintiffs that they must complete within a specified time,

which must be a reasonable time; and, not having done so the defendants were liable in damages for the loss sustained by the plaintiffs.

(3) That the measure of damages was the difference between the contract price for the unfinished portion of the work and the cost necessary to complete that work in one month, which would be a reasonable time.

(4) That the defendants were not entitled, upon their counterclaim, to recover the sum of \$10 per day, which the contract provided should be deducted from any moneys which might be due to the plaintiffs for each day that the work remained uncompleted after the specified time of completion; as the defendants had not made the deduction, they had waived their right to collect the \$10 per day.

(5) That the defendants were entitled, upon their counterclaim, to recover general damages from the plaintiffs for the breach by the latter of the sewer construction contract by failure to complete the work.

THE

LABOUR GAZETTE

MAY, 1912.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF
APRIL, 1912.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

A SOMEWHAT backward spring affected conditions adversely in the agricultural and lumbering industries, though the season compared favourably with last year, especially in Western Canada; in other respects the month was a good one from the standpoint of labour. Farmers were late in getting on the land, the threshing of last year's crops being completed in many instances only during April, and operations in this line hindering seeding for a time. In the lumbering industry the drives will be somewhat late. The mining industry continued active in most parts and outputs were heavy. Manufacturing in most branches was actively carried on in all parts of the country and many cases are reported of factories working overtime and taking on additional hands. Railway traffic during the month was heavy. Work in nearly all the skilled trades was briskly carried on. The inactivity of last month in the outdoor building trades gave way to active operations; the season's building operations appears likely to exceed that of any previous year in Canada. Immigration and trade returns show an increase over those of March and also over those of April, 1911. Domestic trade in wholesale and retail branches continued firm. Railway construction work was being resumed extensively and operations in this line helped to absorb a great part of the newly arrived immigrants.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices, which covers over 250 articles selected as representative of production and consumption and is designed to reflect general industrial and trade activity as well as cost of living, stood at 135.4 in April as compared with 134.2 in the preceding month, and 126.4 in April a year ago, being the highest point in the records of the Department back to 1890.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

With the opening of the season of active outdoor employment there was a movement in nearly all parts of the country towards a higher rate of wages than existed during 1911. The demand for men in the agricultural, mining and lumbering industries was good and a high rate of wages was maintained. In the building trades many arrangements were made for schedules to go into effect during April, and there was a general tendency towards a higher rate in this line. The following is a statement, by industries and groups of trades, of the more important changes, concerning which a report was made to the Department during April, 1912:

Agriculture. — Farm help was in good demand and wages ruled high for experienced men.

Building. — The following are the more important changes with regard to

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

which detailed information was received in the Department during April. Painters (80) in Quebec, received an increase of 2½ cents per hour; granite cutters (20) in Brownsburg, Que., were given a similar increase on the same date; masons, bricklayers and plasterers (30) in Brockville, Ont., had their wages raised 25 cents per day; stone masons and bricklayers (60) in Guelph, Ont., were given an increase of 1½ cents per hour.

Textile. — Mill hands (105) in Hamilton, Ont., were given a five per cent. increase in piece work prices on April 15.

Street railway employees. — Workers in this class (400) at Winnipeg, Man., were given an increase of 1 cent per hour; employees (20) of the St. Thomas Street Railway were given a similar increase, an exception being made in the case of track foremen who were given an increase of 2 cents per hour.

General transport. — Teamsters in Hamilton, Ont., raised their charges 13 cents per hour on the 15th of April; the same class in the employ of the Hendrie Cartage Company in Hamilton were given an increase of \$2.00 per month, the change affecting seventy employees; corporation teamsters (45) in Berlin, Ont., were given an increase of 5 cents per hour on April 1.

Civic employees. — Firemen (3) in St. Thomas, Ont., were given increases ranging from \$80 to \$160 per year on April 1; corporation labourers (200) in Berlin, Ont., were given an increase in wages; garbage collectors (4) in the same city were given an increase of \$50 a year; city labourers in Niagara Falls, Ont., received an increase of 25 cents a day, the change taking effect on the first of the month.

Interruptions to Industry.

An increase in the number of disturbances of industrial conditions through strikes occurred during April according to reports received in the Department of Labour. A strike involving a

large number of railway construction hands took place in British Columbia at the end of March and continued during April. None of the disputes commencing during the latter month, however, were of unusual importance from the standpoint of the number of workers thrown out of employment.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during April, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

New Brunswick. — Establishment (O'Leary and Montgomery), Chatham, loss \$7,000; warehouse at Courtenay Bay, loss \$2,000; residence and barns with contents at Kingsclear; cotton mill and contents at St. John, loss \$10,000.

Quebec. — Fish and fruit warehouse at Beauport, loss \$10,000; powder factory at Beloeil destroyed by an explosion, loss \$15,000; stores and residences at Hull, loss \$30,000; at Montreal the following fires occurred: barns and stables with contents of live stock of the Mont La Salle College, loss \$20,000; Reformatory shop building, loss \$10,000; warehouse, loss \$25,000; shovel manufacturing establishment, loss \$2,000; store, loss \$3,000; 3 business blocks, loss \$50,000; brewery drying-tower, loss \$15,000; foundry (75 men temporarily out of employment); photo-engraving establishment with other stores. Residences and barns with contents at Plessisville; office building (People's Chambers), loss \$20,000; village of St. Damase destroyed by fire, origin of which was the explosion of a gasoline lamp; Boys' Farm and Home, Shawbridge, loss \$5,000; residence and barns with contents at Trois Pistoles.

Ontario. — Workshop at Belleville, loss \$5,000; drill-shed at Bowmanville, loss \$3,000; sampling plant at Cobalt, loss \$5,000; foundry at Deseronto, loss \$50,000; business block at Port William, loss \$132,000; also a skating rink, loss \$30,000; can factory at Hamilton, loss \$15,000; facing mills at Hamilton, loss \$10,000; hardware store at Kingston, loss \$40,000; car barns at Oshawa, loss \$20,000; planing mill at Peterborough, loss \$6,000; cork factory at Port Colborne (partially destroyed), loss \$2,000; at Toronto the following fires occurred: rolling mills, loss \$125,000; warehouse, loss \$30,000; metal manufacturing establishment, loss \$10,000.

Manitoba. — Business section of Elkhorn, loss \$55,000; pool-room at Morden, loss \$3,500; at Winnipeg the following fires occurred: planing mills, loss \$200,000; business block, loss \$20,000, and a piano warehouse, loss \$17,000.

Saskatchewan. — Flour mills at Estevan, loss \$15,000; garage at Moosejaw, loss \$10,000; motion-picture theatre at Saskatoon, loss \$5,000.

Alberta. — Motion-picture theatre at Medicine Hat, loss \$5,000; barns and stables with contents at Pincher Creek.

British Columbia. — Business block at Nelson, loss \$7,000; art gallery at Nelson, loss \$5,000; drying kiln at New Westminster, loss \$15,000; lumber mills with partial stock of lumber, Rock Bay, loss \$80,000; at Vancouver the following fires occurred: grocery store, loss \$6,000; and business block, loss \$232,000.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during April in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

A somewhat backward season prevented agriculturists from making good progress with seeding operations until late in the month; conditions, however, were more favourable in this line than they were at the corresponding time last year. The soil is on the whole in good condition and seeding was general during the middle part of April. Farmers began to complete the threshing of last year's crop as soon as the snow disappeared and a somewhat unusual feature in the agricultural industry was seen in an endeavour to carry out the operations of seeding and threshing simultaneously. Reports from all parts of the country indicate that the grain threshed during April came through the winter in surprisingly good condition. Fall wheat generally wintered well and looked promising at the beginning of the month; later frosts and winds damaged it so seriously that in many cases fields have been ploughed up for re-seeding. Fodder was scarce during the month and the price of mill feed, hay and straw was high. The maple sugar industry has been good in some parts, though in others a small output is recorded, less than that of last year.

In the Ottawa district an effort to arouse a keener interest in agriculture has taken the form of a potato growing contest for boys of twelve to eighteen years of age of farms of not less than fifty acres in area. Valuable cash prizes have been offered to the successful competitors. The Central Canada Exhibition to be held at Ottawa is exciting more interest than in previous years, the

increased prize list being partly responsible for this.

During the month a number of British agriculturists for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's farms in Alberta have reached their destination. These men are experienced in mixed farming and are calculated to have a good influence of western farming generally. The farms to which they have gone are from eighty to three hundred acres in extent. Each farm has fifty acres broken and seeded, and barns and houses have been erected by the company. The newcomers who are the first of a number coming to Canada under the above conditions have ten years in which to pay for their farms.

Fishing.

Quietness prevailed in this industry during April. The lobster season opened in the Maritime Provinces, but catches were light and drift ice hampered operations considerably. A fair run of spring salmon is reported in British Columbia. The cannery industry is re-opening and prospects are favorable for the season.

An important announcement has been made that a large cannery and fertilizer plant will be erected on the shore of Tuck's inlet, a branch of Prince Rupert Harbour, which concern will employ more white fishermen than has been usual with canneries in that district. An extensive addition will also be made to the fishing fleet in order to provide a greater supply of halibut and cod.

Lumbering.

Backward weather delayed work on the drives and the saw-milling season was late in commencing. The opening up of the spring demand for building materials caused great activity in the lumber industry and saw mills and pulp factories were busy at the middle of the month in British Columbia and generally in the East by the end of the month. A steady improvement is noted in the demand from the United States for eastern products. The Canadian

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. The table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construc- tion	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
Nova Scotia—									
1—Sydney.....	Quiet	Quiet			Active		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
2—Westville.....				Active	Active			Active	Active
3—Halifax.....	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet			Active	Quiet	Fair
4—Amherst.....	Quiet				Active			Active	Active
New Brunswick—									
5—Moncton.....				Active				Fair	Fair
6—St. John.....				Fair				Active	Active
7—Fredericton.....								Active	Active
Quebec—									
8—Quebec.....			Active	Quiet			Quiet	Active	Active
9—Sherbrooke.....	Quiet					Quiet		Active	Active
10—Three Rivers.....	Active	Quiet		Active			Active	Fair	Active
11—St. Hyacinthe.....								Quiet	Quiet
12—St. Johns & Iberville.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
13—Sorel.....				Active				Fair	Fair
14—Montreal.....								Fair	Fair
15—Hull.....	Fair		Active	Quiet				Fair	Active
Ontario—									
16—Ottawa.....			Active	Quiet				Active	Active
17—Brockville.....	Quiet					Fair	Fair	Active	Active
18—Kingston.....	Active	Quiet						Active	Active
19—Belleville.....								Active	Active
20—Peterborough.....	Fair			Fair				Fair	Active
21—Orillia.....	Active							Fair	Active
22—Toronto.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
23—Niagara Falls.....	Quiet							Quiet	Active
24—St. Catharines.....	Quiet						V quiet	Active	Active
25—Hamilton.....	Fair						Active	Active	Active
26—Brantford.....	Active							Active	Active
27—Guelph.....	Fair							Active	Active
28—Berlin.....								Fair	Active
29—Woodstock.....				Active				Active	Active
30—Stratford.....	Active							Active	Active
31—London.....								Fair	Active
32—St. Thomas.....	Fair							Quiet	Active
33—Chatham.....	Quiet						Active	Quiet	Active
34—Windor.....								Active	Active
35—Owen Sand.....	Quiet							Quiet	V quiet
36—Cobalt.....								Fair	Fair
37—Sault Ste. Marie.....	V quiet		Active					Quiet	Active
38—Port Arthur and Fort William.....							Active	Active	Active
Manitoba—									
39—Winnipeg.....	Active						Fair	Active	Active
40—Brandon.....	Active						Active	Fair	Active
Saskatchewan—									
41—Regina.....	Active							Fair	Fair
42—Moosejaw.....								Quiet	Active
43—Saskatoon.....								V active	Active
Alberta—									
44—Edmonton.....	Active				Active		Quiet	Active	Active
45—Lethbridge.....	Active							Active	Fair
British Columbia—									
46—Nelson.....	V quiet		Active	V quiet		Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
47—New Westminster.....				Active				Active	Active
48—Vancouver.....	Quiet							V active	V active
49—Victoria.....				Active			Active	Quiet	Fair
50—Nanaimo.....	Active	Quiet		Active	Active		Quiet	Quiet	V active
51—Prince Rupert.....		Quiet				Active	Active	Active	Active

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred matters. Terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each, the degree to which general conditions obtain.

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sent issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred matters. As employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each, the degree to which general conditions are affected.

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trade, too, continues firm and a prospect of extensive building gives promise of a good year's business in the east. In the west the industry is not quite so active. The Ontario trade is satisfactory. In the St. John Valley, N.B., the opening of river navigation gave an impetus to operations. A good season's trade is expected, the South American market being active.

The total shipments of lumber from New Brunswick to transatlantic ports during 1911 and three previous years were as follows:—

	Tons.	Deals, &c., sq. ft.
1908..	720,804	306,445,056
1909..	822,272	325,213,639
1910..	847,845	327,519,421
1911..	725,443	285,981,379

A recent decision in the Supreme Court of British Columbia in a suit entered for damages for timber losses sustained by fire originating from sparks from railway engines is of interest to owners of timber adjoining railway lines. It establishes the fact that a fire which originates on a company's right-of-way, even after it has spread from the original starting place is still within the responsibility of the company and that they are liable for damages caused by such fire.

Mining.

The coal mining industry continued much the same as during March. Conditions in the east were active; in the western mines, however, a slackness in some quarters prevailed. Great activity was reported in the Glace Bay and Sydney Mines districts, while the Dominion Collieries had a good month, with prospects bright for the future. By the opening of Sydney Harbour considerably earlier than last year the shipping of coal began very early in April and the Maritime and American markets were supplied early. In the Cobalt district mining in all its branches was brisk and prospects for summer work are bright. The re-opening of a large

asbestos mine in the Thetford Mines District at the end of March gave employment to nearly 400 men during April. All the mines in that district are now working steadily. The asbestos trade is good and mine owners and merchants are looking forward to a prosperous season.

Manufacturing.

General activity prevailed in most parts of the country. Numerous enlargements of factory premises bear testimony to the fact that increased developments in the various industries are contemplated. Exceptional activity was seen in the machine and iron industries in which some of the factories were working overtime; boot and shoe factories continued to maintain or even increase their briskness of the previous month.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Steel Company of Canada was held recently and the financial statement and the directors' report were presented. The directors stated that they were able to show a net profit of \$1,373,522 after \$404,453 was spent on repairs, machinery and improvements. Attention was drawn to the fact that while the demand for the products of the Company was good, it was forced to sell at a low profit on account of competition and regulations regarding rebates on iron for the manufacture of agricultural machinery. Provision had been made for the issue of \$650,000 bonds, making a total bond issue of \$7,500,000. Extensive additions to the plant were expected to be made in the near future.

Announcement has been made that a "Made in Canada" exhibition train will tour Western Canada to give information to the western dwellers regarding the quality and variety of Canadian made goods. The institution is expected to help to show how much the development of manufacturing industries in the West will mean to the Canadian people in general and in particular to the Western farmers. Winnipeg man-

ufacturers have requested two cars, a request which gives a partial indication of industrial development in the middle west.

The eleventh annual meeting of the shareholders of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company was held at New Glasgow on the 27th of March. Regarding operations in the steel industry during the year 1911 the report of the General Manager shows that the Company increased the volume of its business and trade, and marketed larger quantities of finished steel products than in any year of its past history. Conditions in the market, however, largely offset the advantages which this increased output would have given. The total quantity of coal mined by the Company was 780,468 tons, a decrease of about 60,000 tons from the previous year. This decrease was largely caused by a serious accident in the largest producing mine of the company, which caused a heavy falling off in the output for about nine months in the year. During the year 1911, a sum of \$3,044,903.03 was paid in wages. The average number of men employed throughout the year was over 5,500. There was a great difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of ordinary labour throughout the year, due largely to the great amount of railway and other public work in progress in Newfoundland and Eastern Canada.

Railway Construction.

Considerable progress has been made in the various construction work going on in the country. It is stated that in spite of the relaxation of the immigration restrictions and the large influx of immigrants, railways and contractors are already finding it difficult to obtain an adequate supply of labour to carry on their numerous extensions. Much money will be spent on railway development in Western Canada during the year and employment will be provided for many thousands of men.

It is announced that the Canadian Northern Railway Company will under-

take the construction of the new freight yards to the east of Winnipeg; also that contracts have been let for the construction of 310 miles of new grade in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The increase of freight traffic on the Canadian Pacific Railway at Fort William has made expansion necessary, and work is now progressing rapidly on the new freight shed on the Kaministiquia River. It is expected that this will be in readiness some time in May. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company are building a bridge across the Saskatchewan which will extend their lines greatly in the west and assist in developing a great part hitherto not opened up. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway are laying steel west of Edmonton. It is understood that the Company will run a branch line north from Edmonton into this country.

General Transport.

Railway traffic during April was heavy in spite of the fact that navigation was late in opening. A shortage of cars was still experienced and hindered trade in several directions; conditions, however, in this respect show an improvement over those of last month. A great deal of wheat was moved from the west during April. A heavy export traffic was reported in the case of the Halifax and St. John ports, and extra shifts were necessary to handle the volume of trade. In the Montreal harbour a large new elevator with a capacity of nearly two million bushels will be ready for business, and shipping men anticipate a busy season. It was announced that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, largely on account of the steadily increasing needs of the grain traffic in the West and the increased accommodation rendered necessary by the development of the country, have given an order for more than 200 engines and 12,000 box cars. The Company's line east of Port Arthur is also receiving attention which will enable it to handle trains more rapidly.

The total earnings of the Halifax

Electric Tramway Company, Limited, for the year ended December 31, 1911, amounted to \$502,399, as compared with \$477,109 in 1910, and \$447,579 in 1909. Net earnings were \$215,525, as compared with \$200,474 in 1910, and \$177,973 in 1909. Operating expenses were 51.97 per cent. of income, as against 51.94 per cent. in 1910 and 53.54 per cent. in 1909. Dividends were paid at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, as compared with 7 per cent. the preceding year. The total number of passengers carried was 5,212,257, as against 4,848,767 in 1910.

A statement of the earnings of the Montreal Street Railway for March shows a substantial increase in all departments over the same period last year. The total earnings for the month were \$427,663, as against \$371,992 for March of last year, an increase of nearly 15 per cent. Net earnings were \$156,695, an increase of about 14 per cent. Earnings for the six months ending March 31st make an even better showing, the surplus being \$702,559, as against \$603,236 for a similar period last year.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the month of March, 1912, amounted to \$10,519,318 and the working expenses \$6,800,917, making the net profits for the month \$3,718,401, compared with net profits of \$2,383,866 in February.

The Trades.

Building. — Returns with regard to building permits in a large number of Canadian cities show a pronounced increase as compared with those of the corresponding month of last year. The permits issued in March in thirty-two of the principal cities of the Dominion exceed by more than a million dollars the amount of those issued during March of 1911. Skilled workmen in the building trades had a busy month, though a shortage of materials interfered with operations in some localities. The outdoor trades resumed work after the slackness of the winter*

Metal and woodworking trades. — Activity prevailed in these trades with a prospect of similar conditions for some time to come.

Printing and allied trades. — Employees in these trades were actively employed in nearly all localities.

Clothing trades. — Unrest among tailors and garment workers caused less briskness in these trades than would otherwise have been the case; boot and shoe workers continue to be very actively employed.

Textile trades. — Cotton and woollen mills continued active operations.

Leather trades. — Employment in the leather trades did not maintain its standard of activity of the preceding month in some localities; generally, however, employment was steady.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Workers in the branches of this trade had a good month; cigarmakers were especially active.

Miscellaneous. — Barbers and hotel employees were well employed, laundry workers were especially busy.

Unskilled labour. — Conditions in this line showed a marked improvement during April. Railroad construction and work on civic improvements gave employment to many and in some quarters there was a shortage of men.

Canadian trade and revenue. — During March, 1912, there was an increase of \$10,100,319 in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada over the corresponding month of 1911. During the twelve months ended March 31, 1912, there was an increase of \$85,484,558 over the corresponding period a year ago. The total value of domestic exports during March, 1912, showed an increase of \$4,616,515 over March, 1911. The total value of domestic exports during the twelve months ended March 31, 1912, showed an increase of \$15,907,304 over the corresponding period a year ago. During March there were increases of the domestic exports of the products of mines, fisheries, agriculture, manufac-

*A table showing the number of permits issued in March appears elsewhere in the present issue.

tures and miscellaneous merchandise, and decreases in the domestic exports of forests and animals and their produce. The accompanying table contains the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, March, 1912.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA,				
	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of March		12 Months ending March	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
Dutiable goods	32,483,709	33,521,647	282,670,518	335,204,452
Free goods	16,993,346	19,531,438	169,021,296	186,144,249
Total	49,477,055	58,053,085	451,691,814	521,348,701
Coin and Bullion	351,326	1,875,625	10,206,210	26,033,881
Grand Total	49,828,391	59,928,710	461,898,024	547,382,582
Duty collected	8,596,378	10,094,964	73,297,544	87,548,452

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of March				12 months ending March			
	1911		1912		1911		1912	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines	4,674,087	27,625	5,651,990	3,185	42,787,561	290,879	41,324,516	183,066
The Fisheries	938,281	17,696	1,341,789	10,854	15,675,544	114,315	16,704,678	110,514
The Forest	2,677,045	984	2,230,082	43	45,439,057	158,542	40,892,674	212,213
Animals and their produce	3,121,339	37,903	2,337,473	25,879	52,244,174	809,663	48,210,654	1,010,243
Agriculture	5,507,502	15,248	9,521,258	63,175	82,601,284	7,457,829	107,143,375	8,311,111
Manufactures	3,436,184	615,218	3,885,927	809,358	35,283,118	5,149,408	35,836,284	6,672,701
Miscellaneous	9,916	207,993	12,250	83,683	285,815	1,703,021	111,676	989,446
Total merchandise	20,364,254	922,067	24,980,769	1,001,177	274,316,553	15,683,657	290,223,857	17,492,294
Coin and Bullion		603,325		1,134,475		7,196,155		7,601,099
Grand Total Exports	20,364,524	1,525,392	24,980,769	2,135,652	274,316,553	22,879,812	290,223,857	25,093,593

Domestic trade.— Trade conditions continued normal during April. Wholesale and retail trade was good, though somewhat affected by the backward season. No special activity was in evidence. Collections were fair during the month and compared favourably with those of March. The volume of general trade shows a satisfactory increase over that of the corresponding month of last year. According to R. G. Dun and Company commercial insolvencies in the Dominion during April were fewer in number than in any month of the year, and also compared favourably with those of the corresponding period of last year. Total failures numbered 107 for \$745,622 against 115 failures for \$1,341,591 in the previous year. The total number of commercial failures

during the first quarter of 1912 was 429 as compared with a total of 367 during the first quarter of 1911. Of these, 279, or nearly two-thirds, occurred in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Total assets amounted to \$2,178,573 and total liabilities were \$3,120,015.

The bank statement for March showed an increase of \$9,624,655 in paid-up capital over the previous month, the total at the end of March being \$120,072,899. Notes in circulation amounted to a value of \$95,918,404, an increase of \$2,659,263 over the previous month. Deposits in Canada, payable on demand, amounted to \$331,896,238, as compared with \$321,152,954 for February. Current loans in Canada amounted to \$815,948,308, an increase of \$22,094,761 over the previous month.

The Bank of British North America recently issued its report for the year

1911, the figures of which make it clear that it was a year both of increased business and enlarged profits. Deposits and current accounts at the close of the year showed an advance from \$32,070,246 in 1910 to \$36,067,709, an advance of nearly \$4,000,000, about 12 per cent. The profits of 1911 were \$632,117 as compared with \$554,942 in the previous year, an increase of \$77,175.

Canadian revenue. — Canadian revenue for the month of March, 1912 amounted to \$12,099,769.22 compared with \$10,363,520.65 in March, 1911. The total expenditure on capital account during March, 1912 was \$894,946.49 as against \$1,842,536.21 in March of the previous year. The items of expenditure during March, 1912, comprised \$1,864,770.49 on public works including Railways and Canals, and \$30,176.00 on railway subsidies.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

THE tenth annual convention of the Labour Educational Association of Ontario has been called to meet at Peterborough, May 24. The question of a Provincial Federation of Labour will be discussed.

Technical Education and Manual Training.

A resolution was recently unanimously adopted by the Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick that the Federal Government should appropriate annually for the next ten years the sum of \$4,000,000 a year to be expended solely upon Agricultural or Industrial Education, and that such sum should be paid over by the Federal Government to the Governments of each

Province of the Dominion in sums pro rata to their population, as shown in the census of 1911. It was further resolved that each Province pledge itself to expend such sum for Agricultural and Technical Education and should appoint one member of its Cabinet to make an annual report to the Federal Government showing in detail where and how such sums were expended.

Free Employment Bureau at Montreal.

The following table, details of which were supplied by the Free Employment Bureau established by the Provincial Government of Quebec, relates to the operations of the Bureau during the months of February, March and April, 1912.

	February			March			April		
	Male	Female.	Total	Male	Female.	Total	Male	Female.	Total
No. of employees wanted by employers	387	183	570	432	289	721	145	162	1307
No. of applicants for situations.....	435	24	459	523	36	559	547	18	555
No. of situations offered.....	308	23	331	397	35	432	526	29	555

Of the applicants for situations during the three months six were under the age of sixteen years.

Co-operation Notes.

The eleventh half-yearly report of the Workmen's Store Company at Dominion, N.S., shows that total sales during the past six months amounted to \$72,463, an increase of \$15,149 over the previous term. The eleventh half-yearly balance of the Inverness Co-operative Society shows sales amounting to \$21,357, an increase of \$1,913 over the previous half year. The Co-operative Union of Canada has been admitted as a member of the International Co-operative Alliance.

Economic Prizes.

In order to arouse interest in the study of economic questions, four prizes are offered for the ninth year through the generosity of Messrs. Hart, Schaffner & Marx of Chicago, Ill., for the best essay on the following subjects:—

1. Is a money trust possible?
2. How far is competition actually crippled to-day in American industries?
3. A study of various forms of combination.
4. Recent developments of the German Kartel.
5. A study of the industrial effects of the dissolution of the tobacco trust.
6. Methods of forcing employers to accept the demands of labour unions.
7. How far is the theory of trust regulation applicable to labour unions?
8. A study of the code of ethics peculiar to labour unions.

A first prize of \$1,000 and a second prize of \$500 are offered to contestants in Class A, which includes any American, while a first prize of \$300 and a second prize of \$200 are offered to con-

testants in Class B, which include only those who, at the time the papers are sent in, are undergraduates of any United States or Canadian college. The papers are to be sent in on or before June 1, 1913.

International Opium Convention.

An international convention for the gradual suppression of the abuse of opium and morphine, cocaine and similar drugs, was signed at The Hague on January 23rd, 1912, by representatives of Great Britain, Germany, the United States, France, Russia, Italy, Portugal, China, Japan, the Netherlands, Persia and Siam. The convention was signed by the British delegates, however, as applying only to the United Kingdom, British India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Wei-hai Wei, the British Government reserving the right to sign or to denounce the convention separately in the name of any other of His Majesty's Dominions, Colonies, Dependencies or Protectorates.

The agreement provides that the contracting powers shall enact effective laws or regulations for the control of the production and distribution of opium, morphine, cocaine, etc., and shall prohibit or restrict the export or import of raw or prepared opium. It is also agreed that the contracting powers shall take measures for the gradual and effective suppression of the manufacture of, internal trade in, and use of prepared opium, unless regulations on the subject are already in existence.

On the recommendation of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, with the concurrence of the Minister of La-

bour, an Order in Council dated April 25th has been passed, approving of the adherence of Canada to this convention, and pointing out that the Act passed by the Dominion of Canada on May 19, 1911, entitled "An Act to prohibit the improper use of opium and other drugs," authorizes the framing of regulations which would be sufficient to enable the Dominion Government to conform fully to the convention.

U. S. Phosphorus Match Law.

On April 3, the United States Senate passed the phosphorus match bill of the American Association for Labour Legis-

lation by a practically unanimous *viva voce* vote. The House passed it March 28, by a vote of 163 to 31. It was signed by President Taft April 9.

Investigations of "phossy jaw," the occupational disease of match factory workers, led to the introduction of the bill in June, 1910.

The law prohibits the importation and exportation of poisonous phosphorus matches and places a prohibitive internal revenue tax on their manufacture within the United States. Drastic penalties are provided for violations of the law, which will be administered through the efficient federal internal revenue service of the Department of the Treasury.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.

Labour conditions were unchanged from those of March and all works and industries which were busy in that month continued active during April. Shipping was slightly improved and Sydney harbour was opened by the help of an ice-breaker twenty days earlier than in 1911. Cold weather during the greater part of the month prevented the building trades from getting an early start. The heavy coast ice passed off early in the month but large strips of drift ice hung off the shore and prevented lobster fishermen from setting their traps. Business generally compares favorably with that of April, 1911.

The coal industry was active, all the collieries in the Glace Bay and Sydney Mines districts working steadily, and large outputs were obtained. The Dominion Collieries had a record output in March three of the collieries being up to within a few tons of their record in the busy summer season. Prospects for the rest of the year are very good.

The steel industry was active and everything points to a busy summer at

both the Sydney and Sydney Mines Steel plants. Railway traffic was fairly heavy during the month. The Sydney Ferry service opened on the 2nd of April and the shipping of coal from Sydney harbor began about the same date. Most of the coal shipped was to Halifax, St. John and Portland, as the St. Lawrence was not clear of ice, and the Maritime and American markets were supplied early. The foundation and other preliminary work for new business blocks and residences in Sydney were started as soon as the weather permitted but building operations are no further advanced than they were this time last year. If anything, building seems to be more backward.

Woodworkers in factories were well employed and outdoor labour generally had a fair month. The wholesale and retail trades did a large volume of business during the month. Unskilled labor has been plentiful at the collieries during the first four months of this year. Potatoes increased in price 15c per bushel. Eggs decreased 15c per doz. and veal 2c per lb.

The fishermen were busy getting their lobster traps and other gear ready for use when favorable conditions ap-

peared but very little coast fishing was done owing to drift ice off shore.

Westville.

Labour was well employed during April. There was a shortage in many lines, particularly in mining, where all who applied were given employment. There was also a good demand for skilled mechanics at the Trenton plant of the Nova Scotia Coal and Steel Company. The leading industries of this district which are coal and steel were active during the month with large outputs. The Canada Consolidated Clay Company have received a large order for brick and will begin to manufacture as soon as the necessary machinery is installed.

Freight traffic has been heavy on the Intercolonial Railway in this district during the past three months, and the pay-roll for March was exceptionally large for trainmen, owing to the amount of overtime which they had to work to move trains.

Halifax.

Labour generally showed an improvement over March. While the actual work so far begun on new building and altering operations is not as yet a factor in the improved conditions, still the increased activity was most marked. During the first three weeks of the month 29 building permits were taken out, representing a valuation of about \$25,000; but it was no indication of the real work in hand, nor the magnitude of some of the big contracts contemplated. Excavation work is progressing on a good portion of the burnt district, and one reason assigned for inactivity on others is that the owners have not satisfactorily made arrangements for their re-building or the disposal of the sites. One big contract finished during the month was the completion of the new quarters for the Halifax branch of the Union Bank of Canada.

The big biscuit factory being built by Moirs, Limited, is nearing completion, and will be occupied early in May. The

principal contracts awarded during the month were for a new \$35,000 school building, work on which began April 29, and a \$5,000 interior alteration. Several transfers of properties have been made and others are in progress looking to the acquiring of sites for business concerns.

Work along the waterfront has been actively carried on during April. With the arrival of steamer after steamer, carrying big freight and passenger lists, the resources of the port as to wharf space, transportation facilities and longshoremen have been taxed to the utmost. Several shipments of spruce deals to the United Kingdom were among the large amount of freight handled, and with better port facilities big shipments in the future are confidently looked forward to.

The manufacturing establishments fully maintained the good average of March.

Railroad construction on the Eastern Extension was pushed forward as well as climatic circumstances permitted. Branch lines of the Halifax Electric Tram Company also gave employment to quite a number of men, some of whom are working day and night; double tracking is the principal work.

Shelburne. — A steamer was launched on the 22nd April from the yard of Joseph McGill. She is 85 ft. long, 20 ft. beam, 9 ft. hold, and was built for the new Burrell Johnson Iron Company of Yarmouth, who will fit her out with machinery. She was named the "Stadium" and will be operated by C. T. White & Son, Apple River, U.S. A fishing schooner of 85 tons is also under construction in the same yard for Capt. J. W. Sarty, of Pleasantville, Lunenburg.

Amherst.

Labour conditions during April remained much the same as during the previous month. An exception is seen, however, in the building trade, which is beginning to get very active. Several new industrial buildings were un-

der construction and there is promise of a very busy year in industrial activity.

The fine weather during the latter part of the month has allowed the farmers an early opportunity to begin their work preparing for seeding. Fishermen also are making preparations for the season. Saw milling is quite active at present. Coal miners are actively engaged and things are running smoothly in this line in the district.

Manufacturing is exceptionally active, and the prospects are that the same conditions will exist for some time.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

Labour conditions during April showed considerable advance in activity over those of the preceding month. The weather being for the greater part fine and comparatively mild was very favourable towards the early resumption of outdoor enterprises. Building operations are quite brisk, and an increased demand for carpenters, masons and stonecutters is noticed. Builders are optimistic as to the outlook for the coming season and forecast a buiser one than that of last year. Painters, decorators and paperhangers are in active demand with supply inadequate. Civic corporation work has commenced, and several large contracts which will employ much labour have been let in connection with the waterworks extension and the laying of permanent sidewalks. Of the latter 28,480 sq. ft. are to be laid. With the exception of the foundry all manufacturing plants are actively operating. In the Intercolonial Railway shops much work is being done. In addition to the general repair work which is very heavy at present one first-class and two second-class Pullmans and a large number of new box cars have been constructed. The Moncton Tramways Electricity and Gas Company have installed the natural gas in the Abrams Machine Shop and in their own operating plant with highly satisfactory re-

sults. As soon as the frost is out the work of laying the pipes for the general delivery of the gas throughout the city will be rapidly pushed. Navigation between Point du Chene and Summerside, P.E.I., opened April 23rd, the S.S. Empress making her first trip on that date. Wholesale and retail trade have both been active. Considerable movement in real estate has taken place and at firm prices.

St. John.

As the spring advances labour conditions continue to improve, and the outlook for a prosperous summer brightens. Work has been resumed on the new armoury, and several contractors are busy renovating and improving buildings for occupancy on the first of May. Work has been commenced on the new wharf at St. John West for the Dominion Government, and it is expected that the Norton Griffiths Company will soon make a start on the Courtenay Bay improvements. The Canada Woodenware Company, which was recently reorganised, has again commenced operations. The total value of exports to the United States for the quarter ending March 31 was \$426,834.74. The total for the same quarter in 1911 was \$318,344.89, an increase of \$108,489.85 for this year. The customs receipts for the last fiscal year were ahead of previous years. The total receipts for the year 1910-11 were \$1,349,614.04, and for the fiscal year of 1911-12, \$1,465,577.05, an increase of \$115,963.01. Bank clearings for the five weeks ending April 25 were \$7,609,456, and for the corresponding period last year \$7,089,874, being \$519,582 greater in 1912 than in 1911, and \$1,582,836 in excess of the four weeks ending March 21 of the current year. During the fiscal year ending March 31 there was deposited in the Dominion Savings Bank the sum of \$927,501.04, and the withdrawals amounted to \$926,708.24. For the four weeks ending April 20, the city cashier paid out to civic employees \$8,517.29, and to workmen \$10,517.70, making a total of \$19,-

034.99. Lard is still advancing, wholesale quotations by the tub being 15 to 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound.

Fredericton.

There was a marked improvement in the labour situation during April, and at the present time there is little unemployment. Unskilled labourers are now finding various avenues of activity that were wanting during the winter months, and with the construction of the St. John Valley Railway and the Gibson-Minto Railway, on which work will start during the first week in May, there will be a large demand for outside labour. Painters and paperhangers are now busily engaged with the usual spring rush. The opening of river navigation daily brings steamboats and other vessels into port, while a large force of men have been given employment at the lumber booms. There is a steady increase in railroad and steamboat transportation, the freight shipments being very good for the time of year. The housing problem will have to receive consideration at an early date, as there is a great scarcity of tenements already, and the activity in railroad construction is certain to increase the demand. Wholesale and retail merchants report business good.

The majority of the lumber mills in this district are now in operation, and give employment to a large number of men. At the Hartt Boot and Shoe Factory the summer run will commence next week. Two carloads of shoes are being shipped this week to Western points, and the firm have a large order list ahead of them, which will keep them active throughout the summer.

Quebec.

The prevalence of cold weather with snow and sleet retarded outside work, yet despite these conditions the building trades had a fairly good month. Work was commenced upon the new wing of the Provincial Departmental Buildings, and upon the new shops for the Canadian Northern Railway. Operations

were also begun upon a new wing to the St. Roch's convent that will cost fifty thousand dollars. Navigation to the north shore by coasting steamers was open during the month.

Farmers are busy making sugar, and although the season started late the maples are running well. In the lumbering business the drive has commenced, large numbers of men leaving for the different rivers. In the shoe manufacturing line most of the factories have a great quantity of orders that will ensure activity well into the month of May.

Sherbrooke.

Labour generally has been well employed during April, especially towards the latter end when outside work could be resumed. Building operations have commenced and this gave employment to unskilled labour. All other industries have been fully employed, especially in the machine shops. As during last month this class of work is very busy, and in some instances men have been advertised for in the moulding department. The new ready-made clothing industry has started operations and within a short period a considerable number of hands will be employed. Wholesale and retail trades report a good month.

A labour bureau has been established in Sherbrooke, under the auspices of the Provincial Government, so that those requiring help in the city and surrounding district can do so with less trouble than heretofore.

Towards the latter part of the month, farmers began their spring work. Many farmers, who have sugar bushes, and depend upon the product of the maple tree to help things out, report that the season was a very poor one and in many instances the outcome did not pay for the labour expended. Lumbermen have in the majority of cases, got their logs well started, and it is not expected that so much capital will be tied up along the river banks as was the case last year. All manufac-

turing concerns were well employed, and running to full capacity. In the asbestos mining district of Central Quebec the different properties have started up, with the result that several hundred men have been given employment.

Three Rivers.

Conditions in April showed an improvement compared with March, but were little better than during the same month of last year, which is due partly to the recent flood,—the water surrounding every building in the lower part of the city called St. Phillip's Ward, and affecting retail trade to a certain extent.

The civic authorities have given an extension of time to May next to the St. Maurice Cotton Company to start work on the construction of their new factory.

Exceptional activity prevailed in the real estate business this month. Several large lots have been sub-divided and offered for sale, bringing good prices to their owners. Commercial activity was fairly good. The harbour was quiet, owing to navigation not being opened yet. Butter has been high all the month, and potatoes are still going up on account of scarcity.

St. Hyacinthe.

Labour conditions during April were good in St. Hyacinthe and district. The building trades alone were still quiet, but they anticipate an exceptionally active season. All the various factories were working steadily with full staffs, and it is feared certain industries will soon be short of hands. Two new factories will be established here within a short time, the ratepayers having voted in favour of by-laws to that effect, and a new company employing 500 hands wants to know what the town is willing to do for it. Business, wholesale and retail, has been good. Banks reported a good month with easy collections. There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour and relations

between employers and employees were most cordial.

Farmers were busy getting ready for seeding. The maple sugar season was a profitable one: syrup is selling \$1.25 per gallon and sugar 15 cents per pound. Dairy products also sell well, although the price of butter and eggs came down. Farm work has become active and a demand for good farm hands is already felt.

St. Johns and Iberville.

Conditions in the labour market of St. John's and district were active during April. A large number of summer cottages are being built in St. John's. The sash and door factories had a very active winter season, working with full staffs. All the other factories, shops and foundries worked full time employing their complete staffs. Business, wholesale and retail, was good for the season. Banks reported a satisfactory month.

Sorel.

The general condition of labour during April was satisfactory. There was a great amount of work, both at the Government shops and the numerous industrial establishments in Sorel, and the District of Richelieu. That industrial activity existed was evidenced by the increase in the number of employees and the demands for new hands especially at the foundries.

The cost of living has been generally the same as that of the previous month, and no important change in the price of necessities was noted.

The principal industries in Sorel and district of Richelieu have been doing well and factories were running at full capacity with an increase of hands and wages.

There was an unsatisfied demand for men on the Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway Company's shops: difficulty was also experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of unskilled labour. There was no great activity in the building trades.

Montreal.

Active conditions prevailed in practically all lines of industry and commerce in the city and district of Montreal through April. Although the persistence of cold weather to the end of the month was unfavourable to the general resumption of outdoor operations a large amount of building work was commenced, and all indications point to a busy season in the Montreal building trade.

Building permits taken out during the month at the City Hall were in advance of those taken out in April, 1911. The figures are as follows: April, 1912, new buildings \$2,100,245; alterations, \$213,778; total \$2,314,023. April, 1911, new buildings \$1,588,400; alterations, \$123,131; total \$1,711,531; an increase for April of this year of \$602,492. Many of the permits taken out are for new factories and other industrial establishments, and a marked feature of the building this year will be the number of big, new office buildings that will be erected in the down-town district. Building operations may be hampered to some extent by a lack of materials, and a shortage of labour, both skilled and unskilled is already reported by the contractors. One of the large permits taken out is for the construction of a new public library to cost \$200,000 to be built by the authorities of the seminary of St. Sulpice.

Manufacturing is quite active. Labour generally is in greater demand than it was in March, and general conditions are better than they were at this time a year ago. In most lines there is a brisk demand for first-class skilled labour; while unskilled men who had a somewhat hard time of it during the winter could easily secure employment at the end of April.

Commercial activity, both wholesale and retail, was marked throughout the month, and big increases were shown both in the custom house collections and in the bank clearings. The Custom House returns at the port showed a record increase in April, so far as con-

cerns the increase of any one month over the corresponding month of the previous year. The returns for April, 1912, amounted to \$1,796,099 against \$1,332,096 for April, 1911, showing an increase of \$464,003. The bank clearings for April, 1912 amounted to \$222,790,180 compared with \$176,450,366, an increase of \$46,339,814.

The coming of spring brought welcome relief, in some cases, from the high prices of food-stuffs that prevailed all through the winter.

Maisonneuve. — All the big industrial plants at Maisonneuve were busy throughout April. There is a great deal of building going on, including some big factories and many homes for the workers. The municipal authorities are carrying out a big scheme of street improvements.

Lachine. — Important public works will be carried on this summer in the city of Lachine, and \$275,000 will be spent as follows: street improvements, \$130,000; new city hall, \$75,000; new pumping station, \$70,000. All the big industrial plants are busy in Lachine and Rockfield, especially the structural iron and car building establishments.

Westmount. — Westmount will shortly erect a big, new municipal building, including city offices and fire and police stations.

St. Lambert. — Work is progressing rapidly on the new station of the Montreal and Southern Counties railway, extensions of the road to La Prairies, Richelieu, and Boucherville are being rushed again.

St. Pierre aux Liens. — An abbatoir to cost \$250,000 is to be constructed; the town has granted tax exemptions for ten years.

Hull.

The labour situation in general was good during April.

Saw mills will open during the present week and there will be a good demand for labour.

The contractors Bisson & Carriere have started their work for the corporation of the city of Hull. They are actually employing 50 or 60 men.

There is also a great demand for carpenters, bricklayers, masons, etc.

Retail and wholesale prices are about the same as in March. Trade both wholesale and retail is still active compared with March, 1911, and will gradually increase with the coming of the summer season.

Pulp factories are very busy and activity will increase as soon as the electric plant of E. B. Eddy is completed.

Manufacturing establishments in nearly all lines were busy with a good number of orders in hand and still more activity is expected at the opening of the summer season.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa.

The employment of labour generally during April was good, and in some lines, the demand for workers has exceeded the supply, the coming of warmer weather having opened the way for trades which were more or less dormant during the winter. Conditions in the building trades are fair with bright prospects.

Work has been started on the new machinery hall to be built at the exhibition grounds. The contract price is \$81,309. Plans are being prepared for a new \$15,000 addition to the Protestant General Hospital, to be built this summer.

The Ottawa Improvement Commission's estimates for work to be done this year amount to \$147,000. The principal work is road extension. Some \$15,000 will be spent in converting the old cemeteries into a park. The total estimate for new work is \$68,000.

The city has completed a new agreement with the Bell Telephone Company, giving the latter a five-year exclusive franchise. The annual payment to the city is increased from \$5,000 to \$12,000. The Capital Brewing company

has purchased a large strip of land on Wellington street for the erection of a new brewery to replace the one expropriated by the government.

The inland revenue collections at Ottawa for the fiscal year ending March 31 totalled \$357,724.72, an increase of \$7,795.01 over last year's collections. March, 1912, collections were \$28,434.47, a little behind those of March, 1911, which came to \$29,073.45. Customs collections for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1912, were \$209,147.33 in excess of the previous year's collections for March, 1910-1912 the collections were \$166,429.13, an increase of \$34,904.39 over the same month in 1911.

The annual report of the city building inspector shows that 657 permits were issued in 1911, compared with 671 in 1910. The total approximate cost was \$2,997,610, compared with \$3,022,650 in 1910. New buildings erected included two new churches and one school.

The labor situation is peaceful, although various trades are expecting increases before the start of generally active operations this summer.

Brockville.

All classes of labour were well employed during April and conditions were better than during the previous month. The building season is opening well and there is considerable activity in this line, especially in the erection of several dwellings.

There were four building permits issued during April, at a total cost of \$8,700.00. Trade is brisk. The unsold stock of the Canadian Foundries and Forgings, Limited, is selling at par, an increase of 2% over last month. Among the new companies formed is the Brockville Building Association, with a capital of \$64,000.00. There is a movement in Brockville to form a Brockville Boys' Association, and to this end April 24th was decided on for a day to make a canvass, which resulted in the raising of nearly \$6,000.00 for the enterprise named. The rate of taxation has been

reduced for the present year by 3 mills, being 26 mills instead of 29 mills as during 1910 and 1911.

Kingston.

The general condition of the labour market during April showed a slight improvement over that of March, although building operations have not fully commenced yet, owing to the unsettled weather.

Work has been resumed on the new addition to the Post Office, the building of the wharves at the Royal Military College being also in active operation, while the building of the now dormitories is expected to start immediately, a great deal of the stone being all ready cut for the same.

The building permits issued during the month of March showed an estimated value of \$15,125, being an increase of \$4,017 over March, 1911.

Marine men are very busy and navigation is getting well under way, many men leaving to rejoin their boats on the shipping highway.

During the month of March customs collections amounted to \$23,226.75. The inland revenue for March amounted to \$8,776.66, whilst the declared value of exports for the quarter ending March 31st totals \$134,408.71, an increase of \$87,864.99 over the same period for 1911.

Belleville.

Labour conditions were active in the city and the prospects are that this will be an exceptionally busy season, as building operations will be brisk and labour plentiful. The work about the city will be abundant with the putting down of sewers, building of granolithic walks and other civic improvements.

In railway matters there will be much activity here as the Canadian Pacific Railway will build a line through the city. Work has already commenced a short distance west of the city limits.

In the various industries there is abundant work. The Marsh & Hen-

thorn foundry company propose to erect more commodious buildings, tenders for the excavation work of which are already advertised. There is no sign whatever of any trouble existing between employers and employees as regards wages.

Although the spring has been rather backward farmers are now upon their land preparing same for seeding. The fall wheat came through the winter in an excellent condition and promises to be a good crop. This section is an extensive cheese centre and nearly all factories are now in active operation, with a prospect that the output this year will exceed that of former years.

Peterborough.

Most lines of industry showed activity, and there was a marked improvement in general business. Prospects are bright for a busy season in the building trades, a number of large contracts being in sight. The largest contracts this year so far as known will be the erection of the new Canadian General Electric Company storehouse, the contract for which has been awarded to the H. Gay and Sons Company of Oshawa, Ont. Tenders are being called for two new schools to be built this year. J. J. Turner and Sons are building an addition to their factory, and a good number of dwellings have been started. The city has passed a by-law for the establishing, maintaining and regulating of a system for the collection and disposal of ashes, refuse and garbage. They will purchase a piece of land outside of the city for a dumping ground for the garbage. A sanitary inspector has also been appointed at a salary of \$700 per year. The Great North Western Telegraph Company have agreed to remove their poles from George street, the city paying them \$350, which will be the actual cost of making the change. The Peterborough Radial Railway Company are making an extension of their road in the south end of the city; they are also putting on pay-as-you-enter cars and making a number of other improvements.

Whitby. — The town council have decided to build and maintain a free public library at a cost of \$10,000 for the building.

Orillia.

The late spring has had a depressing effect on both trade and outside industrial operations. Lack of brick also is interfering with building, though there is every indication that there will be more to be done than can well be got through in the season. Some frames of brick-clad houses are already going up, and a lot of preliminary work is being done. It is expected that it will be the 1st of June before local brick will be available. The factories are all busy, particularly the carriage and automobile factories. The Tudhope-Anderson Company is removing the Sylvester plant to Orillia from Lindsay. The Presbyterian Church is about to call for tenders for a Sunday School building, estimated to cost about \$45,000. It is anticipated that the C.P.R. will begin running trains through Orillia on its Georgian Bay and Seaboard Branch during May.

There has been an increase of about ten per cent. in the prices of meats during the past month.

Toronto.

Labour conditions during April improved greatly with the advance of the season. The building trade showed great activity towards the close of the month many large contracts being undertaken. Navigation was rather later than usual in opening, but the season promises to be a busy one. All classes of labour are well employed, and the incoming immigrants are being rapidly absorbed. Work has been started on the new club house which will house all the social and athletic associations of the University of Toronto, and will cost over \$1,000,000. The Swift Canadian Company will erect a cold-storage plant at the corner of St. Clair avenue and Keele St., to cost \$200,000. Norman G.

Heyd and A. H. Garrett have taken over the old fire hall site on Temperance street on which a ten-storey building will be erected to cost about \$260,000. The National Drug & Chemical Company will erect two five-storey buildings of re-inforced concrete on the corner of Beverley and Phoebe streets to cost about \$200,000. A new company is being organized to manufacture automobiles, which will erect a five-storey factory at the corner of John and Mercer streets, at a cost of \$55,000. A contract has been let for the Duke of Connaught school on Morley avenue for \$96,798. A large number of apartment houses are under construction or being planned.

The Polson Drydock and Shipbuilding Company Limited, has commenced the construction of a steel floating drydock at the foot of Sherbourne street at an estimated cost of about one million dollars. It will be 330 ft. long, 100 ft. wide and 35 ft. 4 in. in depth and the pumping equipment will have a capacity of 42,000 imperial gallons per minute. Work has been begun on the new Ashbridge Bay dock for which the city has made an appropriation of over \$100,000. It will be 600 ft. long by 175 ft. wide and its construction will employ about 200 men.

The city's tax rate has been fixed at 18 mills. The civic expenditure for the year is estimated at \$8,750,000, an increase of \$676,000 as compared with last year.

The civic housing scheme has taken definite shape. A company is being organized to carry it into effect under the name of the Toronto Co-partnership Garden Suburbs, Limited, capitalized at \$1,000,000, and upwards of \$80,000 of the amount has been subscribed, and provisional directors chosen.

Weston. — The town council has adopted plans for a sewer system the initial cost of which will be \$40,000 the money to be raised on debentures running for 30 years. The ratepayers will vote on the bylaw on May 8th.

Niagara Falls.

Backward spring weather had an ill effect on industrial conditions during April. Agriculture and building trades were chiefly affected. Conditions and prospects in other lines being good.

Some extensive sewer construction was commenced and plans for a great amount of street paving were being considered.

Building operations to be carried out include enlargements to the Sanitary Can Company and the Stuart Brothers oil factory, also the erection of extensive coal chutes. Plans were also prepared for an entirely new pumping and power plant for the city water works. A by-law to raise money to purchase a site for a proposed steel-working industry was voted upon and carried.

Welland county council made large purchases of road machinery and appointed officials for the building of the county good roads system for which \$100,000 was voted. Work on 27 miles of road will be commenced at once.

Financial conditions, wholesale trade and transportation were reported satisfactory. Retail trade was quieter.

There is said to be an unsatisfied demand for small dwelling for rental.

Agricultural operations were hindered by backward spring weather and wet land.

Manufacturing concerns were all busy. During the month the Sanitary Can Company advertised for men, the Spirella Corset Company for 25 girls, and the Carriage Mountings Company wanted men and boys.

Welland. — The street railway was in successful operation. Contract was awarded for brick paving of streets to the extent of \$110,000. Welland Machine & Foundries, Limited, will enlarge their plant by erecting a new foundry, paint shop and pattern vault. Several new business blocks will be built during the summer. A considerable number of foreign labourers arrived to work in local factories.

Fort Erie. — Fifty thousand dollars will be spent on buildings at Erie Beach. Contract for 35 houses was let. The Landon Works, Limited, has started a smallwares factory with 30 hands. The village will build \$3,000 worth of granolithic sidewalks.

Port Robinson. — The British-Canadian Cannery, Limited, awarded contracts for a factory, and boiler and engine house. A frame boarding-house will also be erected to accommodate 90 employees. In the rush season the plant will employ 150 persons.

Port Colborne. — Lake and canal steamboats were put in commission, but heavy ice delayed the opening of navigation. The price of natural gas was increased to 30 cents per 1,000 feet. By-laws fixing assessment of the proposed steel works at \$50,000 and of the Grand Trunk railway at \$18,000 and giving privileges of railway yard enlargement were carried. The steel works will be erected by the Canadian Furnace Company and the initial installation will employ 150 men. Standard foundry, malleable, bessemer and basic pig iron will be produced. Extensive harbour improvements, dock construction and railway extensions will be required.

St. Catharines.

Industrial conditions continued active and labour generally was well employed. All factories were working full time. The new Steel Radiation factory and the new Yale and Town factory are nearing completion.

The city council by a vote of the people were instructed to extend the artificial gas plant at a cost of sixty-five thousand dollars, \$65,000.

Port Dalhousie. — Labour was well employed during April.

Merritton. — Favourable conditions prevailed for the employment of labour which was active.

Thorold. — Favourable conditions prevailed. The labour market was active.

Hamilton

The general conditions of the labour market during April were more favourable than those of the previous month, as far as building and other outside work was concerned, but spring work is not as far advanced as it was at this time last year. At the present time the city has two thousand men on its payroll. This number includes only those who are working for the city direct. This summer the number will be increased several fold on account of the extra work and extensions on hand. Work has been commenced on the improvement to Hamilton's waterworks system, and from now on gangs of men will be employed on the new pumping station at the beach and the construction of the new conduit pipe from the station to the filtering basins. Several men have been started on sewer work in the east end of the city.

Hamilton at present is getting a big share of the immigrants coming to the country, and no complaints are being heard of a shortage of labourers.

A new lake line to be known as the Inter Lake Line, Limited, has been formed. The capitalization is \$2,000,000.

The rumour that there would be a serious brick famine in Hamilton this year owing to the enormous activity in building operations has been denied by local brick manufacturers who state positively that there will be enough brick for all purposes. The report of Building Inspector Anderson for the first quarter of the year indicates that 1912 will be an exceptionally good year for building in the city. The value of the permits issued for the three months amounted to \$706,000. Those issued during March amounted to \$440,500, an increase of \$90,250 over the same month last year.

Bank clearings for the month of March amounted to \$11,727,549, as compared with \$8,656,763 for the corresponding month last year. Customs collections at the port of Hamilton for the month of March amounted to \$255,374.57, an increase of \$40,111.68 over the same month last year. The collec-

tions for the year ending March 31 amounted to \$2,520,325, an increase of \$377,849 over the collections of the previous year. Inland revenue returns for March amounted to \$61,270.00, a decrease of \$12,558.65 from the same month last year. Collections for the year 1911-1912 were \$1,137,848.08.

Local wholesale merchants and manufacturers have been considerably inconvenienced lately by the slowness with which freight is being moved by the railroads.

The formation of a Provincial Carpenters' Conference took place here on April 5th. Twenty delegates representing local unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in this district were present. The object of the conference was to discuss matters affecting the interests of the trade hereabouts.

The scarcity of workingmen's houses has become so serious here that a public meeting was called on April 24th in the Board of Trade rooms to provide ways and means of supplying proper accommodation. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter, and it is likely that the city will deal with the matter at an early date.

Brantford.

Labour generally was better employed than during March, particularly toward the close of the month and conditions compared favorably with April of last year. In the rural districts the late season has held back spring seeding, and it is now apparent that the severe winter has killed much of the fall wheat.

The building trades are busy and indications point to an exceptionally active building season. In the iron trades considerable overtime has been worked, but the agricultural implement factories were not as active as they were last year.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company are about to commence on the Holmedale switch; this will require the construction of seven bridges and subways.

The city engineer's department have commenced extensive operations for the construction of sewers and sidewalks to the amount of over \$275,000; the services of 200 men will be required when this work is at its height; in addition to this over 500 houses will be connected with the sewers.

Paris. — Labour generally was better employed than during March, the mills and factories were busy.

Guelph.

Labour conditions during April, while not so active, owing to the backward weather as during the corresponding month last year, showed a marked improvement over the preceding month.

Those engaged in the building trades were well employed and contractors claim that a busy season is ahead.

The total building permits issued during March amounted to \$101,000 an increase of 500 per cent. over the same month last year.

The Dominion Linen Company of Bracebridge have decided to establish their new plant at Guelph. Plans are being drawn for the new mills, the main building of which will be 380 ft. by 150 ft., the whole to cost about \$35,000.

Two hundred hands will be employed at the outset.

The Colonial Knitting Company have started operations in the factory lately vacated by the Colonial Whitewear Company.

They report a scarcity of female operatives.

Manufacturers were all busy; in some cases additional hands were taken on.

Wholesale and retail merchants report trade good.

The civic finance committee fixed the tax rate at 23 mills for this year, an increase of one mill over last year.

Customs returns for the month of March were \$24,028 an increase of \$3,030.08 over the corresponding month last year.

Fergus. — Two by-laws were submitted to, and carried, by the ratepayers of Fergus on April 15th. One provided for an expenditure of \$35,000 on the water works system, work to be commenced thereon this year. The other fixed the assessment on the Canadian Milling Company at \$15,000 for ten years.

Elora. — The annual Spring Horse Show of Elora was held on the 12th of the month and proved to be a great success in every respect. A large crowd who were keenly interested was in attendance.

Berlin.

Labour generally has been well employed during April with the exception of bricklayers, among whom a quietness was caused by the cold weather at the beginning of the month. The other trades were doing better than in the corresponding month of last year, especially in the furniture lines where some factories were working overtime. The work on the addition to the Canada Furniture Company's factory was begun during the month this alone will amount to \$20,000.00. Permits have also been granted to the Berlin Robe & Clothing Company for addition to amount of \$11,000.00, D. Hibner & Company Furniture Manufacturers, addition \$14,000.00 and to the Canadian Pacific Railway freight sheds at Berlin for \$6,000.00, in all there were 47 permits issued for \$111,293.00. The custom returns for the last month amounted to \$29,752.27.

The cost of living is practically the same as last month. Potatoes are still as high as \$2.10 to \$2.25 per bag of 1½ bushels. Eggs dropped as low as 18c. per doz. in some cases, 19 and 20c., however, was the prevailing price at the end of the month. Rent is steadily advancing on account of the demand for working men's houses, these being very scarce. Farmers are busy with spring ploughing, they report that the fall wheat (though it wintered well) was seriously damaged by the frosts dur-

ing the spring. Hay is selling at \$20 per ton.

The rubber factories as well as the shirt and collar factories are in need of female labourers. It is estimated that 300 girls could easily find immediate employment in the above named industries in Berlin.

Preston. — The Canadian Office and School Furniture Company has worked overtime during April. Building permits issued for town of Preston from Jan. 1st to April 1st amounted to \$54,900.00, this includes several large blocks. The Car and Coach Company of Preston reports a shortage of mechanics.

Elmira. — All factories working full time. Several new houses were commenced. There is a demand for several carpenters, paper hangers and wood-working machine hands.

Waterloo. — All factories were running full time.

Woodstock.

Industrially conditions were, on the whole, fairly favourable, and present indications point to this being the busiest season in the building trades that Woodstock has had in several years. For some time there has been a growing demand for dwelling houses, and more skilled men could be and would be employed at the factories if more dwelling house accommodation could be secured. There is a good demand for building labour; but no serious complaint yet as to scarcity.

A falling off in the demand for reed organs is reported. Generally speaking, however, the trade in musical instruments—organs, pianos and pipe-organs—is good. The furniture trade is also good, and the outlook encouraging. In the wagon trade prospects at the present moment are, perhaps, not so bright as they have been previously. The explanation given is that western customers are holding their orders to see what the crop prospects will be. On the other

hand the stove and furnace manufacturers report that they are making preparations for an extensive year's business.

Storekeepers report business good. Farmers in the district are busy seeding. Many of them are well advanced with the work; there is, however, a fairly active demand for farm labour. Unskilled labour also is in demand at the factories.

A by-law granting some financial aid to an automobile factory has been passed by the council after a favourable vote by the people.

Stratford.

Labour conditions were favourable during April. The building trades were active, and no men were idle. All manufacturers were doing a good trade. On April 26th four by-laws were voted on and carried: (1) The market by-law providing for the erection of a market shelter and enlarging the fire hall, costing \$13,000; (2) The MacDonald Thresher Company was voted a free site valued at \$5,700 for the erection of a new plant to cost \$50,000; (3) The Williams by-law gives a loan to Mr. Ben Williams of \$8,000 to erect a \$12,000 knitting factory; (4) The Griffiths by-law providing for the erection of a bonds of G. L. Griffiths of Melbourne, Ont., for \$5,500, in consideration of an agreement to establish a wholesale harness factory in the old Ballantyne factory. Wholesale and retail merchants report trade good. There were no changes in hours of labour or rates of wages with the exception of wages of locomotive engineers who received an increase of 10 to 11 per cent.

Farmers were busy bringing farm products to market and were receiving good prices for them. Ploughing and seeding commenced during the latter part of the month. It is claimed that the fall wheat is not good in some places owing to the severe frost. Market prices are: Eggs, 20 cts. a doz.; butter, 32 cts., a lb.; maple syrup, 40 cts. a quart; potatoes, \$2.25 a bag.

Goderich. — Work has commenced on the Canadian Pacific Railway siding at the dock. The work on the sewers on Britannia Road is nearing its completion.

London.

Inside work during April was plentiful, and most of the factories and foundries were busier than for the same period last year. On outside work the promised boom has not yet developed, and some building tradesmen did not get full months. On the railroads traffic is heavier than it has been for a long time, and train crews are extra busy. The city has had a large force of labourers and teams employed all the month scraping and cleaning the streets. The large McClary works are exceptionally busy manufacturing stoves and tinware, and now employ about 1,200 hands. It is their intention to erect three additional buildings this year, to accommodate their increasing trade. The London Printing and Lithographing Company have taken out a permit for a \$16,000 building to run in conjunction with their old one. The Perrin Biscuit and Candy Company have decided to rebuild on the site of their burned buildings, and will expend about \$75,000 on this work. The Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Company are erecting a new building in the east end, and will move there as soon as it is completed.

St. Thomas.

Labour conditions generally remained much the same as during March; little activity was shown in the building trades. Building permits to the amount of about \$45,685 were issued during April. Merchants, generally, report business quieter throughout April than in the corresponding month of last year.

A by-law will be submitted to the citizens authorizing the expenditure of \$30,000 on the St. Thomas Street Railway. Local railway engineers are concerned in the negotiations being carried on between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the General Mana-

gers' Association with regard to the adoption of the standard wage for Eastern roads.

Local industries report the month a good average. Unskilled labour was well employed; good wages prevailed for this class of work in the district.

Chatham.

Labour conditions were good especially activity being shown in the building trades, notwithstanding the shortage of building material. Brick, lime, sand and the cheaper grades of lumber. The building permits issued numbered twenty-four and were for residences of medium size amounting to \$22,500 in value. The Dominion Cannery were asking tenders for a large addition to their already extensive plant in this city. Tenders are also asked for a modern opera house.

House rent advanced all over the city where changes were being made from \$2 to \$4 on medium sized residences.

Final returns of the assessors give the increase in population over the previous year 573. Total for the city 11,333; assessment increases \$202,000.

All branches of trade were active. Factories were advertising for mechanics and were in some instances compelled to accept inferior classes in order to carry on their work.

Windsor.

The fine weather during April considerably improved the condition of labour and all classes of workmen were well employed. Building trades especially were active. One contracting firm reports having thirty-five brick houses worth from \$2,500 to \$4,000. Work has also commenced on additions to several industrial establishments. Scarcity of brick is holding back a few buildings.

Cobalt.

Industrial conditions proved normal during April without any special change. Mining work in all its branches proved brisk. The lumbermen ex-

pect to start work on their drives about the middle of May, but as yet none of the rivers or lakes are open for navigation. A commencement is looked for about the first week in May after which the lumbering industry will prove busy especially in the matter of drives. Railroad construction is also brisk about 500 men are at work on the Elk Lake branch which was started three weeks ago and which will keep this force of men busy until September. The Nipissing Central extension will employ a force of fifty men in the course of a few weeks.

With the additional mining work being done in all the camps, railroad extension and general building opportunities for employment throughout the district should be brisk this year. Elk Lake and Gowganda will have a renewal of mining activity and many properties, that have been closed down for some time, will be re-opened in the course of the next month or so, while many of the properties in the newer camps will employ large gangs of men in surface work during the summer. The farmers of Temiskaming have formed a co-operative society and will grow potatoes extensively this year with a view to supplying all the demand in the north country, including railway construction camps and mines.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

Labour conditions were about the same as during March. Navigation being late, many men were idly waiting for the work along the docks incidental to marine activity. No new industries have been started, but the Waggon Works factory at Port Arthur is about ready and will probably be in operation next month. It was the intention of the company to open this month, but the installation of machinery has delayed the opening. Commercial activity is normal for this season of the year, but everyone is looking forward to a busy season. The wholesale and retail trade is steady, showing no great activity, but remaining decidedly solid on prices and all goods consumed by the public. The real es-

tate market has been particularly active and many sales have been effected, this being partly due to the projected great industries coming to both cities in the shape of car works and the proposed steel plant.

Many of the men back from the bush are now on their holdings, clearing and burning in preparation for the spring sowing.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

During April the weather has been exceptionally favorable for outdoor employment and as a consequence the available supply of the labour has been well absorbed. Towards the latter part of the month the employment agencies were very active filling orders for men wanted for railroad construction work. British Columbia demands are exceptionally heavy in this respect. So far the number of men offering their services is keeping pace with demands but the general opinion is that the supply will be short before the end of May. Open weather has also stimulated activity in the building trades and work is much farther ahead than at the corresponding period of last year. In the garment factories there is exceptional activity. Practically all other industries likewise are active. Those depending upon building activity, such as foundries and planing mills are feeling the pressure of increased business. During the last week of the month the planing mill of Messrs. Brown & Rutherford was entirely destroyed by fire which threw out of employment 150 hands.

Brandon.

There was considerable increase in the demand for labour during April. The supply of farm help has hardly equalled the demand for it. The work of paving the business section of the city and the laying of street car tracks was resumed for the season and the work will be carried out quickly. The

street car franchise question has been settled and several miles of railway will be built this season. A by-law was recently carried authorizing the spending of \$10,000 for the improvement of the city's water system. The Summer Fair Association will also spend a large sum in adding to and improving the grounds of the association.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.

Conditions during the past month were, generally speaking, more favourable than those of March. This may be largely attributed to the incoming of spring weather, which has been ideal for building construction. Operations in this line are not, however, so far advanced as they were last year owing to the lateness of the season. By reason of a steady influx of artisans into the city, labour meets all demands. Wholesale and retail business continues to maintain an active standard, and those concerned express satisfaction with the increased spring trade.

Moosejaw.

The breaking up of the winter weather has resulted in labour being generally well employed, and the supply does not seem to exceed the demand. Day labourers are hard to get and the farmers are experiencing difficulty in hiring help for the season. The rebuilding of the Robin Hood Flour Mills which were burnt a few months ago will give employment to a great number of men; employment will also be supplied for the next three or four weeks to a number of carpenters and labourers on the construction of a large elevator. The demand for carpenters is increasing, frames being required for a great number of new houses for which excavations have been commenced. The railways are still hauling wheat and will be kept actively engaged in this operation until the middle of the summer, most of the elevators being filled. Threshing operations have again commenced and the crop that was left in

stack and in stook last fall will be threshed out within the next month.

General prices remain about the same, few articles having decreased in price. Wholesale and retail trades report active business, and bank clearings show an increase as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Implementation houses find some difficulty in getting cars to ship machinery ordered to nearby points. There are a great number of cars on order from the east and difficulty is experienced in getting supplies of material. Steam plow outfits are at work on the land, much of which is being broken up.

A considerable amount of lignite coal has been uncovered about fifty miles south of Moosejaw, and a number of mining leases have been taken out. This coal area will in a short time produce a good amount of coal which will be used locally for steam and fuel purposes.

Saskatoon.

Labour of all kinds was actively employed and the demand was better than that of last month and also better than during April, 1911.

Especially activity prevailed in building trades. The season is fairly started and promises to be a busy one.

In the agricultural districts the farmers are busy getting their land ready for seeding, and some are still doing their last season's threshing, which was delayed owing to the exceedingly wet season and severe winter. In the northern part of the Province Railroad construction is progressing. Lumbering is quiet since the snow disappeared.

ALBERTA.

Edmonton.

Throughout the past month exceptional activity has existed in all branches of labour, especially in the building trades, which have taken advantage of the weather conditions that have been so favourable to construction.

Though there is an abundance of work, the supply of labour apparently meets all demands owing to the large influx of immigrants. Work is progressing favourably on the East End bridge and the steel is being erected on the Canadian Pacific Railway high level bridge.

Work is now in progress or will immediately commence on the following buildings:—

Addition to Tegler Block	\$350,000
Canadian Pacific Ry., Office Building	250,000
City of Edmonton, Office Building ..	302,000
Revillon Bros., Ltd., Wholesale Warehouse	300,000
Campbell Bros. & Wilson, Wholesale Warehouse	about 50,000
Edmonton Brewing and Malting Co., Brewery	250,000
Konnick Sandstone Brick Co., Plant	100,000

Wholesale, retail and transportation companies were active. The painters union signed an agreement with the employing painters fixing the minimum rate of wages at 50 cents an hour and Saturday half holiday. General business conditions are indicated by the following statistics:—

	Mar., 1911	Mar., 1912	Increase
Bank Clearings	\$8,804,702	17,550,365	99
Customs Returns	58,547	117,771	101 %
Building Permits ..	276,825	821,322	209 %
(Strathcona)	14,250	79,900	
Post Office (Stamps only)	8,501	11,150	33 1/2
(Strathcona)	814	991	
Street Railway—			
Passengers Carried	402,817	710,033	76 %
Revenue	\$16,843	29,113	73 %
Homestead Entries ..	440	492	12 %

Lethbridge.

During April work has opened in all directions. The supply of labour has still been greater than the demand on account of the difficulty of getting material to start the various works. As compared with last month the labour market is lively. Opportunities are opening up every day. On April 8th a start was made on the Lethbridge Civic street railway which the city purpose to have finished by the 1st of October. The work is at present kept back for the want of ties which are overdue. About 50 men are employed at present; when the ties arrive the force will be doubled.

Since the commencement of the month the building operations have become very active and brick and lumber yards are busy. A new automobile garage is being built and a number of men will find employment on repairs. Both wholesale and retail houses are busy.

The following table shows the trend of business in March compared with that of the corresponding month of last year:—

	March 1912.	March 1911.	Increase 1912 over 1911.
Building permits issued.	\$ 176,215.00	\$ 99,400.00	\$76,815.00
Customs receipts	50,019.44	32,522.22	17,497.22
Money orders issued (2086) ..	29,349.89	32,471.77	
Money orders paid (781)	18,139.82	12,478.95	5,660.87
Postal notes issued (692) ...	1,659.89	1,275.48	384.50
Postal notes paid (544)	1,070.50	701.07	389.43
Postage stamp sales	3,336.85	2,385.00	951.85
Clearing house returns ...	2,386,834.00	2,153,190.00	233,644.00

Farmers are very busy and in several cases are reported to have been ploughing by artificial light during the night.

Coal mining is very dull, few miners being at work and the work being very unsteady. Active operations on the construction of the Lethbridge-Weyburn line has commenced. About 300 men will find employment besides a large number of teams.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson.

There has been a marked improvement in nearly all classes of outdoor labour during April, building operations have begun in earnest and are giving employment to a number of men, especially to bricklayers and cement men. The city is employing quite a force of men, road grading, laying of water and sewer pipes. Several large buildings have been commenced. Indic-

ations point to a busy summer in this vicinity. As yet there are no signs of a scarcity of labour.

A firm of American capitalists have bought a site with a view to erecting a large paper mill, which when completed will employ about one hundred and fifty men. The saw mills all through the Kootenays are commencing operations and a large cut is contemplated this summer. Mines are showing activity though a great many of them are being hampered by slides.

New Westminster.

Labour has been more generally employed during April than in any previous month of 1912. The building trades being exceptionally busy. Few unemployed workers can be found except among unskilled labourers and of these land clearing operations and railway construction work will absorb a large number. For all kinds of skilled labor the outlook for the season is good.

Numerous new buildings are being erected comprising dwellings of a superior class and a few large business blocks. The building permits for the first two weeks of April totalled nearly \$50,000.

Victoria.

Labour was extensively and continuously employed during April building operations and civic works giving work to large numbers of men. The weather remained dry and warm and good progress was made with every description of outdoor work. The company having the contract for the construction of the Sooke Lake water works having failed to live up to the terms of their contract, the city council has cancelled the contract, but it is not known whether new tenders will be called for the work, or whether the city will complete the work by day labour.

The number of building permits issued during March was 64, compared

with 121 for the same month a year ago. The aggregate value of the permits for March this year was \$861,770 (one permit alone calling for an expenditure of \$400,000.) For the same month a year ago, the total value of the permits was \$271,945.

The total customs revenue for March was \$199,420 and for March last year \$192,294.

The clearing house returns by months for the year to date compared with the same months in the two previous years, are as follows:—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Jan. . . .	\$11,902,519	\$9,013,716	\$7,390,767
Feb. . . .	12,610,627	9,978,887	6,404,370
Mar. . . .	13,246,571	12,358,320	7,170,088
Total . . .	\$37,759,723	\$31,350,917	\$20,965,225

Business, both wholesale and retail, is in a healthy condition. The real estate market is active with values increasing.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is going to build new machine shops, round houses, etc., on their recently acquired terminals on the old Indian reserve, at a cost of several thousand dollars. The Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited, are making extensions and additions to their mining properties on Vancouver Island, at a cost of more than a million dollars.

Nanaimo.

Conditions in the labour market showed a slight improvement during April over those of last month and there are fewer idle men in the district.

Transportation conditions are better. The Canadian Pacific Railway will shortly put on a new and faster boat between Nanaimo and Vancouver to run two trips a day instead of one as at present. There was no change in the cost of living during the month.

Printers report work as fair during the month.

Cigar makers report work as fair.

Teamsters and expressmen report work as good during the month.

Unskilled labour has been fairly well employed during the month but there are still quite a number of men looking for work.

Prince Rupert.

Immediate demand for labour was not increased as compared with last month, but there are good prospects of considerable employment for skilled and unskilled men on all constructional work, especially in the building trades. Two large undertakings by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company are taking definite shape. These are the clearing of the depot site and central railway yards, and the construction of the \$2,000,000 dry dock and accompanying yards, roundhouses, etc. Contracts have been let for these undertakings and work employing some 200 men will be commenced by the end of the month. Meanwhile municipal employment is not as active as it was last month; progress on the Woodwork Lake water supply and Hydro-Electric scheme being very slow and employing few hands. Further reduction of the city engineering staff is contemplated.

A very large lumber concern (The Lester W. David Company of

Ocean Falls) is locating in the city, and will employ a large pay-roll. The sash and door factory which closed down in the fall is re-opening, and another sash and door supplying concern is employing about twelve new hands. Numerous new residences are planned, and several places of business. A new substantial frame building to be used for accommodation of the post office, the customs house and other tenants, is making progress. The new city hall will be opened early in May.

There was a steady increase in traffic at the waterfront, and while business generally in the city is not booming, there is still abundant confidence and considerable prosperity. No important changes in rates of wages or hours of labour are reported, and the only industry showing extra activity is the laundry business, which is increasingly active almost continually. Competition in this line also increases, and there are many Chinese laundries.

There have been no disturbances in the labour system of Prince Rupert and district so far this spring, and the outlook is a good one. A considerable resumption of mining activity may be looked for in the northern districts as the season advances.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES' INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.— STATEMENT FOR YEAR 1911-12, ETC.

THE Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, received the Royal assent on March 22, 1907, and had, therefore, been in operation five years at the close of the month of March last.

A table is presented in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, showing the proceedings under the Act during the year ending March 31, 1912, as follows: (1) the dates on which the various applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received; (2) the names of the parties concerned; (3) the name of the party making the application; (4) the local-

ity affected; (5) the number of persons affected; (6) the nature of the dispute; (7) the names of the members of Boards in cases where Boards have been established; (8) the dates of the establishment of Boards; (9) the dates of the receipt of Board's report; and (10) the result of the reference under the Act.

In all eighteen applications under the Act were received during the year ending March 31, 1912, as a result of which fifteen Boards were established. In the three remaining cases the matters in dispute were adjusted by mutual

agreement whilst communications were passing with the Department in respect of the establishment of a Board.

In addition to the eighteen cases above mentioned, proceedings under the Act during the past year occurred also in connection with an application which was received prior to April 1, 1911. Correspondence was also exchanged between the Department and persons concerned in various disputes in which, however, the circumstances did not call for any formal procedure under the Act.

Industries Represented.

The disputes dealt with under the Act during the year were distributed among the different industries as follows, namely:—

Coal mining	2
Metal mining	1
*Railways	10
Street railways	1
Commercial telegraphers	1
Telephone workers	1
Electrical workers	2
Boot and shoemaking	1
	19

The number of employees concerned in the nineteen applications received under the Act during the year was 37,626.

In connection with each of the nineteen disputes above mentioned sworn statements were furnished to the Minister of Labour to prove that, failing an adjustment of the differences or a reference of the same under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a strike or lockout, as the case might be, would be declared.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1912, there were four cases in which strikes were not either averted or ended.

*Among the classes of labour concerned in these ten disputes were the following: section men, carmen, machinists, boilermakers, telegraphers, telephone operators, tovernmen, station agents, maintenance-of-way men, coal handlers, cablemen, repair men, hoistmen, engineers, firemen, baggagemen, checkers, truckers, yardmen, storemen, sleeping and dining car employees, accountants, freight handlers and clerks.

Important Adjustments Under Act.

One of the disputes adjusted under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the year was that between the Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada and its telegraph operators, which involved the subject of wages, hours, and other conditions of employment, also alleged discrimination against certain employees on account of their connection with the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. The number of operators concerned in this matter was 200 directly and 1,100 indirectly. The report was signed by all three members of the Board, Messrs. Markey and Campbell each dissenting, however, on one point. The Department was subsequently informed of the acceptance of the Board findings by the Company and the employees affected.

The Board which was appointed to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, of Port Arthur, Ont., and its employees, after conference with the respective parties, succeeded in bringing about a settlement effective for one year from the 1st of May, with provision for a further meeting between the parties on January 15, 1912, to draw up a new agreement for the ensuing year. The number of employees affected was given as 150 directly and 200 indirectly. The points in dispute related to the employees' demand for increased wages, increased compensation for overtime, and alleged discrimination on the Company's part against members of the Coal Handlers' Union. It was reported by the Board that concessions were made by both sides, the men modifying their demands respecting wages and compensation for overtime, and the Company, on the other hand, granting the employees' demand that members of the Union should not be discriminated against.

The reference under the Act of a dispute between the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and their elec-

trical employees resulted in the conclusion of a formal agreement between the parties for a period of one year, to continue in force from year to year thereafter unless three months' notice of its termination was given by either party on or before April 1 of any year. The matters in dispute related to wages, hours, overtime, hours of payment, and alleged discrimination. The number of employees affected was given as 32 directly and 66 indirectly. In acknowledging receipt of the Board findings the City Clerk of Fort William stated that the same had been presented to the City Council at a meeting held on July 1 and that "the members had expressed themselves as being entirely in accord with the award of the Board of Conciliation, and, as far as known, the terms of the award are perfectly satisfactory to the men. In acknowledging receipt of your report I was instructed to convey to your Department the thanks of the Council for the successful adjustment of this dispute between the electrical workers and this city."

The Board appointed to deal with certain differences between the city of Edmonton, Alta., and the workmen employed in its telephone, lighting, electric power, and street railway utilities, after inquiring fully into the matters in dispute, drafted a set of working rules and a schedule of wages which were unanimously agreed to by the civic authorities and the employees concerned. The number of employees affected was given as 35.

The efforts of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to effect the settlement of a dispute between the Pere Marquette Railway Company and its maintenance-of-way employees, to the number of 140, resulted in a full agreement on the several points at issue, which included wages, hours, and other conditions of employment. Following the publication of the Board findings a set of rules and rates of pay governing the Company's section foremen and section men in Canada was promulgated by the Railway Management, the

same being in the terms of the Board report. A letter was also received in the Department of Labour in this matter from the employees' representative stating that "the employees of said Pere Marquette Railway are well pleased and satisfied with the report of the Board."

Three disputes, in connection with which applications had been made for the establishment of Boards, were settled whilst proceedings were under way looking to the establishment of such Boards. One of these disputes grew out of a reduction in wages among the section men employed by the Michigan Central Railway Company, 1,200 to 1,400 in number. Whilst communications were passing between the Department and the parties concerned relative to the granting of a Board an officer of the Department of Labour proceeded to St. Thomas at the Minister's request for the purpose of conferring with the parties. As a result of this conference the Company restored the scale of wages which had existed prior to May 1, 1911, and announced its willingness to re-engage its former employees, of whom a number had ceased work by way of protest against the Company's action. One of the other disputes referred to was one between the Quebec Central Railway Company and its telegraph and station employees, to the number of 70, growing out of a demand on the part of the latter for the adoption of a new schedule of rules and rates of pay. An officer of the Department of Labour proceeded to Sherbrooke at the Minister's request for the purpose of conferring with the parties. In the course of ensuing correspondence the Department was informed on November 20 that an agreement had been arrived at between the parties, the application under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act being accordingly withdrawn. The third dispute referred to in which a settlement was reached whilst proceedings were pending for the establishment of a Board under the Act was one affecting the Quebec and

Lake St. John Railway Company and its carmen, to the number of 80 directly and 15 indirectly. The matters at issue related to wages and conditions of employment. At the time of the dispute the Railway Company's properties were in the hands of a receiver. Whilst communications were passing between the Department and the parties concerned relative to the establishment of a Board an officer of the Department of Labour visited Quebec for the purpose of conferring with the Company and employees concerned. A settlement was later reached by direct negotiation and proceedings under the Act accordingly discontinued.

All the disputes referred to under the Act during the year, with one exception, related to mines or industries of the public utilities class to which the Act primarily applies. The exception was that of a dispute between the John Ritchie Company, William A. Marsh Company, Gale Brothers, and J. M. Tobo, boot and shoe manufacturers of the City of Quebec, and their employees, 68 of the latter being affected directly and 875 indirectly. The reference was made to a single Board by consent of all the parties concerned, and the Board findings, dealing with the wages paid for certain classes of work, were accepted by the employing companies and the employees affected.

Four Strikes After Enquiry.

The cases in which strikes were not averted after enquiry either averted or ended are as follows:—

1. A dispute between the Coal Mining Companies comprising the Western Coal Operators' Association, operating mines in southeastern British Columbia and southern Alberta, and their employees to the number of approximately 6,000. A cessation of work in this instance occurred on March 31, 1911, on the termination of a two years' agreement between the parties. The matters in dispute related to wages and other conditions of employment. The dispute resulted in an almost total

cessation of work in these coal fields from April until the middle of November and consequent serious diminution in the available fuel supply of the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, which was, however, partly offset by importations from the United States and the remission of customs duties on such importations during the summer and autumn months.

In this case the cessation of work occurred before an application for a Board was received. A Board was established, at the employees' request, on April 13. The Board report was accompanied by a minority report of Mr. A. J. Carter, the employees' nominee. The Western Coal Operators, on being apprised of the terms of the Board findings, signified their conditional acceptance of the same in July, and their willingness to negotiate an agreement along the general lines which the Board suggested. The Board report was later referred by the employees' executive to a referendum vote which was understood to have resulted in a majority against the acceptance of the findings. In the middle of October Honourable Robert Rogers, Minister of the Interior, held a series of conferences with the parties concerned at which an agreement was arrived at for the settlement of the various points at issue. This agreement was signed on November 17 and is to continue in force until March 31, 1915. Operations in the mines were resumed on November 20.

It was claimed by the employees' representatives, in communications addressed to the Minister of Labour, that their suspension of mining operations on the termination of their agreement with the Western Coal Operators' Association on March 31 was due to the fact that the parties, who had been in conference with each other during the month of March, had been unable to reach any agreement to take the place of the agreement expiring on March 31, and that in ceasing work the employees had not committed any breach of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

2. A dispute between the Hudson Bay Mining Company, of Gowganda, Ont., and employees, members of Gowganda Miners' Union of the Western Federation of Miners. This dispute grew out of an alleged reduction of wages in the Company's mines, the number of employees affected being about 30. The employees, refusing to accept the Board findings, declared a strike in the month of June. Operations were resumed in the mines at the end of July. A number of the Company's former employees remained, however, on strike throughout the ensuing summer, fall, and winter months.

3. A dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and machinists and boilermakers in its employ, to the number of 300. The differences related to wages, hours, and conditions of employment, and the employees' demand for a schedule of agreement. On October 6 the company closed down certain of its shops. On October 10th employees declared a strike. Shortly afterwards the Board made its findings. The employees signified their acceptance. The findings were not accepted by the Company, who claimed to be paying the same scale of wages as their competitors, in Western Canada. The Company's claim in this respect was disputed by the employees. The Company claimed to be unaffected by the strike, but the employees represented that the strike was effective and such representations continued to be made to the close of the fiscal year, March 31.

4. A dispute between the Alberta Coal Mining Company, Limited, to Cardiff, Alta., and employees, to the number of 80. The points at issue related to wages and conditions of employment. After the Board findings had been communicated to the Company and employees concerned there was a cessation of work for a few days, following which the Department was informed by the Company that a settlement had been reached on the basis of

the Board findings. In this connection it was claimed on behalf of the employees that the Board findings were not accepted by the Company. Writing to the Department of Labour on January 13 Mr. George S. Montgomery, the Company's Manager, said "We are satisfied that this is the proper way of settling disputes, and as far as we are concerned, we will do all in our power to see the law enforced. The Company accepted the Report of the Conciliation Board and changed its scale of wages to conform thereto, which was only in minor points, and, as stated above, the business of mining coal has been resumed without any prospect of further trouble."

Five Years' Proceedings Under Act.

During the five years which elapsed between the enactment, in March, 1907 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and the end of March, 1912 one hundred and twenty-four applications were received for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, as a result of which one hundred and ten Boards were established. In the fourteen remaining cases the matters in dispute were adjusted by mutual agreement while communications were passing with the Department in respect of the establishment of the Board. In ninety-three out of the one hundred and ten cases referred for investigation the inquiry resulted either in a direct agreement between the parties, or in such an improvement of relations as led to the settlement of the dispute.

In the case of a dispute between the North Atlantic Collieries Company, Limited, of Port Morien, N.S., and its employees, operations in the Company's mines had been discontinued at the time of the investigation, the Company itself having gone into liquidation.

In the case of a dispute between the Montreal Street Railway Company and employees proceedings before the Board were unfinished on March 3, 1912, the Board having been restrain

d from proceeding by order of court, pending determination of an application by the Company to the Superior Court for a writ of injunction declaring the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to be ultra vires.

There have been in all fourteen instances during the five years in which strikes have occurred after the reference of disputes under the terms of the Act. Four of these fourteen disputes concerned the railway industry, nine related to the mining industry, and the other one related to the street railway industry. In seven cases these disputes had to do in whole or in part with the question of alleged discrimination against or the recognition of certain labour unions.

The fourteen cases in question are as follows: (1) Cumberland Railway & Coal Company of Springhill, N.S., and its employees; (2) Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its mechanical employees; (3) Nicola Valley Coal & Lumber Company of Middlesboro, B.C., and its employees; (4) British Columbia Copper Company of Greenwood, B.C., and its employees; (5) Dominion Coal Company of Glace Bay, C.B., and its employees; (6) Cumberland Railway & Coal Company of Springhill, N.S., and its employees; (7) British Columbia Copper Company of Greenwood, B.C., and its employees; (8) Canadian Northern Railway Company and its carmen and steamfitters; (9) Grand Trunk Railway Company and its employees in train and yard service; (10) Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and its employees; (11) Coal Mining Companies comprising the Western Coal Operators Association and their employees; (12) Hudson Bay Mining Company of Gowganda, Ont., and its employees; (13) Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its machinists and boilermakers; and (14) Alberta Coal Mining Company of Cardston, Alta., and its employees.

In No. 1, the strike lasted from August 1, 1907, to August 31, 1907. When the employees returned to work on the conditions recommended in the

report of the Board. In No. 2, the strike lasted from August 5, 1908, to October 5, 1908, when the employees returned to work on the conditions recommended in the report of the Board. In No. 3, the employees went on strike on April 28, during the process of establishing a Board, and returned to work early in June on lines recommended by the Board. In No. 4, the strike lasted from June 28 to July 24; in this case several reports were put in by the members of the Board, and the settlement was on the lines substantially of the Chairman's recommendations. In No. 5, the strike lasted from July 6, 1909, to April 28, 1910, when the employees returned to work on the lines recommended in the report of the Board, with such modifications as had been made in the same by an agreement subsequently effected. In No. 6, the strike lasted from August 9, 1909, to May 27, 1911, when a settlement was effected by negotiation between the parties. It should be noted that the parties concerned in Nos. 1 and 6 are identical. In No. 7, the strike lasted from April 19 to May 11, when the employees returned to work on the conditions recommended in the report of the Board. Nos. 4 and 7 are also identical. In No. 8, the strike lasted from July 7 to September 27, when the employees returned to work on the conditions recommended in the report of the Board. In No. 9, the strike lasted from July 18 to August 2, when a settlement was effected through Government intervention. In No. 10, the strike lasted from December 16 to December 31, when the strike was terminated through the efforts of a committee of citizens. In No. 11, the strike lasted from April 1, 1911, to the middle of November, when a settlement was arrived at following a series of conferences between the parties, at which the Honourable Robert Rogers, Minister of the Interior, was present. It was understood that in drawing up the terms of settlement the report of the Chairman of the Board was taken as a basis. In No. 12, the strike occurred in the month of June. Operations in the

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS UNDER ACT FROM MARCH 31 1911, TO MARCH 31, 1912.

Applications concerning disputes in mines and public utilities.							Total number of strikes not averted or ended.
18							
	Concerning mines and smelters.		Concerning transportation and communication.			Total Applications under Act	
	Coal Mines	Metalliferous Mines	Railways.	Street Railways	Commercial Telegraphers		
		3		13	2	19	
					Concerning civil employees.	Disputes referred by consent of parties concerned under section 63 of I.D.I. Act, 1907.	4
					2	1	
					Electrical Workers		
					Telephone Workers		
Disputes referred for adjustment under Act.....	2	1	10	1	2	1	19
Strikes not averted or ended...	2	1	1	0	0	0	4

1.—The proceedings under the Act during this year include one case in which certain proceedings had taken place also during the preceding year, viz.: a dispute between the Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada and its telegraphers.

2 At the close of the financial year results were still pending in connection with two applications, viz.: (1) application made on behalf of the employees of the Montreal Street Railway Company; and (2) application made on behalf of the railroad freight handlers and Railway clerks employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Winnipeg, Man.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION, OCTOBER, 1907.

Proceedings under the Act from March 31, 1911, to March 31, 1912.

A.—MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES.

1. Appointed by the Minister, under sec. 8, sub-sec. 1, of the I.D.I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under sec. 8, sub-sec. 2, of the I.D.I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation of party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under sec. 8, sub-sec. 3, of the I.D.I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under sec. 8, sub-sec. 4 of the I.D.I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation by the two members first appointed.

MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.

1. COAL MINES

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality	No. persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Name of Members Board: (c) Chairman; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of reference.
1911 April 13	Western Coal Operators Association and employees, members of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America.....	Employees....	Eastern British Columbia and Southern Alberta.....	6,400 dir., an indefinite number indir.	Concerning making of new agreement.....	Rev. C. W. Gordon, D.D., (c)4..... Colin Macleod, (m)1..... A. J. Carter (m)1 ..	1911 April 21...	1911 July 10.... July 11....	The employees concerned in this dispute ceased work on March 31, 1911, on the termination of a two years' agreement with the employing Companies. A Board was established by request of the employees on April 13. The Board's report was accompanied by a minority report by Mr. Carter. The Operators signified their willingness to negotiate an agreement along the general lines suggested by the Board in its majority report; the employees, on the other hand, accepting the minority report of Mr. Carter. The majority of the mines remained closed down until the middle of November, when a new agreement was signed by the parties concerned, effective to March 31, 1915.

Oct. 23...	Alberta Coa Mining Company Limited and employees.....	Employer....	Cardiff, Alta.....	80.....	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.....	Norman Fraser (c)3 J. O. Hannah (x)1. Clement Stubbs, (x)1.....	Nov. 27.... Dec. 12....	Report was signed by all three members of the Board, with slight objections noted by MM. Hannah and Stubbs. After the award of the Board had been communicated to both parties concerned there was a cessation of work for a few days. The Department was later informed that a settlement had been reached on the basis of the Board's findings, and work resumed.
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2. METAL MINES

May 25..	Hudson Bay Mining Company, Ltd., and employees, members of Gowganda Miners Union No. 154 Western Federation of Miners.....	Employees....	Gowganda, Ont....	30.....	Concerning reduction in wages.	George Ritchie, K. C., (c)4..... Prof. John Sharp, Duncan J. McDonnell, (x)1.....	June 9..... July 10....	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. McDonnell. The employees, being unwilling to accept the Board report, declared a strike which no formal settlement was reported. Operations were resumed in the company's mine at the end of July.
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II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.
1. RAILWAYS.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality	No. of persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members Board: (c) Chairman ; (e) Employer ; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of reference.
1911 May 11.	Michigan Central Railway Company and section men.	Employees.	St. Thomas, Ont.	1,200 to 1,400.	Concerning proposed reduction in wages.				The employees concerned in this dispute ceased work on May 1, on account of a proposed reduction in their rate of pay. Application was later made by the employees for the establishment of a Board. Whilst communication were passing between the Department and the employees an officer of the Department proceeded to St. Thomas at the Minister's request for the purpose of conferring with the parties concerned. As a result the Company restored the scale of wages which had existed prior to May 1, 1911, and announced its willingness to re-engage those who had ceased work.
May 17.	Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company Ltd., and employees, members of Coal Handlers' Union No. 319.	Employees.	Port Arthur, Ont.	150 dir. 200 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	His Honour Judge John McKay (c) George F. Horrigan (e)1... Andrew Boyd (m)1.	June 2.	June 19.	A unanimous report was presented by the Board in which it was stated that a settlement had been effected of all points at issue, an agreement effective from May 1, 1911, to April 30, 1912, having been signed by both parties to the dispute.
May 17.	Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company and carmen, members of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.	Employees.	Québec, Que.	80 dir. 15 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.				Whilst proceedings looking to the establishment of a Board were in progress, the Department was informed that a settlement had been reached on the various points at issue.

July 18...	Grand Trunk Railway Company and Machinists, members of the International Association of Machinists	Employees...	G.T.R. System...	2,000 dir... 6,000 indir	Concerning demand for a new schedule of rules and rates of pay	Hon. Mr. Justice J. V. Teezel (c)3... Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C. (s)1... J. G. O'Donoghue, (m)1.....	Oct. 11.....	Oct. 23.....	Report was signed by all three members of the Board, Mr. O'Donoghue, however dissenting in certain particulars. Department was informed that the findings of the Board were not acceptable to the employees concerned. No cessation of work however, occurred.
July 31...	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and Machinists members of the International Association of Machinists	Employees...	G.T.P. Ry. System	150.....	Concerning wages, and hours, and conditions of employment, also demand schedule	Dr. J. W. Sparling, (c)4..... Rev. J. L. Gordon, (s)2..... Thos. J. Murray, (m)1.....	Oct. 12.....	Oct. 28.....	A unanimous report was presented by the Board which was favourable to the employees concerned and was accepted on their behalf. The Company, in a letter dated November 2, declined to accept the Board's findings. On October 6, the Company's shops at Edmonton and Rivers were closed down and the employees concerned declared a strike on October 10, which was still in progress on March 31, 1912.
Aug. 8...	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co., and boilermakers, members of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.	Employees...	G.T.P. Ry System.	150.....	Concerning wages, hours, and conditions of employment, also demand for schedule.				

The two applications here recorded are regarded as one in the tabular statement.

2. Honourable Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., was at first appointed a member of the Board, but, being unable to act, withdrew on October 5.

1. RAILWAYS—Continued.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality	No. of persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of reference.
1911 Sept. 11	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and various employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees.	Calgary and Medicine Hat, Alta.	6,500 direct 6,500 indirect	Concerning alleged discrimination against members of Union.	John Anthony McDonald (m)1.			Proceeding discontinued.
Nov. 14	Quebec Central Railway Company and station employees members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	Employees.	Quebec Central Railway lines.	70	Concerning demand for a new schedule of rules and rates of pay.	...			Pending establishment of Board, a settlement was arrived at.
Dec. 12	Michigan Central Railroad Company, and station agents, telegraph and telephone operators, and tower men, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	Employees.	M.C.R. lines in Canada.	115 direct 3,000 indirect	Concerning demand for the adoption of certain amendments to the existing schedule.	Peter McDonald, (c)4. J. E. Duval (e)1. J. G. O'Donoghue, (m)1.	Jan. 17	Mar. 12	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Duval. As a result of the enquiry the Company granted an increase of wages and made certain modifications in its rules governing the employment of its station agents, telegraphers, etc. No cessation of work occurred.
Dec. 29	Pere Marquette Railway Company, and maintenance-of-way employees and pump men, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.	Employees.	Buffalo Division of the Pere Marquette Railway.	140	Concerning wages, hours, and demand for a set of rules governing both the foregoing.	Hon. Chief Justice Sir Glenholme Falconbridge (c)3. Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C. (e)1. J. G. O'Donoghue, (m)1.	Jan. 20	Feb. 19	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute which were accepted by both parties concerned.

1912 Mar. 11.	Canadian Pacific Rail- way Company, and railroad freight hand lers and railway clerks, members of Winnipeg Division, No. 177, Brother- hood of Railroad Freight Handlers, and Railways Clerks.	Employees.	Winnipeg, Man....	220 dir.... 230 indir....	Concerning alleged dis- crimination by Com- pany against mem- bers of the Union...	Chas. P. Fullerton, (e)2..... Thos. J. Murray, (a)1.....	At the close of the fiscal year the Board had not been completed by the appointment of a chair- man.
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2. STREET RAILWAY

1911 June 19.	Montreal Street Rail- way Company and employees, members of the Amalgamated Association of street and Electric Railway Employees of Ameri- ca, No. 328.	Employees...	Montreal, Que....	30 dir.... 1,970 indir	Concerning dismissal of certain employees and alleged discrim- ination against them as members of Un- ion.....	Hon. Justice Thos. Fortin (c)4..... J. L. Perron, K.C. (e)1..... Charlemagne Rod- ier, (a)1.....	Aug. 11....	Board restrained from proceeding by order of Court pending de- termination of an application by the Company to the Superior Court for a writ of injunction, declaring the Industrial Dispu- tes Investigation Act to be ultra vires.
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3. COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHY.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality	No. persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of reference.
1911 Mar. 3....	Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada and telegraphers, members of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America.....	Employees....	All offices operated by the G. N. W. Telegraph Co. of Canada.....	200 indir 1,100 indir	Concerning wages and conditions of employment; also alleged discrimination against members of the Union.....	Hon. Mr. Justice J. V. Treadwell (c) J. Frederick H. Mackay (e) J. D. Campbell (m) 1	Mar. 30....	July 17....	Report of Board was signed by all three members, Mr. Mackay and Mr. Campbell, however, each dissenting on one point. The findings of the Board were accepted by both parties concerned.

4. TELEPHONES.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality	No. persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of reference.
Sep. 6....	British Columbia Telephone Company and employees, members of Local Union 213, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.....	Employees....	Lines of the B. C. Telephone Company.....	220....	Concerning wages and Company's attitude toward Union men....	John H. Senkler, K. C., (c) J. William M. Barker, (e) J. Chas. Farright (m) 1	Oct. 6....	Nov. 28....	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Barker. The Department was not informed of the acceptance or non-acceptance by either party of the Board's findings. No cessation of work however, occurred.

III. MUNICIPAL PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality	No. persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of reference.
May, 27....	Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and electrical workers, members of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, Local Union No. 339.....	Employees....	Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.....	32 dir 66 indir	Concerning wages and hours.....	Rev. S. C. Murray, D. D., (c) J. Dix Fraser (e) 1, C. W. Foster (m) 1	June 8....	July 3....	A unanimous report was presented by the Board in which it was stated that an agreement had been signed by both Cities and their electrical workers, the agreement being effective for one year, from June 1, 1911.

B.—INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES.

May 29...	City of Edmonton, Alta. Employees... Edmonton, Alta.	35.....	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.....	C. Taylor (c)3... Arthur W. Ormsby, (e)1..... W. Symonds (m)1..	July 5.....	A unanimous report was presented by the Board in which it was stated that a schedule of wages and a set of rules for each department had been drawn up and accepted by both parties to the dispute effective from July 1, 1911, to May 1, 1913.
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Apr. 3....	John Ritchie Company Limited; William A. Marsh Company Limited; Gale Bros., and J. M. Stobo Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, Quebec, and employees.....	Employees...	Quebec, Que.....	68 dir.... 875 indir....	Concerning wages.....	Dr G. W. Jolicœur, (c)3..... Felix Marois (e)1.. Joseph Alphonse Langlois (m)1....	June 26....	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendation for the settlement of the dispute. It was understood that the Board's findings were accepted by the parties concerned.
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mines were, however, resumed in the month of July. A number of the Company's former employees still remained on strike on March 31, 1912. In No. 13, the Company's shops at Edmonton and Rivers, Alta., were closed down on October 6, and on October 10 the employees declared a strike which

was still in progress on March 31, 1912. In No. 14, the strike occurred in the month of December. Following the communication of the findings of the Board to the parties concerned there was a cessation of work for a few days. A settlement was, however, reached on the basis of the Board findings.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907. — PROCEEDINGS DURING APRIL, 1912.

THE unanimous report was received on May 3 of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the railroad freight handlers and railway clerks in the Company's employ at Winnipeg, Man.

Application received.

The Department received on April 29 an application from the Train Service Organizations to which the Canadian Northern Railway Company's employees at Winnipeg belonged. In the application it was stated that the dis-

pute grew out of the alleged action of the Canadian Northern Railway Company in leasing running rights over its tracks between Winnipeg and Emerson to the Midland Railway of Canada, and the anticipation that certain Canadian train employees would thereby be replaced by American crews of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways with which the Midland Company is closely associated. The number of employees concerned was given in the application as 2,000.

A Board was established by the Minister on May 3rd, Mr. Thomas J. Murray, Winnipeg, Man., being appointed a member thereof on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

DISPUTE BETWEEN C. P. R. AND FREIGHT CLERKS, ETC.

THE Minister of Labour received on May 3 the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the railroad freight handlers and railway clerks employed by that Company at Winnipeg, Man., the employees being members of Winnipeg Division No. 177 of the Brotherhood of Railroad Freight Handlers and Railway Clerks.

In the application for the establishment of this Board it was stated that the dispute grew out of the Company's policy of alleged discrimination against employees belonging to the above mentioned Union and dismissals of many of

the Union members. The number of employees affected was given as 220 directly and 230 indirectly.

A Board was established by the Minister on March 18, and was constituted as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice H. A. Robson, Winnipeg, Man., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Charles P. Fullerton, Winnipeg, Man., appointed by the Minister to represent the Company; and Mr. Thos. J. Murray, also of Winnipeg, Man., the employees' nominee.

The Board met at Winnipeg on April 8, and succeeded in securing an amicable adjustment of the points at issue.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, employer, and Railroad Freight Handlers and Railway Clerks at Winnipeg, Manitoba, employees,

To the Registrar of Board of Conciliation and Investigation:

The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by the Honourable The Minister of Labour by order dated the 18th day of March, 1912, have to report that after severally taking the requisite oath they held their first meeting on the 8th day of April, 1912, at Winnipeg meeting again on subsequent days until matters were closed.

It was decided that informal efforts towards amicable adjustment of the dispute should be made. Representatives of the employer and employees were interviewed at several different times. Of the thirty seven employees who had been dismissed it was found that about twenty were desirous of returning to work. The Company after consultation found itself in a position to renew the employment of these twenty men. It was willing to restore them to their respective positions in the service and in satisfactory grades of the work in which they had been engaged. Accordingly the men referred to have resumed work. It does not seem to the undersigned that any good end will be gained by setting forth the controversy at any greater length or by further elaborating this report.

Dated at Winnipeg this 29th day of April, 1912.

(Sgd.) H. A. ROBSON, *Chairman.*

(Sgd.) CHARLES P. FULLERTON,

(Sgd.) THOS. J. MURRAY.

JUDGMENT OF SUPERIOR COURT REGARDING PERMANENT BOARD OF CONCILIATION BETWEEN MONTREAL SHIPPING COMPANIES & LONGSHOREMEN.

ON the 15th of April judgment was rendered by His Lordship Mr. Justice Greenshields in the Superior Court, Montreal, on an application of the Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal for the annulment of a contract which was made between the applicants and the Shipping Companies of the Port on May 13, 1910, for the establishment of a Permanent Board of Conciliation to deal with disputes arising from time to time between these Companies and the longshoremen in their employ. This action was based on the claim that the defendants had failed to carry out the obligations imposed upon them under their contract, and claim was made by the longshoremen for the recovery of a deposit of \$2,000 which had been posted by the Shipping Companies two

years ago as security for the observance of this agreement.

The judgment of the Superior Court is in the following terms:

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

On this 15th day of April, 1912.
Present: His Lordship Justice Greenshields.

The Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal, corps politique et incorporé, ayant sa principale place d'affaires en cette province dans la Cité et le district de Montréal, plaintiffs, vs. the Allan Line, Donaldson Line, Thompson Line, White Star Line, Leyland Line, Manchesters Liners, Canada Line, South African Line, Mexican Line, Black Diamond Line Head

Line, formant maintenant la Shipping federation of Canada et la Canadian Pacific Railway & Steamship Company, tous corps politique et incorporés ayant leur principale place d'affaires en cette province dans la cité et le district de Montréal, defendants.

The court, having heard the parties by their counsel and their witnesses upon the issues joined in this cause; having examined the pleadings and documents of record, and deliberated:

Whereas the plaintiffs ask by their action that a certain contract *sous seing privé* dated the 13th day of May, 1910, be declared annulled and forfeited, and the defendants condemned to pay to the plaintiffs \$2,000.00, and allege in effect; that in the month of April, 1910, with a view of avoiding a strike, the plaintiffs, then being employees of the defendants, entered into a certain contract, *sous seing privé*, dated the 13th day of May, 1910, which contract is fully recited and set forth in plaintiffs declaration; that to guarantee the fulfilment of said contract, the plaintiff and the defendants, each, deposited with the Royal Trust Company \$2,000.00, and at the same time, following the recommendation made by a certain Board of Conciliation or Arbitration, formed a permanent Board of Conciliation; that differences arose under said contract, and the same were referred to the said permanent Board of Arbitration, which Board rendered a decision upon the same, which decision is also fully set forth in plaintiff's declaration, and is dated the 29th day of June, 1911; that one Gustave Franq was the member of said permanent Board representing the plaintiffs, but has since resigned, and another one has been named to replace him; that the said defendants have failed to carry out the obligations under said contract, as fully set forth in detail in paragraph 7 of plaintiff's declaration and the subparagraphs thereunder;

Whereas the defendants plead; denying the material allegations of plaintiffs declaration, and alleging that in

any event the complaints or grievances alleged in plaintiffs declaration are grievances arising under the contract of the 13th day of May, 1910; that the said plaintiffs and defendants agree that all such differences, disputes or complaints should be submitted to a permanent Board of Conciliation or Arbitration; that the said agreement is valid and binding, and was a condition precedent to the taking of any action under said contract, such as the action presently taken by the plaintiffs;

Whereas the plaintiffs answer the said plea generally:

Considering that at the bearing, the plaintiffs and defendants, in order to save costs of enquete, agreed that judgment should be rendered on the question, as to whether the agreement to submit all differences or grievances arising under said contract to a Board of Arbitration, was valid and binding upon the parties, and was a condition precedent to the taking of the present action;

Considering that by the agreement between the parties, dated the 13th of May, 1910, it was agreed that, in order to give effect to the recommendation contained in the award of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, dated the 19th of April, 1910, all grievances arising between the parties should be submitted to a permanent Board of Conciliation composed of one member appointed by each party, and a third to be chosen by the two, and failing an agreement the third to be appointed by a Judge of the Superior Court;

Considering that said permanent Board was appointed and acted as such;

Considering that one of the members of the said Board, to wit, Gustave Franq, resigned, and on the 23rd of August, 1911, the defendants put the plaintiffs in default to name another to replace him, which the plaintiffs failed to do;

Considering that the agreement to refer all grievances under said contract

to a permanent Board of Conciliation, is a valid and binding agreement;

Considering that the said agreement does not purport to oust the Court of its jurisdiction, but is a condition precedent which must be fulfilled before an action in Court would lie;

Considering that the plaintiffs have failed to comply with the said agreement, and are without right to sue, and their present action is premature;

Considering that the defendant's plea in that respect is well founded;

Doth declare the plaintiff's action premature; doth maintain the defendant's plea, for the present, and

Doth dismiss plaintiff's action, but without costs, reserving to the plaintiffs all future rights.

(Signed) R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
J. S. C.

REPORT ON VARIOUS LAWS AFFECTING LABOUR DISPUTES IN PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.*

A VERY interesting volume has been published by the Labour Department of the British Board of Trade in response to inquiries which were made in the House of Commons during the autumn session of 1911 and in other ways for information relative to the Canadian and other laws in the British Dominions and in foreign countries respecting strikes and lockouts, with especial reference to disputes affecting public utility services. This volume was compiled in the main from information which was already in the possession of the Labour Department.

In the account which is given of the laws in question a uniform plan of treatment has been adopted as far as possible; the stages through which the various Acts have reached their present form have been briefly indicated; and their salient provisions, together with, when the material is available, their general operations have been described. Under the last head particulars have been given in several cases as to the extent to which strikes or lockouts have or have not been avoided, and an attempt has, in some cases, been made to indicate the extent to which penalties laid down by the var-

ious Acts have been imposed and their provisions enforced. In several cases, however, especially in the section dealing with foreign countries, information has been limited to the text of the measures themselves, and particulars as to their administration and enforcement are lacking. In spite, however, of its incompleteness in these respects a large and serviceable body of material has been brought together in this report, and in various cases this has been appreciably strengthened by particulars furnished by the various governments concerned.

The volume devotes considerable attention to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada and to the results which have attended its operation during the four years ending March 31, 1911. The report treats also of the Industrial Disputes Laws in force in the Commonwealth of Australia and its constituent States, in New Zealand, and in the Transvaal. The legislation with which the return deals varies greatly in character, and changes in the Australasian laws were in progress at the time the memoranda were compiled.

The differences in the character of the legislation turn largely on general scope and aim, and more specifically on the machinery set up under the Acts, on the penalties they impose, and as to their bearing on what are known as the "public utility services." It is

*Memorandum prepared from information in the possession of the Labour Department of the British Board of Trade, relating to the text and operation of certain laws in the British Dominions and Foreign Countries affecting Strikes and Lockouts, with especial reference to Public Utility Services.—London; Wyman and Sons; pages, 162; price, 1s. 5d.

pointed out that this expression "public utility services" is one having no exact definition. Primarily the services of water supply, gas and electric lighting, and those of public locomotion, transport and communication are connoted. In some cases public utilities have been closely grouped with other industries also regarded as of prime importance to the community, such as mining in the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada. In the New South Wales Industrial Disputes Act "necessary commodities" are defined as including in general, coal, gas, water, and "any article of food, the deprivation of which may tend to endanger human life or cause serious bodily injury." The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908, of New Zealand contains special conditions to safeguard the supply of gas, electricity, water, milk, meat, coal, and the operation of ferries, tramways, and railways. In Russia the definition covers "all undertakings having a social or governmental character . . . if the suspension of work of the employees or work people threatens the security of the State or gives cause for fear of a national calamity." In such fields strikes or lockouts are rendered illegal, but in Holland, on the other hand, the applied definition is much narrower, the special legislation prohibiting strikes in that country being confined to the main lines of the railway service; while in Belgium it covers all persons employed by the State, including those in the railway, postal, telegraph and telephone services.

Although in the Acts of New South Wales and New Zealand, to which reference has just been made, special penalties or conditions apply in connection with the public utility services, the most general aim of the Acts themselves is, apart from the improvement of industrial conditions in the weaker trades, the maintenance of industrial peace. In the foreign legislation, as a rule, the prime object is rather to ensure to the public the provision of what are regarded as most necessary

services and, although the two ends of industrial peace and the public welfare tend to converge, a characteristic difference in the nature and scope of the two classes of legislation emerges.

British Dominions.

In most cases the employees of the public services, such as those of the post office, and (when owned by the State, as is almost universally the case in Australia, New Zealand and the Transvaal) of the railways, are brought under special measures granting certain privileges and also imposing special obligations of discipline and obedience. These special measures appear, however, to impose no clear statutory limitations on the right of combined action.

Such limitations of this right as exist in the Dominions are to be found in the new body of industrial legislation dating from 1896. In this legislation limitations applying specially to the public utility services are imposed only in four cases—namely, in those of New South Wales, New Zealand, Canada and the Transvaal, and in all these the limitations are imposed by Acts that have a wider application, and that, in imposing penalties for lockouts and strikes that take place under certain conditions, also set up machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes. It may be noted that in none of the Dominions save in the State of Western Australia, where the public utility services are put on the same footing as general industry, and possibly in that of New South Wales, are lockouts or strikes made unconditionally illegal.

The restrictions imposed by the legislation of Canada (including that of the Transvaal) on lockouts and strikes may be broadly divided into two groups—one in which the observance of prescribed or of agreed and filed conditions of employment as regards wages, etc., is potentially a matter of legal compulsion, as in Australia and New Zealand, and the other, from which this element of compulsion is ab-

at, as in Canada and the Transvaal. The first class may be subdivided into three: (1) In which a legal tribunal—the Industrial Arbitration Court—is the principal instrument for the legal settlement of disputes, as under the Commonwealth Act; (2) in which awards, composed, apart from the chairman, of employers and workers or representing, the trade concerned, take the place of the Court, as in South Australia and Tasmania; and (3) in which there has been evolved a combination of these two plans as now in New South Wales and in New Zealand. Victoria, from this point of view, forms a class apart, and in Queensland the legal restrictions of the right to the lockout or strike are imposed. Legislation also exists in the province of Nova Scotia, imposing fines on employers and loss of wages on employees for non-compliance with the award of arbitrators appointed under a provincial act of 1900 in coal-mining disputes.

Foreign Countries.

Of the foreign countries covered by the Memoranda there are in Europe none which have legislation specially designed to avert strikes on the part of those employed in public utility services.

Of these countries, five—viz., Russia, Roumania, Holland, Belgium and Italy—have enacted laws absolutely prohibiting workpeople employed in certain public utility services from engaging in strikes. In Russia and Roumania the law covers the whole field of what may be termed public utility services, whether governmental or local. In Belgium it applies to all persons in the service of the State, including the railways, post office, telegraphs and telephones; in Italy it applies to all persons in the service either of the State or of a railway company, while in Holland only those employed on main lines of the railway service are included. In three countries—viz., Spain, Portugal, and the Ottoman Empire—have enacted laws applicable to all public utility services, and declaring concerted

stoppages of work illegal unless certain conditions have previously been fulfilled. In Spain the conditions are that notice of the strike or lockout shall have been given to the authorities either eight days or five days beforehand, according to the nature of the undertaking, and that such notice be accompanied by a statement of the cause of the strike or lockout. The Portuguese law insists on twelve or eight days' notice being given of the strike or lockout, according to the nature of the undertaking, and requires that such notice be accompanied by a statement of the causes or objects of the strike or lockout. Under the same law all "officials, public servants, or those receiving salaries from the State" incur the penalty of dismissal if they combine to suspend work.

The last of the nine European countries that call for mention in this connection is France, where the only persons employed in public utility services who incur legal penalties for participating in strikes are the engine drivers, guards and brakemen actually in charge of trains, and the outdoor staff of the postal service.

In Germany and Austria, so far as the railway, postal and allied services are concerned, strikes on the part of the staff are rendered impossible in practice by the policy pursued by the authorities towards any manifestations of trade union activity among members of these services.

In Denmark and the Swiss Canton of Geneva permanent Courts of Arbitration, equally representative of the interests of employers and of workpeople, have been established and endowed, under certain circumstances, with the powers of ordinary courts of justice as regards compelling the attendance of witnesses and the production of relevant documents. Under the Danish law the Courts of Arbitration have, moreover, the power to inflict and enforce penalties for non-observance of agreements.

In the United States of America special measures for safeguarding pub-

lic utility services from interruptions due to strikes and lockouts have from time to time engaged the attention both of the Federal and the State Legislatures. The laws specially enacted for this purpose are, however, concerned solely with the railway service, and in no case do they involve any derogation from the principle of freedom on the part of railway servants to engage in strikes, except in so far as engine drivers and others actually in charge of trains incur penalties of imprisonment or fine for deserting their posts before the train reaches its scheduled destination. Provisions of this nature, moreover, have found their way into the statute books of only eight States of the Union—namely, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Texas. In three of these States (Delaware, Maine and Pennsylvania) penalties of fine or imprisonment are also incurred by any railway servant who, for the purpose of furthering a strike on another railway, either within or without the State, refuses or neglects in the course of his employment to aid in the movement of cars owned by the other railway over the lines of the railway by which he is employed.

The only example of Federal legislation enacted for the specific purpose of safeguarding public utilities from interruption arising out of strikes and lockouts is a law of June 1st, 1898, applying arbitration to labour disputes on inter-State railways. Under this law the President of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the Federal Commissioner of Labour are requir-

ed, on the petition of either side, to endeavour to mediate whenever a dispute arises seriously interrupting or threatening to interrupt the business of any inter-State railway undertaking. No power either of independent initiative or of compulsion is, however, reserved to the Government.

While "the right to strike for any cause or no cause is clearly and fully sustained by all authority" in the United States, injunctions are frequently issued by the American Courts restraining railway servants from striking on the ground that such action on their part is in contravention of the provisions of certain federal statutes, more especially those of the Anti-Trust Act, the Inter-State Commerce Act, and the Obstruction of Mails Act.

Finally, it may be noted that the principle of investing permanent Boards of Arbitration with the powers of ordinary courts of justice as regards compelling the attendance of witnesses is one that has long been applied by many of the State Legislatures of the American Union. In a few cases (Colorado, Illinois, Missouri and Ohio) such Boards are given power to enforce their awards. In no case, however, do the provisions as to enforcement of awards amount to compulsory arbitration. In all the four States mentioned the compulsion provided either can be applied only when both parties have voluntarily agreed to the arbitration, or (in Missouri) it can be applied in the case of a party who did not accept arbitration only when that party has voluntarily acquiesced in the award.

REGULATING WAGES BY LAW.

(La Fixation Légale des Salaires, par R. Broda, Professeur au Collège libre des Sciences sociales, Directeur des *Documents du Progrès*.)

THIS little book of 173 pages is a careful study of the labour problem and seeks to find a remedy for existing conditions on the European continent by means of laws regulating both wages and conditions of labour, the enforcement of said laws to be entrusted to inspectors and wages committees instead of to courts of justice. Its aim is set out in the following sentence of the *Preface*: 'There must be substituted for the anarchistic methods of strikes and lockouts the methods invented by Canada and Australia, and thus bring about the coming of an era wherein wages and conditions of labour shall only be dictated by science, by the exigencies of social hygiene, and the progress of national economy.'

The historical part of the book is most interesting and instructive. The State long ago undertook to regulate wages, but it was mainly by fixing a *maximum*: the employer was prohibited from offering more than a certain amount, and the employee from asking for or accepting more than the sum established by law for work in his particular trade. The writer brings us as far back as the year 1351, when the *First Statute of Labourers* was passed in England, regulating wages in every branch of industry. In 1603 only did a law allow workmen to try to get more than the established maximum wages, providing at the same time for penalties against employers who were not paying the minimum wages established by the Act. In 1747 the Government ceased interfering with wages and the work of settling differences between employers and employees was entrusted to justices of the peace.

In the nineteenth century wages and conditions of labour were left to the mercy of "the law of supply and demand." A keen competition between producers made the condition of the working people worse and worse year by

year, and the various governments had to interfere again for the protection of the defenseless masses. England once more led in this work, in the first half of the century, and was soon followed by France, Germany, Austria and most of the other civilized countries.

But to Canada and Australia, according to the author, belongs the credit of having found a practical remedy for the existing conditions in these countries. In the latter country, after a thorough investigation, it was found that home work (or, in other words, the *Sweating System*) had taken the place of factory or shop work, especially as far as women workers were concerned. Wages committees, under an Act passed in 1896, were established, with powers: (1) to regulate minimum wages for time or piece work; (2) to restrict the number of apprentices under 18 years of age. The operation of this Act covers almost all industries in the State of Victoria, and to-day 75,000 working people, out of a total of 79,000 in the State, are under the jurisdiction of the Wages Committees, and, according to the present author, both employers and employees are perfectly satisfied with the improved conditions.

In Canada the work has been carried with special reference to public utilities, such as mines, railways, etc., where a suspension of work is likely to cause incalculable injury to the whole community. The Act of 1907 allows employees to go on strike, but only after their differences with their employers have been submitted to a Board of Conciliation and an award has been made. Mr. Broda speaks very favourably of the working of this Act and recommends that similar measures should be taken with reference to other industries than public or semi-public utilities, and cites the example of the State of Victoria where strikes are practically unknown

since the introduction of the new system.

England and France are also attempting to solve the problem. In 1910 was passed by the British Parliament an Act identical with the Australian measure and Wages Committees are now established in four industries with very good results. The author remarks that the establishment of these Wages Committees met with far less opposition in England than in Australia, and that, judging from the results achieved by the English Committees, the only serious difficulty to be encountered, to wit: the larger population of certain European states, may be easily overcome by the appointment, as was done in England, of *Regional Wages Committees*, the same reporting to the Central Committee.

In France, a government Bill was introduced in November of last year, dealing with the question of "home" work, but instead of following the example set by Australia of fixing wages *by the hour*, it only insists on a minimum price for piece work, taking as a basis the *average* wages of unskilled workers, while in the

British countries the basis is the wages paid by the *best* employers in each branch of industry. In spite of these shortcomings, however, much good is expected from this legislation.

Mr. Broda believes that "regulating by law wages and conditions of labour is not only *possible*, but also *necessary* in the case of home work, as well as in the case of shop work in industries in which working people are under the same unfavourable conditions as home workers, and are, as experience teaches us, incapable of defending themselves, that is in all industries employing *female* labour." He also claims that "the fears expressed by the powerful English syndicates and by the most skilled English workers, who are afraid that the introduction of minimum wages may cause the wages of the elite to fall to the level of those of the masses, are victoriously refuted by the numerous experiences of Australia and New Zealand. The difference between the wages of the elite and those of the masses always remain the same; the latter increasing, the former also increase. The thing to disappear is the *Struggle* for an increase of wages, and not that increase itself."

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, CANADA, DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1912.

AN upward movement in wages continued during the period from January 1 to March 31, a number of important changes being made in that time. Substantial advances were given to municipal employees in six cities; unskilled labour was generally better paid by municipalities than was the case during last year. Changes in working hours were few, a reduction of six hours per week being recorded in three cases only. Full details of the various changes recorded during the quarter will be found in the accompanying tabular statement.

Changes by Industries and Trades.

Agriculture. — Wages generally remained the same as in 1911; experienced farm help being scarce and commanding good wages.

Building trades. — On January 1, cement finishers at Nelson, B.C., received an advance in wages of \$3.00 per week. The rate prior to that time being \$24.00 per week of 48 hours. Painters, decorators and paper-hangers to the number of sixty-one in the City of Hamilton received an increase of 2½ cents per hour on March 1, the prevailing rates now being 32½c-35c per hour. Bricklayers and stone masons (700) in Winnipeg, Man., received an advance of 2½ cents per hour on January 1.

Metal trades. — The strength of competition was stated to be the reason for a reduction in wages of heaters in rolling mills at Montreal. This reduction which affected thirty-two men amounted to 10 per cent. or from \$4.80 to \$5.40 per week. Iron moulders in Brantford received an increase in wages on Feb-

bruary 15, the advance of 10 cents affecting thirty-two employees and raising the minimum wage from \$14.85 to \$15.40 per week. On the same date twelve coremakers in the same city were given an increase of 10c per day, the scale of wages rising from \$2.25-\$2.50 to \$2.35-\$2.60; steamfitters (150) in Winnipeg, Man., were given an advance from 50 cents to 55 cents per hour, the changes taking effect on January 1.

Clothing trades. — About fifty-five cloak-makers in Toronto were affected by a change in piecework prices which involved an increase of 10-15 per cent. This change went into effect on January 28.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Brewery workers (18) at St. Catharines, Ont., received an increase of \$1.50 per week on March 16th.

Textile trades. — A general increase in wages was given on March 9 to cotton mill operatives in the employ of the Dominion Textile Company at Halifax, N.S., Moncton, N.B., Magog, Montmorency, and Montreal, Que., and Kingston, Ont. A reduction of two working hours per week was made in the case of the same employees, the change going into effect on January 1, 1912. Full details of individual agreements were not made public, but it is understood that the increase in wages was a general one of about 5 per cent. and affected 6,300 employees, all of which were involved in the change of working hours.

Railway employees. — Machinists (50) at St. Thomas, Ont., were given an increase of 1 cent per hour. This change, which was arranged after negotiations, went into effect on March 1, 1912. As a result the scale of wages became \$18.63 per week as against \$18.09 before the change. Railroad telegraphers on the Grand Trunk Railway System were given extra pay on February 1 for necessary overtime work on Sundays, the number of men affected being 778. On Jan. 1, 1912, also an important change went into effect relating to wages of trainmen employed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, details regarding which were

published in the *Labour Gazette* for February, 1912. Early in March the company decided to make adjustments in these changes in wages and regulations and re-establish new rates in lieu of those named in the schedule of January 1. The further changes, information regarding which is published in the *Labour Gazette* for April, 1912, went into effect on April 1.

Electric and street railway employees. — Street railway employees (98) at London, Ont., were given increases on January 1. Forty-two relief men were given an advance of one cent per hour, from 18 to 19 cents, and the wages of fourth year men (56) were increased from twenty to twenty-two cents per hour. Employees of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company to the number of 457 received increases on January 1. The majority of the men had their wages advanced 1 cent per hour; ten linemen were given an increase of 2 cents per hour.

Woodworking trades. — Twenty woodworkers at Fredericton, N.B., were affected by a change in hours on January 1 from 10 per day to 9 per day with a corresponding reduction in wages. The wages were previously from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day, the reduction in hours being usual at this time of the year.

General transport. — Teamsters at Nelson, B.C., had their hours reduced from 54 to 48 per week, the change going into effect on January 1.

Civic employees. — Several important increases were made in the case of municipal employees. Firemen (42) in Ottawa, Ont., received increase in January of \$1.04 per week, one member of the same force being given an advance of \$2.09 per week; policemen (7) in Peterborough, Ont., received increases on January 1 ranging from \$50 to \$100.

At Niagara Falls twelve municipal employees on January 1 received increases of \$24.00 to \$200.00 per annum. In March, policemen in Hamilton were given an advance of sums ranging from \$50.00 to \$150.00 per year. Members of the police force in Guelph to the number of six received a similar increase during the same month. Seventy-one firemen in Hamilton were given in-

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA, DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1912.

Class of Work-people affected.	Locality	Approximate Number of Work-people affected	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of change.	Estimated rate of wages per week		Estimated hours of labour per week.		Change in wages per head per week		Change in working hours per head per week.		Manner in which change was brought about
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
BUILDING TRADES— Cement finishers— Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers	Nelson		Jan. 1 . . .	Increase of \$3.00 per week . . .	\$24.00	\$27.00	48	48	\$3.00				Voluntarily gr'd
	Hamilton	61	Mar. 1 . . .	Increase of 2½¢ per hour	30-32½	32½-35							By request of Union.
	Bricklayers and stone-masons	700	Jan. 1 . . .	Increase of 2½¢ per hour	32.40	33.60	48	48	1.20				By mutual agreement.
METAL TRADES— Heaters in rolling mills Iron Moulders	Montreal	32	Jan. 29 . . .	Wages reduced 10 per cent.	48-54	42.20	72	72	4.80				By order of employer.
	Brantford	32	Feb. 15 . . .	Increase of 10¢ per day (2.70-2.85-2.80-2.95)	14.85	15.40	72	72	55¢.	5.40			Increase granted on request of men.
					13.67	16.22							By arrangement
													By arrangement
STEAMFITTERS Coremakers	Winnipeg	150	Jan. 1 . . .	Increase of 5¢ per hour (50-55)	24	26.40	48	48	\$2.40				
	Brantford	12	Fe. 15 . . .	Increase of 10¢ per day (2.25-2.50 to 2.35-2.60)	12.37	12.92			55¢.				
WOODWORKING TRADES Woodworkers	Fredericton	20	Jan. 1 . . .	10 hour day replaced by 9 hour day with corresponding cut in wages									Agreement signed
CLOTHING TRADES— Cloak Makers	Toronto	55	Jan. 28 . . .	New piecework prices involving inc. of 10 and 15%									Ag'm't with Union.
FOOD & TOBACCO PREPARATIONS Brewery workers	St. Catharines	15	Mar. 16 . . .	Inc. of \$1.50 per week									Voluntarily granted.
TEXTILE TRADES— Cotton Mill Operatives	Montreal, Kingston, Montmorcay, Magog, Hallifax, Moncton	6,300	Wages: Jan. 1 Hours: Mar 9	Wages inc. of 5%; hours reduced from 60-58 per week			60	58					

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA, DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1912.

Class of Work-people affected.	Locality	Approximate Number of Work-people affected	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of change.	Estimated rate of wages per week.		Estimated hours of labour per week.		Change in wages per head per week.		Change in working hours per head per week.		Manner in which change was brought about
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.													
Machinists.....	St. Thomas.....	50	Mar. 1	Increase of 1c per hour.....	18.09	18.63	54	54	54c				Result of negotiations.
Railway Telegraphers.	G. T. R. System..	778	Feb. 1	Extra pay for necessary overtime on Sunday.....	14.65	14.65							Request of Telegraphers.
STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES—													
Conductors and motormen.....	London.....	98	Jan. 1	Wages of relief men advanced, 18-19c per hour, 4th year men 20-22c per hour.....									Voluntary concession by the Company.
Conductors and motormen.....	Ottawa.....	360	Jan. 1	Rate per hour advanced 1c.....	13.40	14.00	60	60	60c				Voluntary concession by the Company.
Linenen.....	"	10	"	Rate per hour advanced 2c.....	12.00	13.20	60	60	1.20				Voluntary concession by the Company.
Repair Shop Hands at various rates from 16c to 36c.....	"	50	"	Rate per hour advanced 1c.....	Average 14.16	Average 14.76	60	60	Average 60				Voluntarily granted.
Car cleaners.....	"	13	"	Rate per day advanced 1c.....	10.20	10.80	60	60	60				
Trackmen.....	"	20	"	Rate per day advanced 10c.....	10.50	11.10	54	54	60				
Sunday Employees—(car starters, switchmen, Charwomen, etc)	"	14	"	Rate per hour advanced 1			60	60	60				
GENERAL TRANSPORT.	Nelson.....		Jan. 1	Hours reduced from 54-48 a wk.	18.00	18.00	54	48				6	
CIVIC EMPLOYEES.													
Firemen.....	London.....		Jan.	Wages increased 10c per day....									
Emp. of Hydro-Electric Manager.....	London.....	1	Mar. 1.	Salary increased from \$3,600 to \$4,200 per year.....	pr year \$3600	pr year \$4200			per year. \$600				

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1912.

Class of Work-people affected.	Locality	Approximate Number of Work-people affected	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of change.	Estimated rate of wage per weeks		Estimated hours of labour per week.		Change in wages per head per week		Change in working hours per head per week.	Manner in which change was brought about	
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease			
CIVIC EMPLOYEES—													
Secretary.....		1	"	Salary increased from \$1,800 to \$2,100 per year.....	1800	2100			300				
Clerk.....		1	"	Salary increased from \$500 to \$600 per year.....	500	600			300				
".....		1	"	Salary increased from \$420.00 to \$480.00 per year.....	420	480			60				
Chief Operator.....		1	"	Salary increased from \$1500 to \$1680 per year.....	1500	1680			180				
Operator.....		1	"	Salary increased from \$720.00 to \$840 per year.....	720	840			120				
Clerk.....		1	"	Salary increased from \$300.00 to \$360.00 per year.....	300	360			60				
".....		1	"	Salary increased from \$350.00 to \$480.00 per year.....	350	480			130				
".....		1	"	Salary increased from \$600.00 to \$720.00 per year.....	600	720			120				
Engineer.....		1	"	Salary increased from \$875.00 to \$900.00 per year.....	875	900			25				
Superintendent.....		1	"	Salary increased from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per year.....	1000	1200			200				
Asst. Secretary.....		1	"	Salary increased from \$900.00 to \$1,200 per year.....	900	1200			120				
Electrical Engr.....		1	"	Salary increased from \$1200 to \$1500 per year.....	1200	1500			300				
Meter Foreman.....		1	"	Salary increased from \$10.80 to \$1,200 per year.....	1080	1200			120				
City Firemen:	Hamilton.....	1	Mar. 1	Salary increased from \$2,150 to \$2,220 per year.....	\$2150	\$2220			per year.				
Chief.....			"						\$ 70				
													Concession by Commissioners

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA, DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1912.

Class of Work-people affected.	Locality	Ap- proxi- mate Num- ber of Work- took people affected	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of change.	Estimated rate of wages per week		Estimated hours, of labour per week.		Change in wages per head per week		Change in working hours per head per week.	Manner in which change was brought about
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	In- crease	De- crease		
City Firemen (cont.)												
1st Assistant.....		1	"	Salary increased from \$1,398 to \$1,440 per year.....	1398	1440			42			
2nd Assistant.....		1	"	Salary increased from \$1,183 to \$1,260 per year.....	1183	1260			77			
1st year men.....			"	Salary increased from \$581.00 to \$720.00 per year.....	581	720			139			
2nd year men.....			"	Salary increased from \$646.00 to \$720.00 per year.....	646	720			74			
3rd year men.....			"	Salary increased from \$710.00 to \$980.00 per year.....	710	980			270			
4th year men.....	Hamilton.....		March	Salaries increased.....	\$75	900			35			
Lieutenants.....			"	Salaries increased.....	904	960			56			
Captains.....			"	Salaries increased.....	963	1020			57			
Civic Employees.....	Lethbridge.....	7	"	Increase at rate of \$50 to \$300 annually.....	\$600—	\$2150						
			"	Increase at rate of \$50 to \$100 annually.....	900	950						
Police.....	Hamilton.....		"	Increase at rate of \$50 to \$150 annually.....	2250	2400						
Police.....	Guelph.....	6	"									
Police.....	St. Thoma.....	8	Mar. 1	Increase at rate of \$60 to \$100 annually.....	780	840						
					1200	1300						
					600	700						
					1140	1200						
Municipal Employees	Niagara Falls.....	12	Jan. 1	Increase at rate of \$24 to \$200 annually.....								
Police.....	Chatham.....	4	Mar. 1	Salaries increased.....	pr m'th	pr m'th			per m'th.			
					\$55	\$60			\$5			
Call Firemen.....	Chatham.....	6	Jan. 1.	Salaries increased.....	per year	pr year						
".....		4	Jan. 1.	Salaries increased.....	120	150			30			
					85	120			35			
Police.....	Peterborough.....	1	Jan. 1.	Increase in Salary.....	per year	pr year						
Chief Constable.....	".....		"	Increase of \$100 a year.....	1200—	1300						
			"	".....	"	725—775						
Sergeant.....	".....	1	"	" \$50.....	"	750—850						
Plain-clothes man.....	".....	1	"	" \$100.....	"	600—700						
Constables.....	".....	2	"	" \$100.....	"	650—700						
Constables.....	".....	2	"	" \$50.....	"							

CHANGE IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA, DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1912.

Class of Work-people affected.	Locality	Approximate number of Work-people affected	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of change.	Estimated rate of wages per week.		Estimated hours of labour per week.		Change in wages per head per week.		Change in working hours per head per week.		Manner in which change was brought about
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
Firemen.....	Ottawa.....	20	Jan. 1	Increase of \$1.04 per week....	12.50	13.54							Provided by By-law
	"	15	"	"	13.54	14.58							
	"	10	"	"	14.58	15.62							
	"	1	"	"	16.67	17.71							
	"	1	"	"	17.71	18.75							
	"	5	"	"	19.79	20.83							
UNSKILLED LABOUR— Labourers.....	"	1	"	Increase of \$2.09 per week....	41.66	43.75			\$2.09				
	Toronto.....	300	Jan. 1.	Wages increased from \$2.00 to per week \$2.25 per day.....	12.00	13.50	54	54	1.50				Voluntary concession by City Council. Voluntarily granted. Vote of City Council. Petition of men. Req. of Union. Recommend. by Board of Control adopted by City Council.
	"	"	Jan. 1.	Wages increased from \$3.00 to \$3.20 per day; hours reduced 9 to 8.....	18.0	19.20	54	48	1.20				
	"	1800	Jan. 1.	Wages increased from \$2.00 to \$2.10 per day.....	12.00	19.20	60	60	.60				
	"	400	Mar. 1	Increase from \$2.75-\$3.00 per day Inc. from \$3.00-\$3.25 per day.....	18.00	18.00	48	48	1.50				
	"	400	Feb. 15.	Inc. from \$1.75-\$2.00 per day. Minimum wages increased from 20 to 22c per hour.....	10.50	12.00	60	54	1.50				
Labourers.....	Hamilton.....	2000 now 1800 to 2000 in summer	Mar. 1.		10.80	11.88	54	54	1.08				Request by work men.
	Vancouver.....	2000	Mar. 29.	Inc. in wages 20c per day.....	15.40	19.20							
MISCELLANEOUS— Broom and Whisk makers.....	Hamilton.....	16	Mar. 4	Increase of 3½c per doz brooms about \$2 per week.....			49½	49½					

creases in March; the same class in London were given an advance of 10c per day, while important changes were made in the salaries of the employees of the hydro-electric department of the latter city, the increases going into effect on March 1. Four policemen at Chatham were given an increase of \$5.00 per month and ten call firemen in the same city were given increases. Policemen (8) at St. Thomas, Ont., received increases on March 1, ranging from \$60.00 to \$100 per year. At Lethbridge civic employees (7) were given increases at the rate of \$50.00 to \$300.00 annually, the change dating from March.

Unskilled labour. — Labourers employed by city corporations in a number of places were benefited by increased wages. In St. John, Que., twenty labourers received an advance of 25 cents per day with a reduction of working hours from 60 to 54 per week. Eighteen hundred of the same class in Montreal had their wages increased from \$2.00 to \$2.10 per day, the change going into effect on January 1. The City Council of Toronto, Ont., granted

an increase of 25 cents per day to labourers, the increase involving 300 men and taking effect on January 1. A recommendation of the Board of Control adopted by the City Council of Hamilton, Ont., provided for an increase to corporation labourers in that city. The change from 20 to 22 cents per hour went into effect on March 1, at which time two hundred men were employed. In the summer more than 1,800 men will benefit by the increase. In Victoria, B.C., eleven hundred labourers were given an increase of 25c per day on March 1, rock drillers (400) in the same city benefiting by a similar increase on the same date. At Nelson, B.C., a change took place in wages and hours of labourers in the employ of the city corporation. The change went into effect in January and involved an increase of 20 cents per day and a reduction in working hours from 54 to 48 per week.

Miscellaneous trades. — Broom and whisk makers (16) at Hamilton were given an increase of 3½ cents per dozen brooms which involves a change of about \$2.00 to their weekly earnings.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, APRIL, 1912.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

NOTWITHSTANDING that wholesale prices advanced at an exceptionally rapid rate during the first three months of the year and stood in February at the highest point recorded probably within the present generation, the past month has witnessed a still further increase, the Department's index number standing at 135.4 for April as compared with 134.2 in March. In April last year it stood at 126.4. The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 250 articles carefully selected to represent Canadian production and

consumption are included in the calculation.

The chief features in the rise during the past month were advances in western grain, animals and meats, fruits and vegetables, hides, metals, coke, raw cotton and raw rubber. Dairy products were lower. The chief increases during the past year occurred in grains and fodder, animals and meats, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, hides and leathers, furs, liquors and tobacco, there having been considerable decreases only in paints and oils.

The following table of the Department's index numbers, arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for April, 1912, compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year:—

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR APRIL, 1912.
MARCH, 1912 AND APRIL, 1911.

(Average prices 1890-1899=100).

	Number of Commodities	Index Numbers		
		April 1912.	March 1912.	April 1911.
I. <i>Grains and Fodders:</i>				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	185.1	185.0	137.3
Western.....	3	167.5	154.2	146.1
Fodder.....	5	175.8	176.7	145.0
All.....	14	178.0	175.4	139.2
II. <i>Animals and Meats:</i>				
Cattle and beef.....	4	177.2	177.3	166.5
Hogs and hog products.....	6	157.3	141.3	137.8
Sheep and mutton.....	2	128.8	119.6	114.2
Poultry.....	2	182.9	182.9	165.2
All.....	14	162.5	154.6	146.6
III. <i>Dairy products.....</i>	8	159.8	172.4	131.8
IV. <i>Fish.....</i>				
Prepared fish.....	6	163.5	163.5	141.6
Fresh fish.....	4	180.0	156.9	134.3
All.....	10	162.1	161.0	138.7
V. <i>Other Foods:</i>				
(a) <i>Fruits and vegetables</i>				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	199.0	167.6	211.4
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	81.5	86.5	85.3
Dried fruits.....	3	127.4	127.4	131.6
Fresh vegetables.....	5	251.2	235.8	151.7
Canned vegetables.....	3	144.2	144.2	131.7
All.....	16	168.2	164.4	135.2
(b) <i>Miscellaneous groceries and provisions</i>				
Breadstuffs.....	9	121.1	120.6	108.4
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	120.3	120.3	110.0
Sugar, etc.....	6	120.6	118.9	106.7
Condiments.....	5	101.2	101.2	95.1
All.....	24	116.6	115.8	110.4
VI. <i>Textiles:</i>				
Woolens.....	5	126.0	126.0	119.8
Cottons.....	4	129.7	127.9	151.1
Silks.....	3	84.7	84.1	86.1
Jutes.....	2	174.8	174.8	164.0
Flax products.....	3	114.6	110.5	104.9
Oilcloths.....	2	104.6	104.6	101.6
All.....	20	120.5	120.2	121.3
VII. <i>Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes:</i>				
Hides and tallow.....	4	169.5	160.4	144.1
Leather.....	4	128.7	128.7	122.0
Boots & shoes.....	3	136.3	136.3	136.3
All.....	11	145.6	142.3	134.0
VIII. <i>Metals and Implements:</i>				
Iron and Steel.....	11	97.5	97.8	98.6
Other metals.....	13	127.2	125.7	115.3
Implements.....	10	104.5	105.1	105.1
All.....	34	110.9	110.6	106.9
IX. <i>Fuel and Lighting:</i>				
Fuel.....	6	122.8	117.7	108.4
Lighting.....	4	84.8	84.8	84.3
All.....	10	107.6	104.5	98.9
X. <i>Building Materials:</i>				
Lumber.....	12	163.4	163.8	167.0
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	104.2	104.2	103.0
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	137.3	136.8	152.0
All.....	46	129.7	129.3	135.3
XI. <i>House Furnishings:</i>				
Furniture.....	6	127.8	127.8	127.8
Crockery and glassware.....	4	103.0	103.0	99.2
Table cutlery.....	2	72.5	72.5	70.6
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	120.5	120.5	113.7
All.....	16	112.8	112.8	109.9
XII. <i>Drugs and Chemicals.....</i>	16	114.4	114.4	109.6
XIII. <i>Miscellaneous:</i>				
Furs.....	4	321.3	321.3	304.9
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	169.4	168.4	143.3
Sundries.....	6	109.4	107.2	106.7
All.....	16	184.9	184.0	170.8
All commodities.....	251	135.4	134.2	126.4

More detailed information as to the price movement during March as compared with the preceding month is as follows:—

Grains and fodder. — Grain in Ontario was on nearly the same level as in March, wheat, oats and corn were somewhat higher, barley was lower, peas being steady and rye quotations only nominal. Western grains were considerably higher as the movement east was much better and the opening of navigation on the lakes was much nearer. Reports of the world's wheat crops gave wheat an upward tendency, the demand for oats was strong as corn and other feed was scarce in the United States, barley was higher and flax was in good demand. Baled hay was 50c lower at Montreal but advanced 50c at Toronto, bran and shorts were steady though scarce while baled straw was slightly lower.

Animals and meats. — Western cattle were advancing as fat cattle were in good demand and rather scarce. At the first of the month cattle were slightly lower at Toronto but rose later, dressed beef also advancing in the latter part of the month. Veal quotations remained unchanged. Hogs and hog products reached the highest point yet recorded since 1890 by the Department. Live hogs rose to \$8.15-8.25 f.o.b. at Toronto in the latter part of the month, the highest quotation previously having been \$8.00 in September, 1909. Dressed hogs advanced similarly. Bacon and hams also advanced to levels previously reached only in 1906 and the autumn of 1909. Barrelled pork rose to \$25.00 which was equalled in 1902 and 1908 though higher in 1909. Lard was similarly high. Sheep advanced in price and are reported rather few in number. Mutton and poultry were steady.

Dairy products. — Butter fell steadily being quoted at 26c at the close of the month at Montreal as compared with 22c last year and 29-30c at Toronto as compared with 21-22c at the same time last year. Better supplies have been coming in steadily and many creameries commenced operations for the season.

Cheese from the new season's make also came on the market at lower prices and was weaker at the close of the month. The wholesale price of milk was announced lower for the first of May at Toronto and Montreal. Eggs also fell steadily but were still high as compared with last year being quoted at 22-23c in Toronto as compared with 18c in the same period of 1911. This is usually the cheapest time of the year for eggs but the season is estimated to be about two weeks later than usual. Storage houses report that the price is still too high for storing eggs.

Fish. — All fish were firm, stocks of prepared fish being reported pretty well cleared out during Lent and fresh fish not yet plentiful. Fresh lobsters came on the market for the season at 15c as compared with 10c last year.

Fruits and vegetables. — Winter apples were \$1.00-\$1.50 per barrel higher, as good apples were reported scarce. Bananas and lemons were steady but oranges were lower. Prunes also declined. Canadian onions were slightly higher and scarce, but Egyptian onions came on the market. Potatoes were slightly higher at Montreal but somewhat lower at Toronto. Canned goods were steady.

Miscellaneous groceries and provisions. — The wholesale and retail price of bread was raised 1c per 24 oz. loaf at Ottawa for the first of May. Flour was firmer in April and advances in Manitoba flour became general. Export demand was spasmodic but domestic demand was good. Rolled oats advanced in the middle of the month in sympathy with the higher price of oats. Sugar was 20c per barrel lower, being weaker in New York and England. The Brussels convention has allowed Russia to export a considerable part of her surplus and since the coal strike in England sugar prices have weakened in common with many other prices. Glucose advanced considerably in sympathy with the advancing price of corn. Molasses opened high in the sales at Barbados but was expected to be weaker in sympathy with the lower prices

of sugar. Prices of salt changed, fine salt declining 1c per barrel, dairy and cheese salt 2c, while table salt advanced 5c per barrel.

Textiles. — Raw cotton advanced again at New York, demand being good and the surplus of last year's crop having been taken up largely by British manufacturers last fall. There were also some unfavourable reports as to this year's crop in the United States. Raw silk was also higher under good demand and manufactured silks were therefore firmer. Linen rope advanced 3c per lb. in sympathy with the high price of raw material.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes. — Hides and calfskins were 1c to 1½c higher, while leathers were firm. All lines of boots have been advanced 2½c.

Metals and implements. — Iron and steel prices have been much firmer, scarcity on the English markets strengthening prices in America, where the demand has been improving and has not been checked by a recent advance in most lines of steel in the United States. Pig iron was scarce at Montreal but relief was expected from the opening of navigation and Canadian Foundry was lower. Antimony was very scarce at Montreal and advanced. Aluminium and copper were higher at New York and brass and all copper goods advanced considerably. Copper is under strong demand and production is reported less than at the same time last year though more mines are being operated. Lead and tin were higher chiefly on account of the British coal strike. Spelter was very scarce and advanced, the movement from United States producing centres being very slow. Silver was steadier. Chain coil declined in price.

Fuel and lighting. — Coke has continued a steady advance since the first of the year, Connellsville furnace coke being \$2.35-2.40 as compared with \$1.50-1.55, f.o.b. ovens in December.

Building materials. — Lumber trade was reported good and demand for building heavy, especially in Western

Ontario. Prices were good and car shortage caused an upward tendency. New Brunswick spruce deals advanced as freights and shipments to United States markets were better on the resumption of the coast shipping. N. B. shingles were quoted lower and also pine, good sidings, and spruce at Ottawa. Building paper, tarred and plain sheeting, was lower. Iron wire and iron pipe were lower while lead pipe and copper wire advanced. Linseed oil was 4c per gallon higher as the Argentine crop was reported to be not as good as anticipated. Putty was very firm in sympathy with linseed oil and whiting. White lead advanced on account of the high price of linseed oil and lead. Turpentine declined after an advance of 2c as freights in the United States were lower and the price was easier at Savannah. Paris green prices for the year have been set lower. An advance of 10-15% in window glass was announced. This had been expected for some time but was precipitated by the impeding of manufacture due to the coal strike in England.

House furnishings, drugs and chemicals were steady.

Miscellaneous. — Pulp, ground wood, mechanical, was lower as is usual at this season and sulphite, unbleached, was quoted slightly higher. The demand for paper is very good. Rubber was higher but is reported to have reached the high water mark for the year as Brazilian supplies are expected to be heavy. Laundry starch advanced from 5½c to 5¾c in sympathy with corn.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, and the United States.

The following table which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain and the United States will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	Canada	Great Britain		United States	
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Bradstreet	Gibson
1911	127.3	2,549	79.7	8.7,132	109.2
1912					
Jan.	131.4	2,613	81.8	8.9,493	112.4
Feb.	134.3	2,667	82.9	8.9,578	112.2
Mar.	134.2	2,731	84.4	8.9,019	115.7
Apr.	135.4			9.1,010	120.5

It will be seen from the above that the general tendency has been uniformly upward in the three countries. The sudden rise in the *Economist's* number in March was largely due to the advance in coal owing to the strike, while the April rise in Bradstreet's number is attributed in the main to adverse cotton and cereal crop and supply reports.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE feature of the month in retail prices was a continued decline in eggs and a continued rise in potatoes, due to the advance of the season. Meats, especially hog products, were also higher, animals fit for killing being reported very scarce throughout the country. Sugar was reduced in price at some cities, and rolled oats, evaporated apples and cheese were somewhat higher. Anthracite coal was very scarce and very high in price in many cities in eastern Canada. Rentals also showed an upward tendency.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef. — Both sirloin steak and shoulder roast advanced in price at Quebec, Que., and at Brockville, Orillia and Hamilton, Ont.; steak alone was higher at Ottawa, Belleville, Peterborough, and Guelph, Ont., and at Lethbridge, Alta., while roast beef was higher at St. Thomas, Ont., and Edmonton, Alta., but declined at London, Ont. Both sirloin steak and shoulder roast were lower at Montreal.

Veal. — The price of veal advanced at Halifax, N.S., Quebec and Hull, Que.; Peterborough and Orillia, Ont.; Lethbridge, Alta., and Victoria, B.C., but declined at Sydney, N.S., St. John, N. B., Belleville and St. Thomas, Ont.

Mutton was higher at St. John, N.B.; Quebec, St. John's and Hull, Que.; Ottawa, Belleville and Brantford, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man., and Prince Rupert, B. C. At Winnipeg fresh mutton was on the market instead of frozen.

Pork. — Both fresh and salt pork were higher at St. John, N.B., St. John's, Que., Brockville, Brantford, St. Thomas and Chatham, Ont. Fresh pork alone was higher at Quebec, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; Ottawa, Peterborough, Orillia and Hamilton, Ont. Salt pork alone was higher at Hull, Que., but declined at Winnipeg, as it was not so scarce. At Brandon, Man., fresh pork was cheaper as the quality was lower.

Bacon advanced in price at Montreal, Que., Brockville, Belleville, Peterborough and Berlin, Ont.

Fish. — At Westville, N.S., haddeck rose from six to seven cents. Halibut rose from twelve to fifteen cents at Toronto as the fresh supply came in slowly and frozen fish were off the market, and advanced 1½c at Berlin, Ont. Salmon fish were higher at Brandon, Man. All fresh fish were higher at Belleville and Woodstock, Ont., but were lower at St. John's, Que.

Lard advanced at Moncton and Fredericton, N.B.; Brockville, Peterborough, Orillia, Toronto, Brantford, Guelph and Chatham, Ont.; and at Saskatoon, Sask. Lower prices were reported at St. Hyacinthe, Que., Cobalt, Ont., and Lethbridge, Alta. A general scarcity and high prices of hogs were reported as the causes for the advance.

Eggs. — Fresh and packed eggs were lower in all the cities reporting except in Orillia and Woodstock, Ont., where fresh eggs advanced slightly, having fallen considerably the previous month, in Winnipeg where fresh eggs were steady, and in Victoria, B.C., where packed eggs were steady though fresh eggs declined. Packed eggs were on the market in only twelve cities.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Rolled oats, per lb.	
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts	cts	cts
Nova Scotia— Sydney.....	18	11	16	16	16	16	20	6 16	18	30	.....	9	33	40	22	22	1	5	3	5
Westville.....	15	12	8	14	15	18	22	7	18	20	20	7	27	30	18	20	3	4½	3½	4
Amherst.....	18	14	15	14	15	14	25	17	18	26	24	7	27	32	20	20	1½	4½	3½	4
Halifax.....	22	12 15	10 12	14 18	15	14	20 22	5-8 17	18	30	28	8	33	40	20	20	1½	4½	3½	3½
New Brunswick— Moncton.....	20	14	12	.....	16	16	25	6-16	20	23	.....	7	32	35	20	.....	2	4	3½	4½
St. John.....	22	12	10	18	15	16	20	6	18	27	25	7	35 40	40	24	.....	1½	5½	3½	4
Fredericton..	20	12	8	14	14	14	18 20	7-16	16	25	22	7	24	30	25	20	2	4	4	4
Newcastle....	16	13	10	12	12	15	18 18	15	16	25	.....	7	27	38	18	18	1½	5½	4	4
Quebec— Quebec.....	15 16	13 14	14 15	13 14	15	16	18 20	8	20	25 27	.....	10	30 35	38 40	16 18	.....	6	3½	3	5
Three Rivers.	18	12	15	18	14	12	20	8-15	15	28	25	8	37	38	20	.....	6	3½	3	4
Sherbrooke...	20	12½	10	15	13 14	16	20	8-10	18	25	.....	7	.....	35	20	.....	1	5	3½	5
Sorel.....	18	14	14	15	16	14	18	8-10	16 17	25	.....	8	38	38	20	.....	6	3	3	5
St. Hyacinthe,	14	10	10	12	14	13	18	6 10-12	15	25	.....	6	35	40	18	18	6	2½	3	5
St. John.....	18	15	10	18	16	14	18	8 10-12	16	23	20	8	34	38	20	18	6	3	2½	5
Montreal.....	18	12	12	16	14	16	21	15	17	25	24	9	30	38	20	20	1½	3½	4½	4
Hull.....	15	12½	12	20	13	15	16	8	15	27	22	8	38	38	20	20	3	3½	2½	4

1. \$5.95 per barrel.

2. Company houses.

3. Per barrel of 180 lbs., \$3.00.

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING APRIL, 1912.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, representative of every Province in the Dominion.

in the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 28

COMMODITIES, CANADA, APRIL 1912.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of ½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in workman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	No sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	5	14	15	7	6	30	60	40	1.73	10	10	.....	3.50	4.00	2.50	20	12.00	6.00
5	5	13	10	6½	6	30	25	35	1.35	8	10	.....	3.20	4.00	3.50	19	14.00	8.00
5	5	12	11	6¼	6	30	30	40	1.15	8	10	7.25	4.60	5.00	4.00	20	18.00	9.00
5-7	5	15	12	6½	6	30	50- 60	40	1.50	10	10	9.00	5.25 5.50	5.50	3.50	20	15.00	.....
6	6	13	13	6¼	5½	35	40	40	1.20	10	10	.....	5.25	5.25	3.50	21	14.00	....
6	6	15	14	6½	6	40	50	40	1.80	10	12	7.50	5.10	8.00	4.00	20	9.00	.....
6	5	13	12	7	6½	35	50	40	1.50	10	10	8.00	6.50	9.00	4.00	20	11.00	8.00
5	5	13	12 15	6	6	40	50	40	1.25	10	10	10.00	5.25	4.50	3.50	25	.....	8.00 10.00
5	5	13	12	6	5	35- 40	35- 40	40	1.50	20	10	12.00	5.00	6.00	4.50	13	16.00	.....
5	5	12	12	7	6	30- 50	25- 50	30- 40	1.75	15	8	7.50	6.00	7.00	5.50	18	18.00	.....
6	6	15	15 18	6	5½	40	50	40	1.88	10	9	7.50	5.00	6.50	4.00	20	8.00	5.00
5	5	12	12	6½	6	30	35	40	1.50	10	8	7.00	5.00	6.50	4.00	16	11.00	8.00
4-5	5	12	13	6½	6	30- 60	30- 60	40	1.88	5-7	8	7.50	5.00	5.50	4.50	18	9.00	.....
5	5	13	10	6½	5½	35	30	30	2.00	15	10	8.50	6.00	7.00	5.00	22	10.00	9.00
7	6	12½	12½	6½	6	40	40	40	2.50	18	8	8.00	6.50	8.00	4.50	20	15.00	10.00
5	5	10	10	6½	6	35- 40	35	40	2.00	10	8	8.50 7.75	5.00	6.50	4.00	20	16.00	13.00
																15.00	10.00	10.00

4. Per bag of 80 lbs.

5. Also up to \$9.00 and \$9.50.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.			
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.	Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Roller Oats, per lb.
<i>Ontario—</i>																				
Ottawa	20	12½	12½	20	18	12½	18	6	15	25	27	7	30	38	22	18	1½	3½	4	4
	22	15	12½	15	15	17	22	10	17	28	25	6	34	38	18	18	1½	4	3½	3½
Brockville	24	17	13	15	15	18	20	12½	17	25	25	6	34	37	20	18	3	3½	3½	5
Kingston	20	12½	13	15	15	18	20	12½	17	25	25	6	34	37	20	18	3	3½	2½	4
	20	12½	8	18	14	15	24	15	16	24	21	6	35	35	20	20	3	3½	2½	4
Belleville	20	12½	12	18	17	16	25	15	20	25	25	7	30	39	20	20	2	2½	3	3½
Peterborough.	20	12½	15	18	17	16	25	15	20	25	25	7	30	39	20	20	2	2½	3	3½
Orillia	20	15	12½	15	14	15	22	12	18	25	25	7	38	42	20	20	3	3½	3	3½
	22	17	17	15	15	15	22	12	18	25	25	7	38	42	20	20	3	3½	2½	3
Toronto	30	12½	12½	15	16	12	18	10½	16	25	25	10	26	37	25	20	3	3½	2½	3
	25	13	13	18	18	13	20	15	20	27	27	8	28	42	20	17	1½	4	2½	5
Niagara Falls.	20	12½	15	18	18	16	22	15	20	30	30	8	36	40	20	17	1½	4	2½	5
	20	12½	15	18	18	16	22	15	20	30	30	8	36	40	20	17	1½	4	2½	5
Hamilton	20	12	15	18	16	16	18	15	15	25	25	8	35	38	20	20	1½	3½	3	4
	20	15	15	20	20	16	23	13	19	25	25	8	38	40	20	20	1½	3½	3	5
Brantford	20	12	12½	17	16	16	23	13	19	25	25	8	40	40	25	20	1½	3½	3	5
Guelph	22	12½	15	20	15	18	22	15	17	25	25	7	36	40	20	20	3	4	3	4
	22	17	17	15	15	15	22	15	17	25	25	7	36	40	20	20	3	4	3	4
Berlin	18	14	15	17	18	17	22	15	15	22	22	7	33	35	20	18	1½	4	2½	4½
	18	14	15	17	18	17	22	15	15	22	22	7	33	35	20	18	1½	4	2½	4½
Woodstock ...	20	13	12½	15	18	18	22	13	18	22	22	7	30	38	22	18	1½	4	2½	3½
	20	14	15	15	18	18	22	13	18	22	22	7	30	38	22	18	1½	4	2½	3½
Stratford	18	15	13	16	22	20	24	15	16	22	22	7	30	33	20	18	1½	5	3	4
	18	15	13	16	22	20	24	15	16	22	22	7	30	33	20	18	1½	5	3	4
London	18	12	12	15	15	20	22	15	15	24	24	6	35	37	22	20	1½	4	3	5
St. Thomas ..	20	14	12½	16	16	15	20	15	18	25	22	7	32	39	23	20	1½	4	3½	4
Chatham	18	12½	15	18	18	16½	20	10	16	20	20	8	40	40	20	18	1½	4	2½	4
	18	12	12½	15	18	16	22	15	20	25	25	8	40	42	24	20	1½	4	3	5
Windsor	18	12	12½	15	18	16	22	15	20	25	25	8	40	42	24	20	1½	4	3	5
Owen Sound ..	20	12½	13	15	15	15	20	12	15	25	25	7	33	38	25	20	1½	4	2½	4
	20	12½	15	20	18	15	20	10	15	30	30	10	35	40	20	20	3	4	3½	5
Cobalt	20	12½	15	20	18	15	20	10	15	30	30	10	35	40	20	20	3	4	3½	5
	20	12½	15	20	18	15	20	10	15	30	30	10	35	40	20	20	3	4	3½	5
Port Arthur ..	25	12½	18	25	20	18	22	12½	15	35	35	10	35	45	20	20	2	4½	3½	3
	25	15	18	25	20	18	22	12½	15	35	35	10	35	45	20	20	2	4½	3½	3
<i>Manitoba—</i>																				
Winnipeg	25	14	16	22	20	18	25	12½	18	25	25	10	43	43	20	20	1	5	2½	4
	25	14	16	22	20	18	25	12½	18	25	25	10	43	43	20	20	1	5	2½	4
Brandon	20	12½	12½	20	15	18	25	12	20	25	25	9	35	40	23	23	1½	4	3½	5
	20	12½	12½	20	15	18	25	12	20	25	25	9	35	40	23	23	1½	4	3½	5
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>																				
Regina	25	18	20	25	22	20	35	15	20	25	25	12	35	40	20	20	1½	10½	4	5
	25	18	20	25	22	20	35	15	20	25	25	12	35	40	20	20	1½	10½	4	5
Moosejaw	25	16	20	25	20	18	23	20	20	25	25	10	35	45	23	23	1½	10½	3½	5
	25	16	20	25	20	18	23	20	20	25	25	10	35	45	23	23	1½	10½	3½	5
Saskatoon	20	12½	15	20	18	20	23	6	15	21	25	10	33	45	25	25	1½	5½	3½	3½
	20	12½	15	20	18	20	23	6	15	21	25	10	33	45	25	25	1½	5½	3½	3½
<i>Alberta—</i>																				
Edmonton	20	15	20	18	18	20	30	15	20	25	20	10	35	45	20	20	1½	5	4	4½
	20	15	20	18	18	20	30	15	20	25	20	10	35	45	20	20	1½	5	4	4½
Lethbridge	30	15	18	25	20	15	23	10	18	30	30	10	40	45	25	25	1	10½	3½	5
<i>British Columbia</i>																				
Nelson	22	17	20	23	24	24	24	15	18	40	35	15	40	50	25	25	1	7½	4	4½
	22	17	20	23	24	24	24	15	18	40	35	15	40	50	25	25	1	7½	4	4½
New Westm'str	22	18	18	22	20	16	33	12½	18	30	30	11½	40	25	25	25	1½	10½	3½	6
	22	18	18	22	20	16	33	12½	18	30	30	11½	40	25	25	25	1½	10½	3½	6
Victoria	25	15	22	25	22	20	32	12½	20	30	25	12	35	45	25	25	1	10½	5½	5½
	25	15	22	25	22	20	32	12½	20	30	25	12	35	45	25	25	1	10½	5½	5½
Nanaimo	20	15	16	23	20	20	24	10	17	35	30	10	35	40	25	25	1½	4½	2½	5
	20	15	16	23	20	20	24	10	17	35	30	10	35	40	25	25	1½	4½	2½	5
Prince Rupert	27	15	17½	27	25	25	25	10	17	40	35	20	40	25	25	25	1	14½	4	6
	27	15	17½	27	25	25	25	10	17	40	35	20	40	25	25	25	1	14½	4	6

6. Dairy prints, 33c-36c per lb.

7. Prints.

8. Tamarac and jack pine.

9. Poplar.

10. Bread at 10c per single loaf. 4 tickets for 25c.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 23

COMMODITIES, CANADA, APRIL, 1912.—Concluded.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'ngm'n's quarters).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	No sanitary conveniences.
5	5	12½	15	6½	6	35	35	45	1.75	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	3.50	20	13.00	10.00
5	5	15	12½	6½	6½	40	35	40	1.80	9	8	7.00	.....	6.50	4.50	20	12.00	9.00
5	6	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	40	2.00	10	8	7.25	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	13.00	10.00
5	5	10	12½	7	6	30	30	30	2.00	10	8	7.25	4.75	7.00	5.00	15	10.00	12.00
5	5	15	15	6½	6½	40	40	40	2.00	10	10	7.50	5.50	7.00	3.50	20	12.00	8.00
5	5	12½	13	6½	6½	25	25	25	2.00	10	7	7.50	5.50	6.50	3.50	15	12.00	10.00
5	5	12½	12½	6½	6	25	25	25	2.00	10	7	7.25	5.00	8.50	5.50	20	12.50	12.00
5	5	12½	10	6½	5½	30	30	40	2.25	10	8	7.50	4.50	7.00	5.00	20	22.00	18.00
5	5	12	13	6½	6½	25	25	30	2.40	10	8	6.25	4.50	7.00	5.00	20	20.00	8.00
5	5	15	15	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.00	10	8	7.00	5.25	8.00	6.00	18	15.00	10.00
7	5	.....	12½	6½	6½	25	25	35	2.00	10	9	7.25	5.75	8.00	5.00	18	13.00	14.00
5	5	.....	12½	7	6	25	25	25	2.25	10	8	7.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	16	18.00	11.00
5	4	15	9	6	5½	30	30	40	1.90	10	8	7.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	18	15.00	10.00
5	5	.....	15	6½	5½	40	40	40	2.10	10	8	7.50	4.50	8.00	5.00	22	13.00	12.00
5	5	.....	12½	6½	5½	25	25	25	2.25	10	10	7.25	5.00	8.00	6.00	18	15.00	8.00
5	5	10	12	7	5½	30	30	30	2.25	10	10	7.00	7.00	8.50	7.00	18	14.00	8.00
5	5	.....	13	6½	5½	30	30	40	2.00	10	8	7.25	6.00	8.00	6.00	15	18.00	12.00
5	5	.....	12½	6½	6½	25	25	25	2.00	10	10	7.50	6.00	8.00	6.00	15	16.00	9.00
5	5	.....	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	7.50	10	10	7.25	6.00	6.00	3.50	16	12.00	12.00
5	5	12½	12½	6½	6½	35	35	30	2.00	10	8	7.25	5.00	.....	.....	15	14.00	8.00
5	7	12½	12½	8	7	30	30	30	2.40	10	10	7.75	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	12.00	8.00
5	5	15	15	6½	6	35	30	40	2.00	10	10	7.75	6.00	6.00	4.50	15	15.00	12.00
5	5	15	15	7½	6½	25	30	25	2.00	10	8	10.00	.....	5.50	5.00	25	25.00	20.00
5	6	12½	12½	14	16	30	30	25	2.00	10	10	8.00	5.50	6.00	4.00	25	18.00	15.00
7	5	15	12	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.90	12	8½	10.50	9.00	8.50	6.00	25	22.00	.....
7	7	17½	12½	7½	7½	35	35	35	1.20	15	10	11.50	9.25	8.00	5.50	30	27.50	.....
5	5	15	15	7½	6½	35	35	35	1.65	15	10	12.50	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	25.00	20.00
6	5	17½	20	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.87½	15	15	12.85	8.10	.....	8.00	35	30.00	25.00
6	6	17½	17½	7½	6½	25	35	35	1.75	15	10	13.50	7.50	7.00	6.00	30	35.00	35.00
8	6	15	12½	7½	7	40	40	40	1.20	20	12½	.....	4.50	.....	3.50	30	30.00	20.00
8	6	20	20	7½	7	40	40	40	2.00	20	15	.....	4.50	.....	.....	35	20.00	14.00
10	8	17	12½	7½	6½	35	50	30	2.25	18	12½	12.00	8.75	.....	6.50	40	25.00	15.00
6½	6	15	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	2.00	20	10	.....	8.00	.....	6.50	40	25.00	18.00
8	8	.....	15	7	8	40	50	40	2.00	15	8	11.50	6.50	.....	6.00	35	25.00	.....
8	7	15	12½	7	6½	40	40	40	2.25	20	12½	.....	7.50	.....	.....	40	27.00	.....
8	8	20	15	7½	6½	30	30	30	2.75	20	12½	.....	4.50	.....	.....	40	15.00	10.00
8	8	20	15	7½	6½	30	30	30	3.25	20	12½	11.00	.....	8.50	7.00	35	40.00	30.00
						60	60	50		10						40	50.00	35.00

11. At Saskatoon coal is \$7.50 for lignite, Alberta, and \$8.50 for bituminous, Penn.

12. Potatoes per 100 lb. bag.

13. Delivery extra, 75c-\$1.50.

14. 3 loaves for 25c or 16 for \$1.00.

15. At Nelson, B.C., coal at \$12.00 is Vancouver Island at \$8.75 lignite.

Milk was lower in price at Three Rivers, and St. Hyacinthe, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Brandon, Man., and Saskatoon, Sask.

Butter. — Both dairy and creamery butter declined at Amherst, N.S., St. John's, Que., Toronto, Woodstock, Berlin and London, Ont., but advanced at Halifax, N.S., Kingston, Belleville, Orillia, and Windsor, Ont., Moose Jaw, Sask., Edmonton, Alta., and Nelson, B.C. Creamery butter was lower at Sherbrooke, Que.; Hamilton, and Cobalt, Ont.; Winnipeg and Brandon, Man.; and was higher at Sorel, Que., on account of improvement in quality, and at Peterborough, St. Thomas and Chatham, Ont., and Saskatoon, Sask. Dairy butter declined at St. Hyacinthe, Que., and St. Thomas, Ont., but advanced at St. John, N.B., and at Belleville, Ont., as creameries commenced operations.

Cheese. — The price of old cheese rose at Three Rivers, Que., Ottawa, Peterborough, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont. and at Saskatoon, Sask., but fell at Brandon, Man., and Regina, Sask. New cheese advanced at Orillia, London and St. Thomas, Ont., declining at Woodstock, Ont.

Bread. — At Ottawa, Ont., plain white bread was advanced on May 1st.

Flour. — At Peterborough, Ont., and Nelson, B.C., the price declined slightly, but at Toronto, Ont., it advanced on account of the high prices of wheat and advances made by the millers.

Rolled oats advanced in price at Fredericton, N.B., Toronto, Ont., and Prince Rupert, B.C., and declined at Peterborough, Ont.

Rice advanced at Moncton, N.B., and Three Rivers, Que., and declined at Lethbridge, Alta.

Beans were higher at Moncton, N.B., and lower at Lethbridge, Alta.

Apples, evaporated. — The price advanced at St. John, N.B., Brockville, Ont., and Prince Rupert, B.C., declining at Port Arthur, Ont. At Berlin, Ont., the factory product was on the market instead of the farmers' home-dried apples and was higher in price.

Prunes declined at Port Arthur, Ont., and advanced at Prince Rupert, B.C.

Sugar. — Both granulated and yellow sugar were lower in price at Westville, N.S., Quebec, Sherbrooke, Que., Belleville, Woodstock, London, St. Thomas, and Port Arthur, Ont., and at Lethbridge, Alta. The price rose at Moncton, N.B., and St. John's, Que. At Brandon, Man., yellow sugar was lower. Declines in wholesale prices were given as the causes.

Tea and coffee were steady.

Potatoes. — At twenty-two of the cities potatoes were higher but were lower at Sydney, N.S., London, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and Regina, Sask., as larger supplies were brought in from the country. Scarcity was reported throughout the country.

Vinegar was steady.

Starch advanced at Sherbrooke, Que., but declined at Prince Rupert, B.C.

Coal. — Anthracite coal was higher at Halifax, N.S., Newcastle, N.B., Quebec, St. John's, and Montreal, Que. Supplies are reported very low in these cities and it is reported to be very difficult to get cars of coal from the United States. At St. Hyacinthe, Que., the price of both anthracite and bituminous coal was lower as supplies had been obtained from the mines. At Belleville, Ont., anthracite coal was lower as shipments had been received.

Wood. — At Brockville, Ont., wood was higher but at Winnipeg, Man., the price declined slightly as supplies were larger. At Montreal wood was scarce owing to difficulty in obtaining cars for shipping it in.

Coal oil. — At Orillia, Ont., coal oil was cheaper on account of competition among the dealers.

Rentals. — At St. John's, Que.; Belleville and Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and Saskatoon, Sask., rents were higher on account of many new residents. At Hamilton in addition to this three hundred houses have to be removed from the right of way of the Canadian Northern Railway. At Berlin, Ont., cheaper houses were scarce and rents were upward.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING MARCH 1912.

	March, 1912	March, 1911	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
NOVA SCOTIA.—				
Sydney.....	\$ 6,475	\$ 12,440		47.1
Halifax.....	27,580	23,060	19.8	
QUEBEC.—				
Maisonneuve.....	151,000	102,000	48.0	
Montreal.....	691,449	1,101,897		37.02
Westmount.....	98,650	8,000	1133.1	
Outremont.....	93,650	79,000		17.6
ONTARIO.—				
Ottawa.....	219,250	134,475	63.0	
Kingston.....	15,125	19,142		21.0
Peterborough.....	5,735	6,605		13.2
Toronto.....	1,557,750	2,210,770		29.5
St. Catharines.....	34,800		25.1	
Hamilton.....	438,300	350,250	25.1	
Brantford.....	115,085	43,445	164.9	
Guelph.....	101,000	2,000	359.1	
Galt.....	58,800	43,639	34.7	
Stratford.....	6,272	8,710		27.8
London.....	76,239	65,638	16.2	
Chatham.....	5,700	5,000	14.0	
Windsor.....	39,800	60,250	33.9	
Owen Sound.....	3,290			
Port Arthur.....	36,500	7,950	359.1	
Fort William.....	491,300	25,775	1806.1	
MANITOBA.—				
Winnipeg.....	1,779,750	1,070,550	66.2	
Brandon.....	73,920	78,306		5.6
SASKATCHEWAN.—				
Melville.....	35,000			
Regina.....	339,850	545,025		37.6
Moosejaw.....	30,000	105,105		71.5
Prince Albert.....	27,100			
Saskatoon.....	197,235	64,317	206.7	
North Battleford.....	16,650			
ALBERTA.—				
Medicine Hat.....	104,150	41,450	151.3	
Calgary.....	1,086,201	1,012,260	7.3	
Red Deer.....	44,940			
Edmonton.....	901,222	276,823	225.6	
Lethbridge.....	176,215	99,400	77.3	
Macleod.....	17,500			
BRITISH COLUMBIA.—				
Nelson.....	68,760	18,090	280.1	
Vernon.....	33,750	29,542	14.2	
New Westminster.....	137,810	116,225	18.6	
Vancouver.....	1,434,290	2,147,798		33.2
Victoria.....	861,770	279,945	207.8	
North Vancouver.....	72,934	104,000		29.9

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1912.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Railways and Canals and the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which has received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

Department of Public Works.

POST OFFICE FITTINGS, NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.

FITTINGS for Post Office at Niagara Falls, Ont. Name of contractor, the J. T. Schell Company; Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, December, 1911. Amount of contract, \$2,859.

Fair Wages Clauses.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life and property or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

BREAKWATER AT WEST ADVOCATE, N.S.

Breakwater at West Advocate, N. S. Name of contractors, Messrs. J. E. and H. Bigelow; Canning, N. S. Date of contract, February 2, 1912. Amount of contract, \$16,400.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following:	
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50	per day of 10 hours..
Carpenters.....	1.75	" 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.00	" 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.50	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50	" 10 "
Driver with one horse and cart.....	2.25	" 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon....	3.50	" 10 "

PUBLIC WHARF AT FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Public wharf at Fort William, Ont. Name of contractor, C. L. McCool; Fort William, Ont. Date of contract, February 13, 1912. Amount of contract, \$4,990.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following:	
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.80	per day of 10 hours..
Masons.....	3.50	" 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.00	" 10 "
Hoist runner.....	2.00	" 10 "
Fireman.....	1.74	" 10 "
Drillers.....	1.75	" 10 "
Powderman.....	2.00	" 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.25	" 10 "
Blacksmiths helpers.....	1.75	" 10 "
Quarrymen.....	1.75	" 10 "
Labourers.....	1.60	" 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2.50	" 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon....	4.00	" 10 "

FILLING AT NEW COAL DOCK: THREE RIVERS, QUE.

Additional filling at new coal dock at Three Rivers, Que. Names of contractors, J. J. Collins and V. W. Giroux, Three Rivers, Que. Date of contract,

March 18, 1912. Amount of contract, \$38,400.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following:	
Tug captain.....	\$55.00 per month and board	
Tug engineer.....	60.00 " "	
Tug fireman.....	35.00 " "	
Deckhands.....	30.00 " "	
Scowmen.....	30.00 " "	30.00
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75 " "	10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	3.00 " "	10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	4.50 " "	10 "

CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS, COURTENAY BAY, ST. JOHN HARBOUR, N. B.

Construction of works, Courtenay Bay, St. John Harbour, N. B. Name of contractor, Norton Griffiths Company, Limited, of Canada. Date of contract, March 25, 1912. Amount of contract, \$7,500,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following:	
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.50 per day of 9 hours.	
Foreman mixing concrete.....	2.50 " 9 "	
Foreman laying concrete.....	3.50 " 9 "	
Foreman stone crusher.....	2.50 " 9 "	
Engineman for pile-driver.....	2.50 " 9 "	
Steam derrick engineer.....	2.50 " 9 "	
Steam derrick fireman.....	1.75 " 9 "	
Carpenters.....	3.00 " 9 "	
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 9 "	
Blacksmiths helpers.....	1.80 " 9 "	
Dredge runner.....	125.00pr mo.withboard	
Dredge engineer.....	125.00 " "	
Dredge foreman.....	45.00 " "	
Scowmen.....	35.00 " "	
Deckhands.....	35.00 " "	
Cook.....	35.00 " "	
Craneman.....	85.00 " "	
Tug captain.....	70.00 " "	
Tug engineer.....	60.00 " "	
Tug fireman.....	45.00 " "	
Drillers (steam).....	2.50 per day of 9 hours.	
Drillers (hand).....	2.00 " 9 "	
Powderman.....	2.00 " 9 "	
Quarryman.....	2.00 " 9 "	
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75 " 9 "	
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	3.00 " 9 "	
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	5.00 " 9 "	
Builders' labourers.....	2.00 " 9 "	
Divers with outfit.....	15.00 per day..	

*(Time and half for overtime.
*(Double time on Sundays.)

WHARF AT PETEWAHA, ONT.

Wharf at Petewawa, Ont. Name of contractor, C. L. McCool, Fort William, Ont. Date of contract, March 29, 1912. Amount of contract, \$3,290.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following	
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours..	
Carpenters.....	2.25 " 10 "	
Engineman for pile-driver....	2.50 " 10 "	
Blacksmiths.....	2.25 " 10 "	
Blacksmiths helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "	
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "	
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	3.00 " 10 "	
Driver, 2 horses and wagon....	4.00 " 10 "	

FITTINGS, PUBLIC BUILDING, LLOYDMINSTER, SASK.

Fittings for Post Office and Customs Building at Lloydminster, Sask. Names of contractors, T. E. Healey and J. M. Pigott, Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, April 1, 1912. Amount of contract, \$27,500.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following:	
Stonecutters.....	\$5.00 per day of 10 hours..	
Bricklayers.....	5.50 " 10 "	
Masons.....	5.50 " 10 "	
Carpenters.....	3.50 " 10 "	
Joiners.....	4.00 " 10 "	
Stairbuilders.....	4.00 " 10 "	
Plasterers.....	5.50 " 10 "	
Lathers.....	0.04 per yard.	
Painters and glaziers.....	3.00 per day of 10 hours..	
Plumbers and steamfitters....	5.00 " 10 "	
Sheet metal workers.....	3.50 " 10 "	
Electrical workers.....	3.00 " 10 "	
Builders' labourers.....	2.50 " 10 "	
Ordinary labourers.....	2.25 " 10 "	
Horse, cart and driver.....	3.50 " 10 "	
Team, wagon and driver.....	4.50 " 10 "	

BREAKWATER, VICTORIA HARBOUR, MAN.

Breakwater at Victoria Harbour, Man. Name of contractor, Fort Garry Lumber Company, Winnipeg Man.

Date of contract, April 3, 1912. Amount of contract, \$14,500.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following:	
Foreman Carpenter.....	\$4.00	per day of 10 hours..
Carpenters.....	3.50	" " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	3.00	" " 10 "
Blacksmiths helpers.....	2.00	" " 10 "
Engineman for pile-driver....	3.00	" " 10 "
Quarrymen.....	2.00	" " 10 "
Powerman.....	2.50	" " 10 "
Cranesman.....	2.25	" " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	2.00	" " 10 "
Driver, one horse and cart....	3.50	" " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon...	5.00	" " 10 "

EXTENSION AND REMOVAL OF "L", ON BREAKWATERS AT MEAFORD, ONT.

Extension to the eastern breakwater and removal of the "L" on western breakwater at Meaford, Ont. Name of contractor, Gideon Kastner; Wiarton, Ont. Date of contract, April 3, 1912. Amount of contract, \$36,700.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following:	
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00	per day of 10 hours..
Foreman mixing concrete....	2.50	" " 10 "
Foreman laying concrete....	2.50	" " 10 "
Foreman stone crusher.....	2.50	" " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.50	" " 10 "
Carpenters helpers.....	1.75	" " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50	" " 10 "
Blacksmiths helpers.....	1.75	" " 10 "
Dredge captain.....	110.00	p.m.o. and board
Dredge engineer.....	110.00	" " "
Dredge firemen.....	45.00	" " "
Craneman.....	75.00	" " "
Deckhands.....	35.00	" " "
Scowmen.....	35.00	" " "
Cook.....	60.00	" " "
Tug captain.....	85.00	" " "
Tug fireman.....	75.00	" " "
Tug engineer.....	40.00	" " "
Steam derrick engineer.....	2.50	per day of 10 hours..
Steam derrick fireman.....	1.50	" " 10 "
Powerman.....	2.00	" " 10 "
Quarrymen.....	1.75	" " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50	" " 10 "
Driver, one horse and cart....	3.00	" " 10 "
Driver, two horses and wagon	4.00	" " 10 "

12 hours per day

EXTENSION TO BREAKWATER AT DEVIL'S ISLAND, N.S.

Extension to breakwater at Devil's Island. Name of contractor, Obed A. Ham, Mahone, N.S. Date of contract, April 9, 1912. Amount of contract, \$26,984.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following:	
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00	per day of 9 hours..
Foreman mixing concrete....	2.25	" " 9 "
Foreman laying concrete....	2.25	" " 9 "
Foreman stone crusher.....	2.25	" " 9 "
Carpenters.....	2.70	" " 9 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50	" " 9 "
Blacksmiths helpers.....	1.80	" " 9 "
Derrick engineer.....	2.25	" " 9 "
Derrick fireman.....	1.75	" " 9 "
Powerman.....	2.00	" " 9 "
Quarrymen.....	1.75	" " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50	" " 9 "
Driver, one horse and cart....	2.50	" " 9 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon...	4.50	" " 9 "

CONSTRUCTION OF JETTY, STEVESTON, B.C.

Construction of Jetty from Steveston in a westerly direction across North Sand Head, mouth of the Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractor, Sinclair Construction Company; New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, April 10, 1912. Amount of contract, \$171,350.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following:	
Foreman carpenter.....	\$4.50	per day of 9 hours..
Carpenters.....	4.00	" " 9 "
Engineman for pile-driver....	4.00	" " 9 "
Blacksmiths.....	4.00	" " 9 "
Blacksmiths helpers.....	3.00	" " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	2.75	" " 9 "
Driver, one horse and cart....	5.00	" " 9 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon...	7.00	" " 9 "

FITTINGS FOR PUBLIC BUILDING, MARIEVILLE, QUE.

Fittings for Post Office and Customs Building at Marieville, Que. Name of contractor, The J T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, April 15, 1912. Amount of contract, \$1,455.

Fair Wages Clauses.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in

payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any machanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

WHARF AT CAP ST. IGNACE, QUE.

Wharf at Cap St. Ignace, Que. Name of contractor, Misael Bernatchez, Montmagny, Que. Date of contract, April 15, 1912. Amount of contract, \$11,440.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following:	
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50	per day of 10 hours..
Carpenters.....	2.00	" 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.00	" 10 "
Blacksmiths helpers.....	1.50	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50	" 10 "
Driver, one horse and cart....	2.00	" 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon...	3.50	" 10 "

HIGHWAY APPROACHES TO STEEL SERVICE, LOCKPORT, MAN.

Highway approaches to steel service at Lockport, Man. Name of contractor, Brown Construction Company, Limited. Date of contract, April 15, 1912. Amount of contract, \$71,617.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following:	
Foreman carpenter.....	\$4.00	per day of 10 hours..
Carpenters.....	3.50	" 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	3.00	" 10 "
Blacksmiths helpers.....	2.00	" 10 "
Foreman mixing concrete....	2.50	" 10 "
Foreman laying concrete....	2.50	" 10 "
Foreman stone crusher.....	2.50	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	2.00	" 10 "
Driver, one horse and cart....	3.50	" 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon...	5.00	" 10 "
x		

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of April, 1912, together with the minimum date of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the "Fair Wages Schedule" inserted in the contract.

Erection of brick freight shed at Truro, N.S., Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, April 9th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$24,838.00, Contractors, R. O McCurdy & Co.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours.
Masons.....	\$3 50
Concrete workers.....	1 75
Plumbers & steamfitters.....	2 50
Bricklayers.....	4 00
Structural steel workers.....	3 50
Foreman carpenter.....	3 00
Carpenters and joiners.....	2 25
Builders' labourers.....	1 75
Ordinary labourers.....	1 50
Roofers (Asphalt Cement)....	2 00
Blacksmiths.....	2 25
Painters and glaziers.....	2 00
Timekeeper.....	2 00
Watchman.....	1 50
Water boy.....	0 75
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2 75
Driver, 2 horses and wagon...	4 00

Construction of a railway bridge over the Saskatchewan River at La Pas. Date of contract, April 9, 1912. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, "Canada Foundry Company, Limited, of Toronto, Ont."

Department of Marine.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which received the signature of both parties during the month of March, 1912, together with the Fair Wages Schedule attached thereto.

WOODEN LIGHTHOUSE TOWER ON THE
WHARF AT LION'S HEAD, LAKE
HURON, ONT.

The construction of a wooden lighthouse tower on the wharf at Lion's Head, Lake Huron, Ont. Name of contractor, J. C. Kennedy, of Owen Sound, Ont. Amount of contract, \$773.00. Date of contract, 16 February, 1912.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following:	
Carpenters.....	\$2.50	per day of 10 hours..
Painters.....	2.25	" 10 "
Bricklayers.....	4.00	" 10 "
Labourers.....	1.75	" 10 "

Post Office Department.

During the month of February orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned,

subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 772 93
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps.....	56 80
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads.....	563 65
Making and repairing Post Office Scales....	235 69
Supplying mail bags.....	540 75
Repairing mail bags.....	2337 58
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bags fittings.....	696 90
Supplying Steel portable metal boxes and railway mail clerks' tin boxes, and repairing portable letter boxes, parcel receptacles and railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes.....	230 95
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	24 20
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	8644 95

During the month of March orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type, and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 801 90
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps.....	131 15
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads.....	1184 10
Making and repairing Post Office Scales....	221 50
Supplying mail bags.....	1588 70
Repairing mail bags.....	2152 85
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	3249 35
Supplying Street letter boxes, Steel portable letter boxes and railway mail clerks' steel boxes and repairing portable letter boxes, parcel receptacles and railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes.....	536 30
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores.....	117 60
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	1748 34

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912, was 354,237 compared with 311,084 in the previous year, an increase of

14 per cent. Of the total arrivals during the year 215,138 were at ocean ports as compared with 183,817 in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of arrivals from the United States from 121,451 for the fiscal year 1910-11 to 133,710 in the fiscal year 1911-12.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1911-1912, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1910-1911.

	1910-11.				1911-12.				INCREASE.				PERCENTAGE	
	1910-11.		1911-12.		1910-11.		1911-12.		INCREASE.		PERCENTAGE		PERCENTAGE	
	Male	Female	Child'n	Totals	Male	Female	Child'n	Totals	Male	Female	Child'n	Totals	In-crease	De-crease
APRIL														
<i>Via</i> ocean ports.....	19,420	4,811	3,588	27,819	24,880	6,324	4,979	35,983					27	19
From U.S.A.	11,324	3,451	1,488	20,353	19,621	3,915	2,791	18,357	1,303	936	1,727	3,966		
Totals.....	31,344	8,762	8,076	48,182	35,501	9,339	6,840	51,680					7	
MAY:														
<i>Via</i> ocean ports.....	20,856	7,329	5,210	33,395	27,427	11,923	7,410	46,060					38	
From U.S.A.	8,308	2,378	2,718	14,104	19,163	4,733	2,634	13,370					8	
Totals.....	29,364	10,297	7,968	47,589	37,320	13,666	9,944	61,433					29	
JUNE:														
<i>Via</i> ocean ports.....	13,437	6,920	4,182	23,639	14,005	8,966	5,792	27,353					18	
From U.S.A.	6,275	2,486	2,182	10,943	7,736	2,367	1,932	12,035					10	
Totals.....	19,712	8,546	6,364	34,582	21,741	10,633	7,634	40,008					16	
JULY:														
<i>Via</i> ocean ports.....	8,630	4,363	3,075	16,019	8,973	5,478	4,158	19,609					16	
From U.S.A.	5,461	2,046	1,680	9,189	7,412	2,193	1,494	11,012					30	
Totals.....	14,091	6,408	4,755	25,218	16,415	7,584	5,652	29,621					17	
AUGUST:														
<i>Via</i> ocean ports.....	7,258	4,201	2,848	14,287	5,885	4,249	2,901	13,066	1,373			1,191	8	
From U.S.A.	6,574	1,886	1,630	10,490	12,807	2,317	1,895	17,019					62	
Totals.....	14,232	6,087	4,458	24,777	18,692	6,537	4,886	30,115					22	
SEPTEMBER:														
<i>Via</i> ocean ports.....	6,540	4,373	2,865	13,778	6,968	6,289	4,396	17,663					28	
From U.S.A.	6,880	1,780	1,506	10,256	7,884	1,981	1,619	11,484					12	
Totals.....	13,420	6,153	4,461	24,034	14,832	8,270	5,365	29,077					21	
OCTOBER:														
<i>Via</i> ocean ports.....	6,017	4,491	3,084	13,592	5,033	5,192	3,511	13,646						
From U.S.A.	6,123	1,863	1,815	9,801	6,335	2,139	1,791	10,266					5	
Totals.....	12,140	6,354	4,899	23,333	11,368	7,232	5,302	23,902					2	
NOVEMBER:														
<i>Via</i> ocean ports.....	3,813	2,512	1,764	8,089	3,588	2,569	1,780	7,946						
From U.S.A.	4,167	1,632	1,408	7,207	4,892	1,723	1,558	8,113					13	
Totals.....	7,980	4,144	3,172	15,296	8,420	4,292	3,347	16,059					5	

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

the month of March, 1912, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North
according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

NATIONALITY.

Month	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.		Irish.		British Colonial.		Total British Subjects		Foreign		Total.	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
.....	14,970	18,113	268	255	4337	1,275	626	822	449	347	20,670	23,812	3,254	2,885	23,924	26,697

2,553	1,373	980	4,906	2,500	1,470	975	4,945	97	389	53	5	1
2,634	1,268	1,047	5,249	3,176	1,420	1,083	5,679	242	430			8
5,437	2,641	2,027	10,155	5,676	2,890	2,038	10,624	189	469			5
1,960	753	433	3,146	2,202	1,041	605	3,818	242	702			27
2,576	1,013	726	4,315	2,663	1,059	619	4,341	87	26		107	1
4,536	1,766	1,159	7,461	4,865	2,100	1,224	8,189	329	728			10
3,492	1,486	888	5,816	3,267	1,379	743	5,389			225	95	427
3,011	1,098	780	4,889	3,638	1,225	889	5,752	627	863			18
6,503	2,584	1,618	10,765	6,905	2,604	1,632	11,141	402	436			4
17,350	4,703	3,094	25,147	18,882	4,534	2,723	26,139	1,532			169	371
9,036	2,662	2,847	14,545	10,419	2,951	2,882	16,252	1,383	992			12
26,386	7,365	5,841	39,692	25,301	7,485	5,605	42,391	2,915	2,699		336	7
185,198	71,038	54,818	311,084	211,266	82,922	60,049	354,237	26,068	43,153	5,201		14

A delegation from the Federated Boards of Trade of the Eastern Townships waited upon the Dominion and Provincial Governments to impress the need that the Eastern Townships should be better advertised, so that a quota of those coming from Great Britain

would settle in the eastern section of Canada. In both instances the representatives of the Boards of Trade were well received, and plans are now being prepared whereby the Eastern Townships may expect to get a proportion of those coming out to Canada.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1912.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspector of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 289 individual work people in Canada during the month of April, 1912, were recorded by the Department of Labour. Of these 62 were fatal and 227 resulted in serious injuries.

In the preceding month there were 90 fatal and 182 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 272, and in April, 1911, there were 79 fatal and 121 non-fatal accidents, a total of 200. The number of fatal accidents recorded in April, 1912, was, therefore, 28 less than in the preceding month and 17 less than in April, 1911. The number of non-fatal accidents recorded in April, 1912, was 45 more than in the preceding month and 106 more than in April, 1911. Altogether there were 17 more industrial accidents recorded in April, 1912, than in the preceding month, and 89 more than in the same month of the preceding year.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1912, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	5	8	11
Fishing and Hunting.....			
Lumbering.....	1	10	14
Mining.....	10	11	21
Railway construction.....	8	7	15
Building Trades.....	5	8	13
Metal Trades.....	2	75	77
Woodworking Trades.....		14	14
Printing and Allied Trades.....			
Clothing.....			
Textiles.....		8	8
Food and Tobacco preparat n.....	1	5	6
Leather.....	2	1	3
Transportation—			
Steam Railway Service.....	12	27	39
Electric Railway Service.....		2	2
Navigation.....	3	5	8
Miscellaneous.....	2	9	11
Public Employees.....	1	16	17
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	5	16	21
Unskilled Labour.....	2	7	9
Total.....	62	227	289

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The only disaster of the month involving the death of more than one workman occurred on construction work at Callander, Ont., on the line of the Canadian Northern Railway, where two men were killed by flying rock which penetrated a shanty in which they had taken shelter during blasting operations.

Record by Industries and Groups of Trades.

Agriculture. — There were five fatal and six non-fatal accidents recorded during the month of April, 1912, as compared with 7 fatal and 6 non-fatal accidents during March, and four fatal and

twenty-two non-fatal accidents during April, 1911. Two of the fatal accidents were caused by machinery, and one each by a falling tree, a railway train and live stock.

Fishing and hunting. — There were no accidents recorded during April, 1912, compared with none in March, and seven fatal accidents during April, 1911.

Lumbering. — There were four fatal and ten non-fatal accidents recorded during April, 1912, compared with five fatal and six non-fatal accidents during March, and two fatal and six non-fatal accidents during April, 1911. Of the fatal accidents one each was caused by a falling tree, drowning, machinery, and an explosion of dynamite.

Mining. — There were ten fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents recorded during April, 1912, compared with seventeen fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents in March, and nine fatal and eight non-fatal accidents during April, 1911. Seven of the fatal accidents were caused by the fall of coal and rock, and one each by a premature explosion, asphyxiation and a fall.

Railway construction. — There were eight fatal and seven non-fatal accidents recorded during April, 1912, as compared with four fatal and five non-fatal accidents during March, and two fatal accidents during April, 1911. Four of the fatal accidents were caused by flying material (after a blast), two by falling material, and one each by an explosion of dynamite and by being run over by a train.

Building trades. — There were five fatal and six non-fatal accidents during April, compared with five fatal and sixteen non-fatal accidents during March, and seven fatal and ten non-fatal accidents during April, 1911. Four of the fatalities were caused by falls, and one by a falling derrick crane.

Metal trades. — There were two fatal and seventy-five non-fatal accidents recorded during April, as compared with five fatal and thirty-five non-fatal acci-

dents during March, and thirteen fatal and twenty-two non-fatal accidents during April, 1911. Of the fatalities one was caused by an elevator and one by crushing.

Woodworking trades. — There were fourteen non-fatal accidents recorded during April, as compared with one fatal and three non-fatal accidents during March, and seven non-fatal accidents during April, 1911.

Printing and allied trades. — There were no accidents recorded during April, compared with one non-fatal accident in March and one non-fatal accident in April, 1911.

Clothing. — There were no accidents recorded during April, as compared with none during March and one non-fatal accident in April, 1911.

Textile. — There were no accidents during April, compared with two non-fatal accidents during March, and one fatal and one non-fatal accident during April, 1911.

Food and tobacco preparation. — There were one fatal and five non-fatal accidents recorded during April, compared with one fatal and six non-fatal accidents during March, and two non-fatal accidents during April, 1911. The fatality was caused by falling ice.

Leather. — There were two fatal and one non-fatal accidents recorded during April, as compared with none in March, and one non-fatal accident in April, 1911. One of the fatalities was caused by machinery and the other by electrocution.

Steam Railway Service. — There were twelve fatal and twenty-seven non-fatal accidents recorded during April, as compared with twenty fatal and forty-one non-fatal accidents during March, and ten fatal and fifteen non-fatal accidents in April, 1911. Four of the fatal accidents were caused by collisions, two each by derailments and by being run over, and one each by burning, a fall, and by striking an overhead object in passing.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1912.

Trade or Industry	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture—</i>				
Farmer.....	Zurich, Ont.....	April 11	1	By a falling tree
".....	Georgetown, Ont.....	" 21	1	Rear-end collision
".....	Lower Brighton, N.S.....	" 23	1	Caught in shaft of wood-sawing machine
".....	Regina, Sask.....	" 29	1	Gored by a bull
Farm hand.....	Lumsden, Sask.....	" 19	1	Struck by rod of threshing machine
<i>Lumbering—</i>				
Logger.....	Kaslo, B.C.....	" 4	1	By a falling tree
Lumberman (drives).....	Salmon River, N.B.....	" 19	1	Drowned
".....	Ferguson's Lake, Ont.....	" 9	1	Fell on circular saw
".....	La Tuque, Que.....	" 29	1	Explosion of dynamite
<i>Mining—</i>				
Miner.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	" 5	1	By a premature blast
".....	" " ".....	" 17	1	Crushed by fall of rock
".....	Riondel, B.C.....	" 2	1	Overcome by gas
".....	Phoenix, B.C.....	" 17	1	Neck broken by rolling muck
".....	Fernie, B.C.....	" 15	1	Fall of coal
".....	Bellevue, Alta.....	" 13	1	Cave-in in mine
".....	Corben, B.C.....	" 2	1	By fall of rock
".....	" " ".....	" 15	1	Fall of coal
".....	Phoenix, B.C.....	" 16	1	Fall into a chute
".....	Black Lake, Que.....	" 29	1	Struck by falling rock
<i>Railway Construction—</i>				
Brakeman.....	St. Joachim, Que.....	" 18	1	Fell under moving train
Bridgeman.....	Red Deer, Alta.....	" 23	1	Collapse of falsework
Foreman (Ballasting gang).....	Near Edson, Alta.....	" 23	1	Struck in abdomen by end of broken tie
Powderman.....	Cisco, B.C.....	" 20	1	Explosion of detonating caps
Labourer.....	Lake Opinicon, Ont.....	" 23	1	Struck by blasted rock
".....	Transcona, Man.....	" 23	1	Struck by falling material
".....	Callender, Ont.....	" 25	2	Struck by blasted rock
<i>Building Trades—</i>				
Carpenter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 20	1	Fell from scaffold
".....	" " ".....	" 30	1	Fell off a hoist
Painter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 11	1	Fell from scaffold
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 15	1	Fell down elevator shaft
".....	Quebec, Que.....	" 30	1	Struck by falling derrick crane
<i>Metal, Engineering and Ship-building trades—</i>				
Steel worker.....	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.....	" 8	1	Struck by an elevator
Boilermaker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 9	1	Crushed between boilers
<i>Food and Tobacco preparation—</i>				
Butcher.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 16	1	Crushed by falling ice in ice-house

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1912.

Trade or Industry	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
Leather—				
Tanner	Acton, Ont.	" 6	1	Caught in machinery
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 12	1	Electrocuted
Transportation:—				
Steam Railway Service—				
Engineer	Port Hope, Ont.	" 12	1	Rear end collision
"	Savona, B.C.	" 10	1	Train derailed by a rockslide
Fireman	Port Hope, Ont.	" 12	1	Rear end collision
"	Savona, B.C.	" 10	1	Train derailed by a rockslide
"	North Bay, Ont.	" 8	1	Burned, boiler tube burst
"	Trenton, Ont.	" 8	1	Struck by a train
Brakeman	Georgetown, Ont.	" 21	1	Rear end collision
"	Port Hope, Ont.	" 12	1	"
"	Thorold, Ont.	" 3	1	Struck bridge girder while riding on top of train
Yardman	Moosejaw, Sask.	" 23	1	Fell under moving train
Sectionman	Wasson Brook, N.S.	" 20	1	Fell off car
"	Calgary, Alta.	" 19	1	Run over by train
Aviation—				
Captain (schooner)	Quebec, Que.	" 19	1	Drowned, fell from boat ladder
" (tug)	Southampton, Ont.	" 30	1	Drowned, fell overboard
Longshoreman	Kingston, Ont.	" 23	1	Struck by boat fender
Miscellaneous Transport—				
Chauffeur	Winnipeg, Ont.	" 23	1	Crushed by electric delivery lorry against wall
Driver	Toronto, Ont.	" 20	1	Thrown from wagon and run over
Public Employees—				
Fireman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 12	1	Fell when aerial truck collapsed
Miscellaneous skilled trades—				
Watchman	Hamilton, Ont.	" 23	1	Overcome by smoke
Superintendent in explosive factory	Northfield, B.C.	" 10	1	Explosion in mixing room of factory
Woodcutter	Calgary, Alta.	" 18	1	By bursting saw
Employee (paint works)	Montreal, Que.	" 16	1	Caught in belting of machinery
Messenger Boy	"	" 29	1	Crushed by elevator
Unskilled Labour—				
Labourer	Victoria, B.C.	" 18	1	Crushed in concrete-mixing mach.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 15	1	Falling earth

Electric Railway Service. — There were two non-fatal accidents recorded during April, as compared with four non-fatal accidents during April, and none in April, 1911.

Navigation. — There were three fatal and five non-fatal accidents during April, compared with one fatal and four non-fatal accidents during March, and seven fatal and one non-fatal accidents in April, 1911. Of the fatalities, two were caused by drowning, and one by a loosened boat fender striking victim.

Miscellaneous transport. — There were two fatal and nine non-fatal accidents recorded during April, compared with five fatal and five non-fatal accidents during March, and four fatal and six non-fatal accidents during April, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, one was caused by crushing and the other by being run over.

Public employees. — There were one fatal and sixteen non-fatal accidents re-

corded during April, compared with four fatal and twelve non-fatal accidents during March, and one fatal and three non-fatal accidents during April, 1911. The fatal accident, of which a fireman was the victim, was caused by the collapse of an aerial truck.

Miscellaneous skilled trades. — There were five fatal and sixteen non-fatal accidents recorded during April, compared with five fatal and sixteen non-fatal accidents during March, and nine fatal and seven non-fatal accidents during April, 1911. Three of the fatal accidents were caused by machinery, and one each by an explosion of chemicals and by suffocation.

Unskilled labour. — There were two fatal and seven non-fatal accidents recorded during April, as compared with ten fatal and seven non-fatal accidents during March, and three fatal and eight non-fatal accidents during April, 1911. One fatality was caused by machinery and the other by falling earth.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1912.

AN important strike affecting a great number of men employed in railway construction work in British Columbia was reported to have taken place in the latter part of March. Apart from this, few disputes of importance were reported to the Department in addition to those already existing in the country.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude. — The total number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during April was nineteen, being five more than in March and five more than in April, 1911. About fifty firms and six thousand employees were involved in these disputes of which about seven hundred employees were affected by the disputes which commenced during April.

Loss of time in working days. — The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during April was approximately 150,000 working days compared with a loss of 44,800 days during March and a loss of 202,275 in April, 1911.

Trades affected by new disputes. — The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes and the number of employees in each group of trades:—

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of employees
Mining.....	1	189
Building.....	1	15
Printing.....	1	28
Transport.....	3	99
Miscellaneous.....	1	37
Unskilled Labour.....	1	350
Total...	8	718

Localities affected by new disputes. — One of the disputes which commenced during April occurred in New Brunswick, five in Ontario, one in Alberta, and one in British Columbia.

Causes of disputes. — The following were the causes of the disputes commencing during the month:—

CAUSE	No. of disputes
For increase in wages	5
Failure to reach new agreement	1
Against employment of particular persons	1
Against dismissal of employees	1
Total	8

Methods of settlement. — Of the nineteen disputes in existence during April a definite termination was reported in the case of five. In three cases new men were taken on by the companies and conditions were reported as having ceased to be affected. Eleven disputes were left unsettled at the end of the month according to reports received in the Department.

Results of disputes. — In one dispute of those terminated during the month an agreement was signed by both parties, in the others the men returned to work under conditions existing before the strike or their places were filled by other workers.

Disputes which commenced Prior to the beginning of the Month.

The trade disputes in existence during April which began in previous months comprised strikes of structural steel workers at Toronto, Ont., moulders at Moncton, N.B., and Montreal, Que., machinists and boilermakers at Westfort, Ont., and Edson, Alta., pulpmill hands at St. George, N.B., cloak and garment workers at Toronto, Ont., garment workers at Montreal, Que., iron moulders at Hamilton, Ont., tailors at Toronto, Ont., railway labourers between Hope and Kamloops, B.C., and boot and shoe workers at Toronto Ont.

Strike of Structural Iron Workers at Toronto.

A strike of forty structural steel workers in the employ of the Dominion Bridge Company occurred at Toronto during February. According to a statement of the company received in the Department on the 19th of April about fifteen strikers had returned to work before that date and the places of others had been filled.

Strike of Iron Moulders at Moncton, New Brunswick.

In regard to a strike of iron moulders in the employ of the Record Foundry and Machine Company at Moncton, N.B., it is understood that negotiations were being conducted between the parties with a view to terminating the strike. Indications at the end of the month were that an arrangement might be effected in the near future.

Strike of Iron Moulders at Montreal, Que.

No change in conditions was reported to the Department in regard to a strike of iron moulders in the employ of the Record Foundry and Machine Company at Montreal, Que., in which forty men were involved.

Strike of Machinists and Boilermakers of the Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.

No definite termination of this dispute was reported to the Department at the end of the month. Details are given in the accompanying table.

Strike of Pulpmill Hands at St. George, N.B.

In the case of a strike of forty-two pulpmill hands at St. George, N.B., who stopped work on April 26, 1911, the representative of the men's organization in a communication to the Department at the end of April, 1912, reported that conditions were practically the same as before. The company, however, claim-

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1912.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result
			Directly	Indirectly	Indirectly		Date of commencement				
					Males	Fe- males		Males				Fe- males
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.											
<i>Building Trades—</i> Structural Iron Workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against employ'm't of incompetent men; company claim strike was due to employment of non unionists.....	1	1	42			Feb. 19	April	Fifteen strikers returned to work; others' places filled	
	Moncton, N. B.....	Against reduction of wages.....	1	1	30			Jan. 27		No settlement reported at end of month.	
<i>Metal Trades—</i> Moulders.....	Montreal, Que.....	Sympathetic.....	1	1	40			Feb. 5		No settlement reported at end of month.	
	Hamilton.....	Against reduction of wages.....	1	1	13			Mar. 1		No settlement reported at end of month.	
<i>Railway Service—</i> Machinists and Boilermakers.....	Westfort Ont and Edson, Alta.....	Failure to reach agreement as to hours wages and conditions of employment.....	1	1	300			Oct. 1911		Men claim strike is still on	
	Toronto, Ont.....	Against changes in methods of finishing garments.....	1	1	304	288		Feb. 14		No settlement reported at end of month.	
Garment Workers.	Montreal, Que.....	Sympathetic.....	1	1	46	18		Feb. 27	April	No definite settlement reported. Establishment took on new employees from time to time	
	Toronto, Ont.....	Failure to reach new agreement as to wages, hours, union shop conditions, etc.....	21	1	200			Mar. 4		No definite settlement reported at end of month	
<i>*Boot & Shoe Workers—</i> Misc. Trades— Pulpmill hands.....	" ..	Objection taken to employment of Italian laborer.....	1	1	60			" 27	Mar. 28	Men returned to work, and employee objected to retained	
	St. George, N. B.....	For reduction in hours and increase in minimum wages.....	1	1	52			April 6/11	April 1912	No definite settlement reported at end of month, but Company claim conditions are not affected, and mill is running with a staff largely comp. of new men	
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i> Railway Construction Labourers.....	Between Hope & Kamloops, B.C.....	For increased wages and better conditions.....	1	1	1000— 3000			Mar. 30		No settlement reported at end of month	

*Not reported to the Department until April.

<i>Mining—</i> Silver Miners.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	Dismissal of two employees for alleged intimidation of fellow workman.....	1	.....	189	.....	.....	.....	April 28	April 30	All returned to work except the two discharged
<i>Building Trades—</i> Carpenters and machinists.....	Milltown N.B.....	For increase in wages.....	1	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	" 6	"	No settlement reported at the end of the month
<i>Printing Trades—</i> Printers.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	Failure to reach agreement regarding scale of wages and recognition of Union.....	9	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	" 2	" 12	Men returned to work on pro- mise of employers to have joint committee formulate agree-ment. Agreement signed April 18 No settlement reported at end of month
<i>Misc. Trades—</i> Wire-drawers.....	Hamilton.....	Against employment of foreigners.....	1	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	" 25	"	No settlement reported at end of month
<i>Transport—</i> Checkers and Freight Handlers.....	Brantford, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	1	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	" 17	" 22	Some taken back at old rate ; places of others filled
<i>Maintenance-of-way</i> employees.....	Merrittton, Niag'a Falls, Port Col- bourne to Port Dalhousie.....	For increase in wages.....	1	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	" 15	"	No settlement reported at the end of the month
Teamsters.....	Windsor, Walker- ville & Sandwich.....	For increase in wages.....	5	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	" 22	"	"
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i> Labourers.....	Victoria, B.C.....	For increase in wages.....	1	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	" 12	" 20	Many strikers returned to work and new men were taken on

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments af-
fected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense,
it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual
effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes pub-
lished in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the
carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six
employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

ed that the work had been resumed by degrees and that they were no longer affected by the strike, the mill being run with a staff largely composed of new men.

Strike of Cloak and Garment Workers at Toronto, Ont.

The company at the end of the month stated that eight hundred and eighty-two employees were on strike at that time, twenty-two having returned to work.

Strike of Garment Workers at Montreal, Que.

No definite termination of this dispute was recorded at the end of the month. It was reported to the Department, however, that the men's places had been gradually filled with union and non-union men and that the establishment was running full time.

Strike of Tailors at Toronto, Ont.

In regard to a strike of journeymen tailors which occurred at Toronto, Ont., on March 4, the representative of the employing tailors informed the Department that at the end of April only two hundred of the striking tailors were still out, the number of establishments affected being twenty-one.

Strike of Iron Moulders at Hamilton, Ont.

No change in conditions in regard to this strike, details of which are given in the accompanying table, was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Strike of Boot and Shoe Workers at Toronto, Ont.

A strike of sixty employees of the Regal Shoe Company occurred on March 27 on account of an objection to the employment of an Italian laster. The men returned to work on the following day, the employee objected to being retained in the service of the company.

Strike in Railway Construction Men in British Columbia.

Following a demand for higher wages and better conditions of employment a strike of more than four thousand workers in the employ of companies having contracts for the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway between Hope and Kamloops, B.C., occurred on March 30. It was reported in the press that several of the strikers had returned to work at the end of the month; a definite termination of the dispute, however, had not been reported at that time.

New Disputes.

The new disputes of the month comprised strikes of silver miners at Cobalt, Ont., carpenters and machinists at Milltown, N.B., printers at Edmonton, Alta., wire drawers at Hamilton, Ont., checkers and freight handlers at Brantford, Ont., maintenance-of-way employees on Grand Trunk Railway, teamsters at Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich, and labourers at Victoria.

Strike of Miners at Cobalt, Ont.

A strike of miners in the employ of the Temiskaming Mining Company of Cobalt, Ont., occurred on April 28. According to the statement of the company the strike took place on account of the dismissal of two employees for alleged intimidation of one of their fellow workmen. The strike was called off by the union on April 30 on its being intimated that the company would allow all the men to return to work except the two discharged. One hundred and eighty men were affected by this dispute.

Strike of Carpenters and Machinists at Milltown, N. B.

A strike took place at Milltown, on April 6, of carpenters and machinists in the employ of the St. Croix cotton mill. No settlement of this dispute which followed a demand for an in-

crease in wages was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Strike of Printers at Edmonton, Alta.

On April 2, a strike of eighteen printers occurred at Edmonton, Alta. Failure to reach an agreement involving scale of wages and recognition of the union was the reason given for this strike by the men's representative who also stated that the dispute terminated on April 12, when the men returned to work on promise of employers to have a joint committee from both sides formulate a satisfactory agreement. He further stated that an agreement was concurred in and signed by both parties on April 18.

Strike of Wire Drawers at Hamilton, Ont.

A strike among the employees of the Canada Screw Company of Hamilton occurred on April 25, the cause of the dispute being the employment of two foreigners who were given work in the wire drawing department. This dispute, of which no termination had been reported to the Department at the end of the month, affected thirty-seven employees.

Strike of Checkers and Freight Handlers at Brantford, Ont.

Following a demand for increased wages a strike occurred among men employed in the freight department of the Grand Trunk Railway Company at

Brantford, Ont., on April 17. Some of the men were taken back at the former rate and the places of the others were filled. Thirty men were affected by this dispute which terminated on April 22.

Strike of Maintenance-of-way Employees.

A strike of trackmen in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company between Merriton and Niagara Falls and also between Port Colbourne and Port Dalhousie occurred on April 15. It was stated that the men sent a demand for higher wages to an official of the company at Hamilton and on the refusal of this demand stopped work. No settlement of this dispute was reported at the end of the month.

Strike of Teamsters at Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich.

Following a demand for increased wages fifty teamsters in the employ of various building companies at the above mentioned points struck work on April 22. No settlement of this dispute was reported at the end of the month.

Strike of Labourers at Victoria, B.C.

A strike of three hundred and fifty labourers occurred at Victoria, B.C., following a demand for increased wages. The strike was terminated on April 20 when many of the strikers returned to work and new men were engaged to fill the places of the others.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during April, 1912:

MANITOBA REPORT.

Agriculture and Immigration.

Report of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration of the Province of Manitoba for the year ending December 31, 1911. King's Printer: Winnipeg, 1912.

THE report shows that the year of 1911 saw the harvesting of the largest crop in the history of the province in grain as well as in other products. Dairying shows a large increase, the output of both dairy and creamery butter being much larger than in any previous year. The following table shows the total production of

the grain crop, the number of acres given to each class of grain and the average yield per acre in bushels:—

District.	Area in crop.	Average yield.	Total yield.
Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	
Wheat	3,389,072	18.29	61,058,786
Oats	1,628,562	45.3	73,786,688
Barley	759,977	31.5	23,999,239
Flax	85,836	14.	1,205,727
Rye	6,167	22.	136,067
Peas	2,250	20.4	45,985
Cultivated Grasses.....			254,892 tons.
Total Grain Crop			160,232,487 bushels.

This total is nearly treble the crop of twelve years ago and is by far the largest the province has ever harvested.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Trade Unions.

Report on Trade Unions in 1908-1910, with Comparative Statistics for 1901-1910. London: Wyman & Sons, 1912. Price 1/0.

The total number of separate workmen's trade unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1910 was 1,153, with a total membership of 2,435,704, as compared with 1,221 with a total membership of 2,419,816, at the end of 1907. During the three years 1908-1910, 79 new unions were formed, 106 unions ceased to exist, and 41 others were amalgamated with larger bodies. During recent years there has been a tendency for smaller unions to be absorbed by larger ones in the same trades, and since 1896 the total number of trades unions which had then reached 1,337, has steadily declined. While the total membership (2,435,704) of all trade unions was distributed among 1,153 unions, most of the unions were comparatively of small importance.

Of the main groups of trades that with the largest trade union membership is mining and quarrying, which accounts for 730,000, or 30 per cent. of the total membership of all trade

unions. Unions in the textile trades have 380,000 members, (or 16 per cent. of the total), the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades 370,000 (or 15 per cent.), the transport trades 240,000 (or 10 per cent.), and the building trades 156,000 (or 6 per cent.). These five main groups account for 1,876,000 members, or 77 per cent. of the total for all trades.

During 1908, 679 of the 1,058 unions, representing 78 per cent. of the total membership of the 1,058 paid some kind of unemployed benefit the total paid being £1,258,000. Sickness and accident benefits amounting to £528,000 were paid by 482 unions (52 per cent.) in the same year.

The total income of the 100 principal unions for the three years 1908-10 was £8,001,000 as compared with £7,057,000 in the previous three years and £6,295,000 in the three years 1902-04. The total expenditure of the 100 principal unions in 1908-10 for all purposes showed a great increase compared with the two previous three-year periods. In 1902-04 the total was £5,758,000 and in 1905-07 it was £6,081,200. In 1908-10, however, it amounted to no less than £8,522,000. At the end of 1910 Superannuation Benefit was being paid by 39 of the 100 principal unions, with a membership of 688,969 or 47 per cent. of the total membership, of the 100. The form taken by Superannuation Benefit is almost invariably that of a weekly payment.

Railway Accidents.

Returns of accidents and casualties as reported to the Board of Trade by the several railway companies in the United Kingdom during the year ending December 31, 1911. London: Wyman and Sons. Price, 4d.

The following table shows the number of persons killed and injured on railways in the United Kingdom in the course of public traffic, during the year ending December 31, 1911, as reported to the Board of Trade, with comparative figures for the year 1910:—

	Total for the year 1911.		Total for the year 1910.	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Passengers :—				
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc.	14	468	23	1,111
By accidents from other causes.	92	2,257	96	2,210
* Servants of companies or constructors :—				
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc.	5	115	9	113
By accidents from other causes.	385	5,196	374	4,605
Other persons :—				
From accidents to trains, etc.		8	2	7
Persons passing over railways at level crossings.	84	38	75	35
Trepassers (including suicides).	462	124	442	136
Persons on business at stations, etc., and other persons not coming in above classifications.	28	139	41	125
TOTAL.	1,070	8,345	1,062	8,352

*Of contractors' servants 11 were killed and 31 injured.

In addition to the above, the Railway Companies have reported to the Board of Trade the following accidents which occurred during the year upon their premises, but in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways was not concerned, namely:—6 passengers, 56 servants of contractors or companies, and 27 other persons killed, and 767 passengers, 22,537 servants, and 609 other persons injured, making a total in this class of accident of 89 persons killed, and 23,913 injured as against 2 passengers, 39 servants, and 20 other persons killed, and 759 passengers, 20,419 servants, and 590 other persons injured in 1910, a total of 59 persons killed, and 21,768 injured.

During the year, six fatal and 56 non-fatal cases of injury to their servants were reported by Dock Companies and Harbour Authorities as having occurred on railway lines belonging to them, 24 of which, including 3 fatal cases, did not occur during the movement of vehicles. These are not included in the figures given above.

NEW SOUTH WALES REPORT.

Operations of State Labour Bureau.

Sixth annual report of the Director of Labour of the State Labour Bureau of New South Wales for the year ending June 30, 1911. Sydney, 1912.

The report gives a general idea of the work of the State Labour Bureau

whose activities include, besides other functions, a free registry office with several branches to assist men in search of work and employers requiring labour to obtain their requirements, operations being conducted at the cost of the State. There is also an agricultural training farm for training city lads for farm work. The product of this farm during the year was sold for £2,710 and nearly £900 was spent on buildings, etc., to increase the accommodation for students. A pig, poultry, vegetable and flower farm is also administered by the State Bureau, where men are given lodging, food and a small allowance in exchange for labour or anything they are set to do. In the year ending June 30 last, more than £2,000 was received for the produce of these establishments. The Bureau also collects and distributes by means of the press and other ways information concerning labour conditions in all centres of population in the State. The general aim is to render aid primarily and where possible locally, not to attract men to the city but to spread them about the country wherever there is a chance of their obtaining employment. No interference has at any time been made with wages rates, the efforts of the Bureau being directed to bringing labour into touch with those who need work done.

According to the report, the year un-

der review was a good one. Prices throughout ruled high for all primary products. It is estimated that Australia exported wool during the year to the value of £28,000,000, and that the production of wheat was worth some £17,000,000. Frozen meat, butter, preserved meats, tallow and skins also increased substantially both in quantity and value. Unskilled labourers were well employed throughout the year. Twelve strikes and lockouts were recorded during the year. On the occurrence of any labour trouble, the Bureau holds strictly aloof and preserves an entirely neutral attitude until such differences come to an end.

UNITED STATES REPORT.

Mediation and Arbitration in Railway Labour Disputes.

Department of Commerce and Labour. Bulletin No. 98 of the Bureau of Labour, by Chas. P. Neill, Commissioner of Labour. Washington, 1912.

The scope, application and utilization of the Erdman Act, which provides a means for the mediation and arbitration of controversies affecting railroads and employees engaged thereon are dealt with in Bulletin No. 98, issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Labour.

The provisions of the law apply only to those classes of employees actually engaged in train operation. During the past five years there has been no serious strike involving any class of these employees where the machinery of the Act has not been invoked by one or other of the parties to the controversy.

The history of the law shows two distinct periods; the time from its passage in 1898 up to 1906, during which time its provisions were invoked only once; and the period from 1907 up to the present day in which it has been used in nearly sixty controversies. In the case of about one-third of these, applications for intervention were received jointly from the companies and the employees; the other two-thirds show

a slight majority in the case of applications received from employing companies compared with those from employees.

Mediation proceedings provided for in the Act are purely voluntary as far as concerns either party to the controversy, and provision is only made for appeal to the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labour to bring about an amicable adjustment. The mediators have no authority to intervene upon their own initiative. The law also provides that in the event of failure to reach an agreement through mediation the mediators shall try to induce the parties to submit their differences to arbitration. One arbitrator is selected by each party to the controversy, the two thus chosen select a third, provided they agree upon such third arbitrator within five days after the first meeting. In the event of their failure to agree upon the third arbitrator, he is named by the presiding Judge of the Commerce Court and the Commissioner of Labour acting together.

In only three cases between January, 1907, and the present time have the two arbitrators respectively elected by the parties to the controversy been able to agree upon a third arbitrator within the time accorded by the law.

In no case has there been a repudiation by either side of the award of the Board. In some instances, as is inevitable, there have been different interpretations placed on certain sections of the award and there has been consequent friction in some of these instances; but the awards, as a whole, have been accepted and lived up to by both sides.

Child Labour and Factory Inspection Laws.

Twentieth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland, 1911.

The report of the Bureau of Statistics of Information of Maryland for the year ending December 31, 1911, treats of the results obtained from the

enforcement of the Child-Labour and Factory Inspection Laws, the activities of the Free Employment Bureau, information regarding strikes and lockouts occurring in the State, prices and cost of living, agriculture; imports and exports. The greatest amount of work and responsibility imposed upon the Bureau is involved in the enforcement of the Child-Labour Law, which prohibits the employment of children under 16 years of age for more than ten hours in any one day, the employment of children under 16 years of age on the stage, etc., and the employment of children under 14 years of age by telegraph, telephone or messenger companies. The number of children applying for permits for employment during 1911 was 8,867, or 974 less than in 1910, while the number of refusals was 1,021 or 90 less than in 1910. There were two arrests made in 1911 for violation of the law, as compared with two in 1910; four in 1909; nine in 1908 and 42 in 1907. The enforcement of the Factory Inspection Law assists in encouraging the manufacture of clothing, etc., in factories and shops where there is ample light and ventilation and to discourage the making of these articles in dwellings where they come in contact with the families. The report states that conditions in this respect show continued improvement and that less than 5 per cent. of the men, women and children employed in the manufacturing of these articles are employed at their homes, which insures better sanitary conditions surrounding the manufacturing of wearing apparel. There was only one arrest for violating the Factory Inspection Law in 1911 as compared with nine in 1910, one in 1909 and eleven in 1908.

In regard to the operation of the Free Employment Bureau there were 80 applications for employment filed during the year and 245 applications for assistance. Out of this number 64 positions were secured. This is a decided increase over 1910, both in the number of applications for employment

and help, while the number of positions secured were about double.

The number of strikes and lockouts in the State during the year was 7, as compared with 9 in 1910, 13 in 1909, and 16 in 1908. The number of persons affected by such disputes in 1911 was 670 as compared with 1,031 in 1910, 4,852 in 1909, and 2,522 in 1908. The estimated loss in wages in 1911 was \$12,110, as compared with \$99,060 in 1910; \$317,600 in 1909 and \$41,424.40 in 1908.

Current prices of grain by months during the year and the average price for the year are shown in the report; also extracts from the reports of the canning industries in the State and comparisons made with other States and previous years.

Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation.

Message of the President of the United States transmitting the report of the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission. Vol. I. Washington, 1912.

The commission was appointed in 1910 for the purpose of making a thorough investigation into the subject of Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation. The investigation covered the actual accident experience of the railroads of the country during the three calendar years, 1908, 1909 and 1910. Schedules were sent to the railroads to be filled out to show the number of employees killed during that period, the number of injuries causing permanent partial disablement, and the number of temporary injuries. Information was also sought in regard to the amounts paid for injuries. The railroads to whom these blanks were sent comprised 95 per cent. of the mileage of the country, and the information sent in to the Commission showed that the operation of these roads resulted in the death of nearly 12,000 workmen and that the total cost paid for these deaths was \$14,500,000. Two hundred employees lost both feet and eighteen lost both hands; fourteen

were rendered totally blind; fifty-four lost one foot and one hand, while two hundred and seventy-two were totally disabled for life by other injuries. For these accidents the sum of \$2,500,000 was paid. On completing its investigation the Commission submitted the recommendation of a bill entitled "A Bill to provide an exclusive remedy and compensation for accidental injuries, resulting in disability or death, to employees or common carriers by railroad engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, or in the District of Columbia and for other purposes." The Bill works out compensation for accidental injury to such employees on the theory of insuring each employee against the results of injury received in the course of employment without reference to his contributory negligence. The only cases in which compensation is not provided for by the Act are where the injury or death of the employee is occasioned by his wilful intention to bring about the injury or death of himself or of another, or where the same resulted from his intoxication while on duty. The Bill also provides for medical and hospital service for injured men, for the fixing of recovery by agreement by an official adjuster. The amount of recovery is to be in proportion to the wages received, specific provision being made for particular injuries in so far as they can be specified. Compensation is to be made in the form of annual payments for a number of years or for life. Statistical investigation appears to show that under this Act the cost to the railroads for compensation would be perhaps 25 per cent. more than the total cost which they now incur.

Labour Statistics of New York.

Annual report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the State of New York for the year ended September 30, 1910. Albany, 1911.

The report of the Commissioner of Labour for the State of New York deals with the state of employment, wages and earnings, hours of labour, and the condition of the labouring classes in the State.

organizations in the State. The monthly returns of idleness from representative unions indicates that the year 1910 was in general a year of better demand for labour than 1909, but that the difference in favour of 1910 was a distinct diminishing one as the year progressed so that most, if not all, of it had disappeared in the last months of the year.

The number of persons reported by Trade Unions to have been affected by increased wages was 125,141, involving a total weekly increase of \$307,732.97. Two hundred and nineteen men had their wages decreased during the period under review, the total weekly decrease amounting to \$113.38. About 4 per cent. of the members of trade unions who were benefited by the increased wages were engaged in the clothing and textile trades, whilst more than 20 per cent. were employed in transportation.

The changes in hours of labour affected 86,227 persons, the total reduction in hours per week being 298,223½. No increases in hours were reported. Out of the 86,227 persons whose hours of labour underwent an increase 74,268 were engaged in the clothing and textile trades, from which is seen the dominant influence of the dispute of cloak and suit makers in July and August.

There were 2,457 labour organizations in the State on September 30, 1910, as against 2,368 one year before. The net increase was due to the formation of 243 new organizations, the disbanding of 130, and the amalgamation of 24 with existing organizations.

Co-operation and Cost of Living.

Message of the President of the United States transmitting data on co-operation and cost of living in certain foreign countries. Washington, 1912.

The result of an inquiry conducted by the Department of State, through the consular officers, into cooperative societies in several European countries in their relation as between producers and consumers. The object of the inquiry was to determine the extent to which such societies were able to secure for their members a better return for their labour than was obtainable in the open market.

as a basis of practical suggestions for communities in the United States, allowing for differences in environment, in industrial and social conditions, and in the scale of living. Tables were transmitted by the various consuls which seemed to show that the cost of food stuffs was generally increasing and living conditions seriously affected by the continued rise in such commodities.

Important notice is given to the collective growth of cooperative societies in the United Kingdom. In 1862 there were 400 societies with a membership slightly in excess of 90,000. The value of the sales was £2,300,000 and the net profits £165,000. In 1908 the number of societies was slightly in excess of 3,000, with a membership of 2,701,000. There were in England and Wales in 1910, 411 distinctively agricultural societies. Some of these were for the supply and sale of produce, some were egg and poultry collecting depots, some were agricultural credit, some dairy, some fruit-grading societies, and some for miscellaneous purposes. Opposition on the part of non-cooperative tradesmen is now less intense than in the earlier stages of the movement according to the reports of the consular officers. The attitude of cooperative toward non-cooperative stores is generally reported to be that of indifference.

Immigration.

First Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries and Immigration of New York for the twelve months ended September 30, 1911. Part of the eleventh report of the Department of Labour. Albany, 1912.

The immigration policy of New York State, comprising the regulation of distribution agencies, the protection of unemployed immigrants, transit conditions in camps and colonies, public and private works, are extensively dealt with in the report of the recently formed Bureau of Industries and Immigration. The Bureau has endeavoured to accomplish the state policy of preserving the American standard of living and protecting the American workman in four ways:

(1) By assuring to every admitted alien, handicapped by unfamiliarity with the language, country, laws and customs, remote from friends or relatives, a hearing in which he may state, in his own language if necessary, his complaint or difficulty, and have an impartial inquiry made into the matter. It was also contemplated that the Bureau should act as a mediator in bringing aggrieved parties together for the purpose of settling matters in dispute, and where this method failed, that, through existing authorities, the State should act on behalf of the alien.

(2) By obtaining the enforcement of existing laws, designed to prevent crime, fraud and exploitation, and by securing the enactment of further legislation necessary to this end.

(3) By undertaking studies and investigations of living and labour conditions, and submitting as the result of such studies, recommendations for improvements.

(4) By publishing and distributing information which will facilitate assimilation.

The Commission, in its report, clearly defined its belief that there was a field for State activity which would in no way conflict with or duplicate the powers or activities of the Federal Government, and recommended that a co-ordinating and protective Federal Bureau be established with ample powers of investigation and adjustment. Such a Bureau would, in the opinion of the Commission, further the establishment in other states of similar bureaus to that of New York, would supplement the work of existing bureaus, and would deal with questions of distribution, protection and assimilation which affect the states jointly.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada. — Weekly reports of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Report of the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines. An investigation of the coals of Canada with reference

to their economic qualities as conducted at McGill University, Montreal, under the authority of the Dominion Government. Vol. I. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Nova Scotia. — Report of the Department of Mines for the year 1911. Halifax: King's Printer, 1912.

Quebec. — Preliminary statement of the mineral production of the Province of Quebec during the year 1911. Quebec, 1912.

Ontario. — Twelfth Report of the Bureau of Labour of the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1911. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Estimates of the Province of Ontario for the fiscal year October 31, 1913. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Twelfth Annual Report of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association, 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Final Report of the Ontario Game and Fisheries Commission, 1909-1911, appointed to enquire into and report on all matters appertaining to the Game Fish, the Fisheries and the Game of the Province of Ontario. - Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Further supplementary estimates of the Province of Ontario for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Report of the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario, 1910. Toronto: King's Printer, 1911.

Report on the operation of the Liquor License Acts of Ontario for the year 1911. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Report of Special Investigation into the cause of Typhoid Fever in the town of Sarnia. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Annual Archaeological Report, 1911 (including 1908-9-10). Part of appendix to the Report of the Minister of Education in the Province of Ontario. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Bulletin 197 of the Fruit Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Bee Diseases in Ontario. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Bulletin 198. Report of the Ontario Department of Agriculture on Lime-Sulphur Wash. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Bulletin 199 of the Ontario Department of Agriculture on Onions. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Report of the Temiskaming and Ontario Railway Commission. The Mining Industry in that part of Northern Ontario served by the T. and N. Ontario Railway. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Report of the T. and N. O. Ry. Commissioners. James Bay Surveys, Cochrane to James Bay. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Alberta. — Fifth Annual Report of the Department of Education of the Province of Alberta, 1910. Edmonton: King's Printer, 1911.

Great Britain. — Statistical abstract for the principal and other foreign countries in each year from 1899 to 1909-10. 37th number. London: Wyman & Sons, 1912. Price, 1s. 11d.

New South Wales. — Statistical Register for 1910 and previous years. Part IV, Primary Production; Part V, Private Finance; Part VI, Manufactures and Works.

United States. — Report of the Commission of Corporations on Water-Power Development in the United States. Washington, 1912.

Annual Report of the Commission of Corporations to the Secretary of Commerce and Labour for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911. Washington, 1912.

Finland. — XIII Underseckning af Jekesarbetares Lefnadsvillkor i Finland, 1908-9.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

ONTARIO CASES.

Master and Servant. Injury to Servant.

IN connection with the case noted on page 821 of the February issue of the *Labour Gazette* the judgment rendered by Chief Justice Mulock was reversed in the Divisional Court to which an appeal was made and which held that a person in "superintendence" need not necessarily exercise superintendence directly over the workman injured, nor that the workman should be acting under the immediate order of the superintendent. It was enough if the superintendent and the workman were both employed in the furtherance of a common object to the employed, although each might be occupied in district departments of that common object. Judgment for plaintiff was entered for \$1,800 damages with costs of trial and appeal. (*Darke v. Canadian General Electric Company.*)

Master and Servant.—Workman's Compensation Act.

The administrator of the estate of one Delyea brought action against the White Pine Lumber Company to recover \$2,300 damages for the death of the said Delyea, alleged to have been caused by the negligence of the defendants. The deceased was a young man employed as a teamster at the defendants' lumber camp and was killed by the falling of a derrick in the construction of a log jamming machine. The Hon. Mr. Justice Clute gave judgment for \$1,300 to be divided equally

between deceased's father and mother, and costs. An appeal to Divisional Court was heard by Hon. Sir Glenholme Falconbridge who held that, having in mind the risks of life and the possibility of the marriage of the deceased, the damages should be reduced to \$950, subject to this, the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

MANITOBA CASE.

Injury to Servant.—Negligence.

Appeal to the Court of Appeal by the plaintiff from the judgment of Chief Justice Mathers in favour of the defendants, in an action by the plaintiff for damages for injuries sustained while employed in the defendants' works, by reason of the negligence of the defendants' or the plaintiff's fellow servants.

The plaintiff was doing work as a carpenter for the defendants upon the roof of a building. A joist upon which he was working in the performance of his duty broke in the middle and he was thrown to the ground and seriously injured.

Chief Justice Mathers held that the method of placing the joists adopted by the defendants was a reasonably safe measure of procedure, that there was no negligence on their part, and dismissed the action.

The Court held that the defendants were negligent in not furnishing scaffolding or ladders to enable the plaintiff to reach safely the work assigned to him and in not providing a reasonable system of inspection of the joists, when it was known to the defendants for what purposes they were to be used. The judgment was set aside and verdict rendered for the plaintiff for \$7,000 damages, with costs of appeal and trial. (*Lafvandal v. North Foundry Company.*)

SASKATCHEWAN CASES.

Master and Servant.—Injury to Servant.

(Gordon vs. Canadian Northern Railway Company.)

The plaintiff was hired by a conductor of one of the defendants' freight trains to assist in digging a train out of the snow, the conductor undertaking to convey the plaintiff from his home to the place where this train was snowbound and to bring him back. After completing his work the plaintiff went into the van of the freight train by invitation of the conductor, where he was severely injured as a result of a passenger train of the defendants' colliding with it. An action to recover damages was brought against the Company and the case was heard before a jury. Judgment for \$10,000 damages was given, the jury finding that the collision occurred through the negligence of the defendants or their servants, the crew of the passenger train.

An appeal to the Supreme Court was made by the defendants who sought to set aside the judgment rendered under the contention that the plaintiff could not recover damages unless he was in the employ of the defendants at the time the accident occurred. Mr. Justice Lamont held that the plaintiff was in the van by the express invitation of the defendants and was, therefore, lawfully on their property, not as a guest, nor yet as a mere licensee, but in consequence of his contract of employment with the defendants. He stated the law as follows:—

If the plaintiff is a bare licensee—that is, one who is permitted to go upon premises of another solely for his own interest, convenience or gratification—he takes the property as he finds it, with all the risks incident thereto, subject, however, to this, that he must not be led into danger by anything in the nature of a trap, nor must he be injured by any wrongful act on the part of the

company or their servants amounting to gross negligence:

But if the plaintiff is not a mere or bare licensee but is lawfully on the company's premises by the company's invitation, on a matter of common interest, or in the exercise of a right, the company owe him the duty of taking reasonable care that he is not injured through the negligence of their servants; and, if he is thus injured, the company are liable to him in damages.

Another ground on which the judgment appealed from was sought to be set aside was that the damages awarded were excessive. The only limit placed upon the amount that might be awarded was, in the opinion of the judge, that it must be reasonable. The plaintiff, as a result of his injuries, was in the hospital between sixteen and seventeen weeks and necessarily suffered much pain; the disfigurement of his face was an element of danger which the jury had taken into consideration and which could not be appraised by the Court to which the appeal was made. The evidence showed that the jurors were in a good position to estimate the plaintiff's earning capacity and with this in view the judge dismissed the appeal with costs.

Tobin vs. Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

An appeal to the Supreme Court by the defendants from the judgment of Chief Justice Wetmore, in favour of the plaintiff, for the recovery of \$12,097.50, in an action for damages for personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the alleged negligence of the defendants. The plaintiff was injured by one of the wings of a machine for spreading gravel coming down on him with great force and the evidence went to show that the engineer in charge of the machine touched with his knee the lever which opened the valve by which the air pressure was applied to the wing, as a result of which it descended rapidly and injured

the plaintiff. The jury, before whom the case was heard in the lower court, found: (1) that there was actionable negligence on the part of the defendants or their servants which contributed to the injury to the plaintiff; (2) that the negligence consisted of the fact that the engineer in charge endeavoured to inspect the guage without a light at a time when a light was necessary, and in so doing, touched the valve that caused the accident; (3) that the plaintiff's damages were \$12,097.50; (4) that the evidence showed that the valve was moved by contact with the engineer's knee; and it must have been done while he was endeavouring to climb up on the tank in trying to get near enough to the guage to ascertain what pressure registered on it.

In the notice of appeal to the higher tribunal the following grounds were set up by the defendants: (1) That the Chief Justice should have non-suited the plaintiff at the close of his case; (2) That in his charge to the jury and in the questions submitted to them the judge threw out the suggestion that the engineer might have touched the valve with his knee in attempting to climb up the tank to get a nearer view of the guage, when no suggestion appeared in the evidence; (3) that the damages awarded were excessive.

The Court of Appeal held that the trial judge rightly refused a motion for a non-suit, considering that a plaintiff could not be non-suited if there was any evidence from which a jury might properly infer negligence on the part of the defendants of the character alleged in the statement of claim. It was an established rule for a judge to say whether any facts were established from which negligence might be inferred, and if so it was for the jury to say whether or not from these facts negligence ought to be inferred (*Metropolitan Railway Company v. Jackson*, 3 App. Cas. 197.) It was also held that the suggestion of the trial judge, in his charge to the jury and in his questions submitted to them, with re-

ference to the engineer in charge having touched the valve with his knee, was warranted by the evidence. The contention that the damages awarded were excessive was not sustained by the higher Court which held that on this point no interference of the Court of Appeal was warranted. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASE.

Injury to Servant.—Damages.—Settled out of Court.

An interesting settlement of a claim for damages was recently made in Victoria. The plaintiff was seriously injured in a blasting accident and entered an action against the employing company for \$25,000 damages, or in the alternative, \$2,700 loss of wages under the Employers' Liability Act. Before any judgment had been rendered in the Supreme Court counsel for defendants and plaintiff conferred together and the terms of settlement were agreed upon. The settlement was for \$4,000, a guarantee of two years' employment of the plaintiff by the defendants at a wage of \$75 per month, and a contribution of \$200 toward the hospital expenses incurred by the plaintiff as a result of the accident.

ENGLISH CASES.

injury to Workman not received in course of employment.

A fireman in the employ of a railway company while eating his midday meal at his own house cut his finger with an ordinary table knife. He bound up the finger and returned to work, having to walk a short distance along a high road to reach the sheds where he was employed. His duties were to keep certain boilers going by shovelling coal and clean engines. While engaged in this work, grease, coal-dust and other harmful matter worked through the bandage and got into the cut, causing the wound to be sore and painful. When he got home in the

evening he took off the bandage, washed the wound clean and applied a poultice. Subsequently poisoning of the wound set in and the finger had to be amputated. He claimed compensation and the County Court Judge made an award in his favour.

The railway company appealed on the ground that there was no evidence on which the judge could find that the accident was one arising out of and in the course of the employment. The Court of Appeal held that there was no evidence to justify the decision of the judge, and that to attribute the poisoning to the employment was merely "surmise, conjecture, or guess" as was said by Lord Halsbury in *Barnabas v. Bersham Colliery Company*, there being many possible sources of infection. The appeal was therefore allowed.

Fatal Accident.—Compensation to Dependents.

A miner was killed by accident, giving his dependents a right to compensation. He left a widow and several children. A committee was then in existence representative of the Mine Owners' Association and the Miners' Association, and by an award of this committee a sum of £292 was payable as

compensation in certain proportions to the dependents. Some time afterwards the widow died intestate, and at the time of her death the trustees still held the sum of £73 of her share of the compensation. Two of the children then applied to the committee to vary their former award so that the £73 should be proportioned among the surviving dependents as the committee should think fit. In opposition to this application it was objected that the committee had no power to make any such order as proposed, as each dependent was entitled to have his share ascertained and awarded, but on the death of any dependent any unpaid portion of his share must go to his legal representative. The committee stated a case for the opinion of the County Court judge as to what their powers were. The judge decided that the undisposed of share of the widow belonged to her legal representative, and that the committee had no power to make a fresh apportionment. The dependents appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the County Court judge was wrong in his opinion, and that the committee had power to make the order of re-apportionment if they thought fit. (*Ivey v. Ivey. Court of Appeal.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

JUNE, 1912.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1912.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

INDUSTRIAL activity was pronounced during May and showed a marked improvement over the previous months of the year. Reports from all parts of the Dominion show that industries generally are in a very healthy condition. Agriculture was adversely influenced by the heavy rains during the month, seeding being somewhat hindered thereby; a good hay crop, however, is assured. An inadequate supply of farm help was reported all over the country in spite of the heavy immigration movement. Weather conditions interfered slightly with mining operations; notwithstanding this good outputs are recorded in the Nova Scotia collieries. Labour commanded a higher price generally than last year. On the expiration of agreements at the end of April a tendency towards higher rates was noticed, the building trades being particularly affected by such conditions. Unskilled labour was practically all absorbed by the call for men to perform work on railway construction and civic improvements. The extensive building operations under way in all parts of the country caused a demand for men for which the supply was not enough; skilled labour was in good demand at the various industrial establishments. These were nearly all busy during May and reports of orders received predict a busy season for manufacturing concerns. The immigration continued to maintain its volume and

was absorbed immediately. Generally speaking the outlook is for a prosperous season in the leading branches of employment.

In regard to 250 articles selected as representative of production and consumption the index number of the Department which is designed to reflect general industrial and trade activity as well as cost of living rose still higher during May and stood at 135.9 as compared with 135.4 in April. In May a year ago it was 126.1. The present figure is the highest in the record of the Department.

Interruptions to Industry.

The number of disturbances of industrial conditions through trade disputes in existence during May was considerably greater than during the preceding month. Few strikes of importance occurred during May, two only directly affecting more than two hundred employees and these two did not last longer than a week. A number of stoppages of work took place pending the arrangement of new wages schedules; in most cases these were not of long duration and, generally speaking, conditions in this respect can be said to show an improvement over those of the same period of 1911.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during May, as reported in the

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

New Brunswick. — Hotel and stables, loss \$3,000; undertaking establishment at Fredericton, loss \$4,000; chocolate factory at St. Stephen damaged by bursting of sprinkler system, loss \$5,000; dry goods establishment at St. John, loss \$10,000; also business block, loss \$40,000; and shops and dwellings, loss \$7,000.

Quebec. — Sawmill at Cookshire, loss \$5,000; paper mill at Crabtree Mills, loss \$70,000; ice-houses and 24,000 tons of ice at Hudson, loss \$80,000; four stores and residence at Hull, loss \$35,000; bronze powder works at Montreal, loss \$6,000; also hardware stores, loss \$4,000; 2 stores at Shetford Mines, loss \$5,000.

Ontario. — Hotel and outbuildings at Berlin, loss \$2,500; lumber mill at Bobcaygeon, loss \$5,000; binder-twine factory at Brantford, loss \$75,000; two sawmills at Byng Inlet, loss \$200,000; unused woolen factory at Garden Hill, loss \$10,000; at Hamilton:—glass factory, loss \$25,000; gravel crushing plant, loss \$4,000; stock of cotton, loss \$3,000; explosives (cheddite) factory at Haileybury, loss \$10,000; Steamer *Ionia* burned at Kingston, loss \$20,000; hotel at Oakville, loss \$3,000; sawmill and plant at Owen Sound, loss \$150,000 (125 men affected); sawmills at Penetanguishene (70 men affected); salt works at Port Huron, loss \$150,000; at Toronto:—restaurant and garage, loss \$30,000; iron bed and bedding factory, loss \$20,000; electrical supply store, loss \$2,500; lumber yard, stock and sheds, loss \$35,000; stained-glass and varnish factory, loss \$4,000; wall of ice-cream factory collapsed, killing two and injuring 15 employees; cheese factory at Row's Corners, loss \$7,000; business block at Sturgeon Falls, loss \$3,000; business block at Sudbury, loss \$100,000; woodenware factory at Stratford, loss \$4,000; flour mills at Welland, loss \$30,000; business block at Windsor, loss \$10,000.

Manitoba. — Two elevators at Brandon, loss \$50,000; elevator at Broomhill struck by lightning, loss \$10,000; flour mill at Millwood collapsed, due to overflow of Assiniboine River; at Winnipeg:—photo studio and tailor shop, loss \$7,000; machine shop, \$25,000; storage house, \$45,000; millinery shop, loss \$3,200.

Saskatchewan. — Newspaper plant at Herbert, loss \$2,500; power-house plant at Moosejaw, loss \$100,000; foundry at Prince Albert, loss \$21,000; bakery at Saskatoon, loss \$5,000; business centre of Wainwright, loss \$50,000.

Alberta. — Surface plant of coal mining company at Clover Bar, loss \$40,000.

British Columbia. — Round-house at Eholt, loss \$40,000; tailoring establishment at Nelson, loss \$5,000; construction camps at Resplendent destroyed by forest fires; boat building factory at Vancouver, loss \$6,000; two business blocks at Vancouver, loss \$80,000; sawmill at North Vancouver, loss \$75,000; sawmill and plant at New Westminster, loss \$1,000,000; also business block, loss \$50,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement, by industries and groups of trades, of the more important changes, concerning which a report was made to the Department during May, 1912:

Agriculture.—Farm help was scarce and the wages offered show a substantial increase over those of last year.

Building. — Painters and decorators (50) at St. John, N.B., received an increase of fifty cents per day on May 1; carpenters and joiners (40) in Brockville were given an increase of five cents per hour for laying hardwood floors, the change going into effect on May 1; bricklayers and helpers (40) in Orillia on May 1 commenced working nine hours a day instead of ten as before, the change involving a reduction in wages of \$2.40 a week; bricklayers (60) in London were given an increase of two and a half cents per hour on May 1; plasterers in Moose Jaw were given an increase of five cents per hour on the same date; bricklayers (150) in Hamilton were given an increase of five cents per hour on the 8th of May; carpenters (2,000) had their wages raised by three cents per hour at the beginning of the month; plasterers (100) at Hamilton received an advance of five cents per hour on May 1; bricklayers (100) in Brantford were given an increase of two cents per hour on the same date; brickmakers (96) in Hamilton were given an increase in prices of two cents per thousand bricks; mechanics (16) in the building trades at Kingston were given an increase of \$2.40 per week; carpenters (400) in Saskatoon were given an increase of five cents per hour on May 4; painters (100) in the same city were granted an increase on May 6 and electrical workers (120) on May 10, carpenters and joiners at Sherbrooke were given an increase during the month.

Building.—Carpenters in New Westminster were given an increase during the month; plumbers at Sydney received an increase of five cents per hour; carpenters in the same city had their wages advance two and two-third cents per hour.

Metal trades. — Machinists, moulders, and coremakers (300) in Hamilton were given an advance in wages on May 8, the minimum being raised from \$2.25

to \$2.75 per day; sheet metal workers (52) in the same city were granted an increase of two and a half cents per hour on May 1; moulders in Ottawa were given increases by some of the firms.

Printing trades. — Printers (67) in Hamilton were given increases ranging from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per week.

Clothing trades. — Tailors (16) in Berlin were given increases in wages, on May 13, eight men receiving an advance of \$3.00 per week and eight women having their wages increased by five cents per hour.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Brewery workers (117) in London had their wages increased after an agreement which provided for an advance of six per cent. for the first year, four per cent. for the second and two per cent. for the third. A reduction in working hours was also granted of three and a half hours per week for the six months from April to September and seven hours for the other six months, the changes going into effect on May 1; tobacco workers (155) in Hamilton were given an increase of five per cent. on May 1.

General transport. — Teamsters (60) in Hamilton were given an increase in wages on May 4; team owners (50) in Walkerville and Windsor were given an increase of \$3.00 per week with a reduction in working hours from ten to nine per day.

Railway service. — Three thousand men at the Grand Trunk workshops at Point St. Charles resumed full hours of work in May after several months of short time — starting on a fifty-five hour week in place of forty; engineers on the Grand Trunk Railway were given an increase during the month.

Municipal employees. — Stokers (12) in the employ of the Light, Heat and Power Department at St. Thomas were given an increase of \$1.00 per week, the change going into effect on May 1; civic labourers (15) in Brockville were given an increase of five cents per day; labourers (500) employed by the city

of Victoria were given an increase of twenty-five cents per day on May 1; members of the police force (380) at Toronto were given increases as also were other civic employees in the same city.

Agriculture.

Generally speaking, favourable reports as to the condition of the crops have been received from nearly all parts of the Dominion. The Ontario crop conditions, as reported to the Department of Agriculture during the middle of the month, however, showed that fall wheat was in worse condition than has been known for many years, the weather in the early part of April having been fatal to a considerable portion of it. The wet weather somewhat hindered the farmers in their seeding operations, which were completed rather later this year than usual. A lack of sufficient labour proved a hindering influence in this respect as well as the high wages which were demanded for farm help. Referring to the question of the difficulty of securing farm labour, the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Ontario has sent out circular letters to farmers applying for help through the Bureau of Colonization containing suggestions as to how to solve the labour problem with which they are confronted. In Alberta, seeding was carried out under favourable circumstances and prospects look good for a bountiful yield. There appears to be very little reduction in the acreage of wheat sown and a decided increase of land under other grains. Grass is making phenomenal growth and prospects for a very heavy crop are good. Reports show that live stock wintered well and maintained a high average standard.

The first fruit crop report of the Department of Agriculture issued on May 15 states as follows:—

At this date the Fruit Crop Report is confined almost exclusively to the conditions under which the trees and plantations have come through the winter, determined partly by the summer and autumn conditions of 1911, and partly by the winter and spring weather of the present year. The dry weather of the summer of 1911 had a tendency to ripen the fruit

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

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City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway con- struction	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney.....	Quiet	Quiet			Active		Quiet	Active	Active
2—Westville.....				Active	Active			Active	Active
3—Halifax.....	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet			Active	Quiet	Fair
4—Amherst.....	Quiet	Quiet			Active			Active	Active
5—Charlottetown.....								Fair	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
6—Moncton.....				Active				Active	Active
7—St. John.....				Fair				Active	Active
8—Fredericton.....								Active	Active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
9—Quebec.....	Quiet		Active	Quiet			Quiet	V active	V active
10—Sherbrooke.....	Quiet					Quiet		Active	Active
11—Three Rivers.....	Active	Quiet		Active			Active	Active	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe.....								Quiet	Quiet
13—St. Johns & Iberville.....	Active			Active			Active	Active	Active
14—St. Paul.....								Fair	Fair
15—Montreal.....								Active	Active
16—Hull.....	Fair		Active	Quiet				Fair	Active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
17—Ottawa.....	Quiet		Active	Quiet				Active	Active
18—Brockville.....	Active					Fair	Fair	Active	Active
19—Kingston.....	Active	Quiet						Active	Active
20—Belleville.....								Active	Active
21—Peterborough.....	Fair			Fair				V active	Active
22—Orillia.....	Quiet							Fair	Active
23—Toronto.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
24—Niagara Falls.....	Quiet							Fair	Active
25—St. Catharines.....	Quiet						V quiet	Active	Active
26—Hamilton.....	Fair						Active	Active	Active
27—Brantford.....	Active							Active	Active
28—Guelph.....	Fair							Active	Active
29—Berlin.....								Active	Active
30—Woodstock.....								Active	Active
31—Stratford.....	Active							Active	Active
32—London.....								Fair	Active
33—St. Thomas.....	Fair							Quiet	Active
34—Chatham.....	Quiet						Active	Active	Active
35—Windsor.....								Active	Active
36—Owen Sound.....	Quiet							Quiet	V quiet
37—Cobalt.....								Fair	Fair
38—Sault Ste. Marie.....	V quiet		Active					Quiet	Active
39—Port Arthur and Fort William.....							Active	Active	Active
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
40—Winnipeg.....	Active						Fair	Active	Active
41—Brandon.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
42—Regina.....	Active							Active	Active
43—Moosejaw.....								Active	Active
44—Saskatoon.....	Active							V active	Active
<i>Alberta—</i>									
45—Edmonton.....	Active				Active		Quiet	Active	Active
46—Lethbridge.....	Active							Active	Active
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
47—Nelson.....	V quiet		Active	V quiet		Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
48—New Westminster.....				Active				Active	Active
49—Vancouver.....	Quiet							V active	V active
50—Victoria.....				Active			Active	Quiet	Fair
51—Nanaimo.....	Active	Quiet		Active	Active		Quiet	Active	V active
52—Prince Rupert.....		Quiet				Active	Active	Active	Active

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1912.

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Metal, Engineering, & Shipbuilding				Woodworking and Furnishing			Printing and Allied Trades			Textile		
Metal workers	Stat'nry Eng'rs.	Electrc'l Wk'rs & Linemen	Ship builders	Wood-workers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woolen	Carpet W'rs.
Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	Active	.....	.....	.....
Active	Active	Fair	Active	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
Fair	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	v active	v active	v active	.....	.....	.....
Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	v active	v active	v active	Active	.....	.....
Fair	Fair	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	.....	v active	v active	v active	.....	.....	.....
Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
v active	v active	Active	Active	v active	v active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
Fair	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	v active	.....	.....
Active	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Active	v active	.....	.....	.....
Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	v active	v active	v active	Active	Active	.....
Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	.....
.....
Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....
Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
Active	Active	v active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	v active	.....	Active	.....
Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	v active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
Active	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	v active	v active	Active
Active	Active	v active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
v active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	v active	v active	v active	.....	.....	.....
Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
v active	Active	v active	.....	v active	v active	Active	v active	v active	v active	.....	.....	.....
Active	Active	v active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
v active	Active	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	v active	.....	.....	.....
Active	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	v active	v active	v active	.....	.....	.....
Active	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	v active	v active	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
Active	Active	Active	v active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair
Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active

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[illegible]

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TRANSPORT											
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine trans- port	Long- shore- men	Trans- fers, cabmen, etc.	Miscellaneous					Un- skilled labour
Operating	Mechan- ical					Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employees	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
1 - Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	V active
2 - Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active
3 -	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 - Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	V active	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
5 - Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 - Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	.....	Active	Active
7 - Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
8 -	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 - Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Fair
10 - Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
11 - Active	V active	V active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
12 - Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
13 - Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
14 - Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	V active
15 -	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 - Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	.....	.....	.....	Active
17 - Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
18 - Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	.....	Active	Active
19 - Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
20 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
21 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
22 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
23 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
24 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
25 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
26 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
27 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
28 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
29 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
30 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
31 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
32 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
33 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
34 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
35 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
36 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
37 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
38 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
39 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
40 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
41 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
42 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
43 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
44 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
45 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
46 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
47 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
48 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
49 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
50 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
51 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
52 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
53 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
54 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
55 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
56 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
57 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
58 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
59 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
60 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
61 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
62 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
63 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
64 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
65 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
66 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
67 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
68 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
69 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
70 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
71 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
72 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
73 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
74 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
75 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
76 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
77 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
78 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
79 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
80 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
81 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
82 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
83 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
84 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
85 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
86 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
87 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
88 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
89 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
90 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
91 - Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
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93 - Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
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95 - Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
96 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
97 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
98 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
99 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
100 - Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active

somewhat early, and it was feared that there had not been a good bud development. The early ripening was undoubtedly a good feature, as the buds and wood went into the winter in a thoroughly dormant and matured condition. A severe frost about the middle of November, in British Columbia, was the only adverse feature to be noted in the early part of the winter. In nearly the whole of Eastern Canada there was a liberal snowcovering from December to the first of March. Nowhere was the snow excessive nor in drifts that worked any harm. The months of January and February were particularly cold. In the fruit districts of Eastern Canada, the thermometer frequently ranged from 15 to 30 degrees below zero for several days at a time, and not for one period alone, but during several successive cold waves. These months in British Columbia were relatively much milder, and no harm whatever was done to the fruit crop there.

Spring is ten days or even two weeks later than usual in the early fruit districts. In the late fruit districts it is probably not more than a week later than usual. The growth during the first two weeks of this month (May) has been particularly vigorous, and the weather has been quite warm, but a cold wave is now passing from West to East and some damage is anticipated.

In the Niagara Falls district fruit tree and vine planting has been very extensive and the acreage devoted to tomatoes, peas, corn and other vegetables for canning will be much greater than before. Several new canneries are also being built in that district and extensions have been made to those that were previously running.

Fishing.

Fishermen had a fair month. Large catches of gasperaux and shad were reported in the Maritime Provinces and a few salmon were also caught although it is somewhat early in the season. Lobster fishing was fairly good. The return of the drift ice early in the month hindered operations in this respect, as also did rough weather towards the end of the month. Cod, herring and salmon were scarce. The outlook for the seal fishing industry in Newfoundland, judging from the latest reports, will be the lowest on record. In British Columbia fishing has been rather slack. There was a very small catch of salmon in the Fraser river, due partly to the fact that the water was not high enough to work nets. With the approach of more favorable weather the whalers operating on the west coast of Vancouver Island made fair catches including some sperm whales.

Lumbering.

Lumbering operations were actively carried on during the month. Saw mills have commenced work at a good many points and expect a season of heavy cutting. In Quebec, the larger sawmills have not yet commenced sawing owing to high water and in some cases heavy losses have been sustained by reason of the floods.

The second annual report of the directors of the Canadian Western Lumber Company was issued and showed that more than one hundred million feet of lumber were manufactured during 1911. The profits for the year were \$877,911.62 and market conditions during the year were reported as satisfactory. Prospects for a prosperous year were looked forward to with confidence.

Mining.

Coal mining operations in the east were very actively carried on. The Dominion Company's collieries in Nova Scotia were especially active, the output during April being the best in the company's history. All the Sydney mines were working steadily during May, though the return of the drift-ice hindered shipping for a few days. Prospects for a good summer appear good and there will probably be large outputs and heavy shipments by the St. Lawrence route.

The Cobalt mines were working steadily and good outputs were recorded. Reports state that the asbestos industry in the Province of Quebec is showing signs of increased activity.

Manufacturing.

With very few exceptions manufacturing establishments in all parts of the country were exceedingly busy during May. In nearly all cases they were running to full capacity, and in some, additional hands were taken on, the supply of those being insufficient in many places.

The annual report of the Dominion Textile Company was issued recently

and showed the past year to have been a good one for the textile trade. There was a substantial gain in profits, the total being the largest in the history of the company. Actual sales for the year were somewhat smaller than during the preceding year, amounting to \$9,038,463 compared with \$9,470,270. Raw material, however, has been cheaper and the cost of manufacture consequently less. The report shows profits to have been more than thirteen per cent. larger than during last year, standing at \$1,257,897 as against \$1,110,030. The company employs more than 7,500 hands, and the mill wages paid last year amounted to more than two million dollars.

According to the Financial Post a large party of representatives of many of the largest and most important manufacturing and business corporations of Great Britain will shortly visit Canada. The party will make an exhaustive tour of the Dominion from coast to coast, visiting all the chief cities and industrial centres with a view of ascertaining the opportunities that exist in the Dominion for the establishment of branch factories, the openings for capital in industrial undertakings, and the possibility of extending the market for British made goods.

The annual report of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company for the year ending April 31, 1912, shows a large increase in both gross and net earnings. Gross revenue was \$4,969,254, compared with \$4,404,126 the year before. Net earnings were \$2,844,015, an increase of \$267,625. After payment of all fixed charges, \$2,358,268 remained, equivalent to over 13.87 per cent. on the common stock, compared with 12.37 earned last year and 11.25 earned the year before.

The annual report of the Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited, shows net profits for the year 1911 to amount to \$1,010,153, an increase of forty-five per cent. over 910, the year of previous maximum. The volume of output increased approximately forty per cent. over the previous year.

Railway Construction.

A season of almost unprecedented activity in railway construction has opened up in the country. Particularly in the West is this true. In the Edmonton territory construction is proceeding on the main lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railway to the west, on the Peace River Branch of the Canadian Northern Railway to the northwest, on the Canada Northern Athabasca Landing Branch to the north, on the Canadian Northern Branch to Pakan and also on the Grand Trunk Pacific line to Calgary.

The Canadian Northern have resumed operations to the south of Ottawa and are carrying on extensive work.

A meeting was held at Aylmer at which representatives of the municipalities of St. Thomas, Aylmer, Yarmouth and Malahide were present, together with representatives of the London and Lake Erie Railway System from St. Thomas to Aylmer was discussed. The consensus of opinion favoured the extension of the line connecting St. Thomas with Aylmer by traction line. It is estimated that it would cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000 per mile, the total cost of construction and equipment being placed at rather more than \$240,000.

The British Columbia Electric Railway Company are making considerable extensions to their lines and are employing an increasing number of men.

General Transport.

Activity in railway traffic was well maintained during May and increased earnings of the important railway companies were noted. The opening of navigation caused a renewal of activity in the various ports and longshoremen had a busy month. Several new steamers have been added to those already running, the heavy freight and passenger traffic rendering these additions necessary.

At the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the chairman stated that

they were able to show a great improvement over the first part of the year.

The total amount of grain shipped from Fort William and Port Arthur by vessels to Canadian and American

ports for the period from opening of navigation to May 14, 1912, is given in a weekly report of the Department of Trade and Commerce under date of June 4 as follows:—

	Wheat Bush.	Oats Bush.	Barley Bush.	Flax Bush.	Totals Bush.
Canadian ports	6,178,509	1,969,729	22,303	117,187	8,287,728
American ports	9,716,853	912,159	278,938	761,637	11,669,587
Grand Total	15,895,362	2,881,888	301,241	878,824	19,957,315

The Trades.

Building. — With the large amount of building projected in addition to that already under way in all parts of the country there seems to be no doubt about the activity of workmen in the building trades for some time to come. Permits issued during April amounted to in value to nearly half as much again as those issued during April of last year. All classes of workmen were well employed during May; a few interruptions occurred during the negotiations in regard to new wages agreements, but these for the most part were settled without much time being lost.

Metal and woodworking trades. — An improvement was seen in these industries and skilled men were well employed.

Printing and allied trades. — Employment was steady in these trades with no special activity noted.

Clothing trades. — Unrest continued among a number of garment workers; activity, however, was fairly well maintained. Boot and shoe workers were not as busy as during last month.

Textile trades. — Activity continued in cotton and woollen establishments. Employment was generally good in the parts affected by these industries.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Workers in these lines were actively employed during the month.

Leather trades. — Active conditions prevailed in the leather trades during May.

Unskilled labour. — Railroad construction and work on civic improvements absorbed a great amount of un-

skilled labour and there was practically no unemployment. Reports from the West indicate that there was an almost unprecedented demand for men, and that nothing but absolute incompetence kept men from obtaining employment.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial Trade. — During April, 1912, there was an increase of \$13,309,566 in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada over the corresponding month of 1911. The total value of domestic exports during April, 1912, showed an increase of \$2,733,757 over April, 1911. During April there were increases of the domestic exports of the products of mines, agriculture, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise, and decreases in the domestic exports of the products of fisheries, forests and animals and their produce.

The weekly report of the Trade and Commerce Department issued under date of May 13 contains an interesting report upon the trade of British West Indies for the year 1911 and the share of it which Canadian exporters enjoy. There was an increase in imports from Canada to the value of £36,296, the total amount from the Dominion being £188,281 and only exceeded by that of the United Kingdom and the United States. Last year nearly all the cheese imported came from Canada; a great quantity of the lumber imported was also Canadian product. The Trade Commissioner reports that merchants in the hardware trade state that they have never seen samples of Canadian manufacture in this line and would welcome repre-

sentatives of Canadian firms. Canada supplied more than one-half of the oats imported last year, the amount being a great advance on former years.

The report of the Trade Commissioner of New Zealand shows that total imports from Canada to that country for

the year ended March 31, 1912, were \$1,506,690, an increase of \$98,065 over the previous year.

The accompanying table contains the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, April, 1912.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of April		12 Months ending	
	1911	1912	191	191
Dutiable goods	20,154,063	30,214,339		
Free goods.....	11,514,911	15,393,352		
Total.....	31,678,974	45,607,691		
Coin and Bullion.....	865,213	246,062		
Grand Total.....	32,544,187	45,853,753		
Duty collected	5,265,450	7,860,759		

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of April				12 months ending			
	1911		1912		191		191	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	2,156,814	11,254	2,384,849	3,181				
The Fisheries.....	306,093	10,686	235,036	123				
The Forest.....	1,653,526	397	1,478,042	.....			
Animals and their produce.....	1,671,775	14,033	1,032,168	26,214				
Agriculture.....	3,051,035	51,473	5,936,313	60,261				
Manufactures.....	2,102,368	455,528	2,601,537	426,747				
Miscellaneous.....	1,621	64,481	9,044	46,141				
Total - merchandise	10,943,232	607,854	13,676,989	562,667				
Coin and Bullion.....		326,614	.....	1,240,684				
Grand Total Exports	10,943,232	934,468	13,676,989	1,803,351				

Domestic trade. — Indications from all parts point to the fact that trade is in a very satisfactory condition. The movement of merchandise has been well up to expectations and prices of staple articles have been firm with payments

generally satisfactory. Wholesale trade continued good but the unfavourable weather caused a falling off in retail business. Reports from the West show that progress continues firm in that part of the country. Bank clearings,

building returns and custom receipts which evidence in a degree the prosperity or otherwise of a country continue to show a decided increase over those of last year. Present indications, in fact, give reason to believe that the year 1912 will be an exceptionally prosperous one for the country.

The bank statement for April showed a decrease of \$8,033,999 in paid-up capital from the previous month, the total at the end of April being \$112,038,900. Notes in circulation amounted to a value of \$95,145,371, a decrease of \$773,033 from the previous month. Deposits in Canada, payable on demand, amounted to \$345,365,183 as compared with \$331,896,238 for March. Current loans in Canada amounted to \$833,242,621 an increase of \$17,294,313 over the previous month.

Some important banks issued their annual statements during the month. The profits of the Banque Nationale for the year ended April 30, 1912, were \$293,564, as compared with \$262,513 for the same period last year. Dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. were paid and amounted to \$140,000. \$100,000 were added to the reserve fund and \$5,000 to the officers' pension fund, leaving a balance of \$92,091.77 carried forward to the account of profit and loss. The total assets of the bank at the end of April were \$21,697,731 an increase of \$3,956,698 or 22 per cent.

The thirty-seventh annual report of the Imperial Bank of Canada was issued during May. The profits of the year were at the rate of 16.93 per cent. as compared with 15.18 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1911. The

actual profits after the usual provisions and deductions were \$1,004,340, which figures show that the bank enjoyed the best year in its history. The total gain in deposits and circulation has been from \$51,052,453 to \$60,631,738.

For the half year ended April 30, 1912, the profits of the Bank of Montreal amounted to \$1,236,339, compared with \$828,945 in the corresponding period of 1911. In addition to regular profits this year there were \$815,737 realized as premiums on new stock issued, making the total profits \$2,051,076 for the half year.

A review of banking progress in Canada during 1911 as given in a recent number of the Bankers' Magazine shows the progress for the year to have exceeded that of the preceding one at nearly every point. The demand for loans and discounts continued strong throughout the year. Rates of discount showed a tendency to rise, particularly in the West, causing the keenest demand for credit. A large increase took place in the resources of the banks. The increase in current loans and discounts during the year amounted to about 98,000,000 and was slightly less than the increase of the deposits, which enable the banks to maintain their strength in quick assets during the year. The profits for the year show a large increase over these of the preceding year, the amount of the increase being \$2,458,006. Increases were general, twenty-five banks out of twenty-seven reporting increased profits. No bank failure occurred in the Dominion in 1911.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

SESSIONS of the Ontario Commission on Workmen's Compensation were held in Hamilton during May, when further views from employers and employees were received.

A statement of the views of the labour interests of the Province of On-

tario on what should be the basis of the new compensation act has been forwarded to the Commission. The recommendations contained in the statement have been agreed to by representatives of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress, Toronto Central Labour Council, the Building Trades Council of Toronto, and

the Metal Trades Council. It is proposed:

1. That the act cover all employments, the employees of the Province, county or other administrative body in the Province to be covered the same as employees in industries.
2. Compensation for all injuries arising out of and in the course of employment.
3. Compensation for being disabled or other injuries arising out of or the result of a specified occupation, the said disablement or injuries being in the nature of occupational diseases.
4. The entire cost of compensation to rest upon employer.
5. In the case of injuries, resulting in death, the dependents as outlined in the British Act and State of Washington Act shall be the beneficiaries, with the expenses of the funeral as outlined also.
6. The doctrine of negligence on the part of employee or employer, fellow-servant or otherwise, shall have no place in the new legislation.
7. State insurance in connection with the Compensation Act.
8. The creation of a Provincial department of insurance with three commissioners for the purpose of administration of the Act.
9. Compulsory insurance of employers in the State Department by a yearly tax levied upon the industry or occupation covering the risk of the particular industry or occupation.
10. The tax roll shall be on the yearly wage roll.
11. No employer shall attempt to pay by deduction of wages of employee, by agreement or otherwise, such action to be regarded as a gross misdemeanor as provided for in the State of Washington legislation.
12. The schedules of payment under the act to be based upon the payments under the British act with the proportional increases due to the difference in the wages in Ontario, reflecting the difference in the cost of living.
13. The Provincial Government shall provide revenue for the creation of the Department of Insurance.

Presidency of District 18, U.M.W.A.

Mr. A. B. Powell, President of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, covering the coal fields of eastern British Columbia and southern Alberta, has resigned from the office of president, the resignation taking effect from April 30. Mr. Powell succeeded to the office on the death of Mr. F.

H. Sherman. The group of locals included in this district is a large and influential body, including approximately 8,000 members. Mr. C. Stubbs, vice-president of the District Association, has been elected to succeed Mr. Powell.

Steel Workers' Benefit Association.

The sixth annual report of the Dominion Steel Workers' Mutual Benefit Society of Nova Scotia shows that for the year ended April 30, 1912, five hundred and fifty-one cases of illness were reported to the Society; in respect to which claims for benefit arose in three hundred and fifty-five cases. A considerable number involved no claim on the funds and the remainder were dismissed as invalid. The amount disbursed for sick and mortuary benefits was \$8,117.17. One thousand and forty-seven cases of accidental injury were reported; a large number of these were of a trifling nature and involved only expenditures for surgical treatment. Nine hundred and seventy-one claims were paid; the direct outlay to injured members amounting to \$14,094.55. Five members died during the year as a result of accidental injury and six suffered the loss of a limb. Surplus funds at the end of the year amounted to \$7,402.21.

Montreal Employment Bureau.

The operations of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec are shown for the month of May in the following table:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. of applicants for situations	595	21	616
No. of situations offered.....	752	36	788
No. per cent. of persons placed	85	80	84.6

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.

Active conditions prevailed throughout May, and labour, though abundant in all classes, was well employed. The

weather, though cold, was favorable to outdoor work, and employment was given to nearly all surplus labour which had not been active during the winter season. The larger industries such as steel and coal were active, and con-

tinued to add to the increased output gained during the first four months of the year. All other works such as foundries, factories, cement works, etc., were active, and prospects bright in all of them.

The steel works at Sydney had a good month, all departments being busy. Four blast furnaces were in continuous operation and the fifth one will be blown in early in June. This will be the first time that five furnaces have been producing together at these works. The wire mill began drawing wire about the middle of the month, and by the first of June a sufficient quantity of wire will be on hand to begin the making of nails by the nail mill. Nearly all the construction work is finished and the other mills being set up will be operating within a short time. Large shipments of steel rails were sent up the St. Lawrence to Port Arthur, Fort William, Quebec and Montreal. Limestone and iron ore shipments have begun.

The Sydney Mines steel plant had a fairly good month. The blast furnace, which for some weeks has been down for repairs, was blown in, which insured a better supply of molten material for the Open Hearths. Other departments of these works were active.

The coal industry continued active, and, with the exception of one or two idle days at a few of the Dominion Collieries owing to the return of the drift ice by unfavorable winds, all the collieries worked steadily and large outputs were obtained. Prospects in the coal trade are very bright and heavy shipments will be made by way of St. Lawrence during the summer.

The building trades were active during May, although in Sydney the foundation work of some of the larger buildings was not sufficiently advanced to cause any unusual demand for carpenters. The outlying districts were more backward and carpenters were not so well employed. Shipping was fairly heavy and transportation by rail a little lighter than in April. The wholesale and retail trades were brisk and had a good month.

The fine though cold weather was favourable to agriculture and much preparatory work was done on the land. The season is later than last year, and very little seeding was done until the end of the month.

Westville.

All lines of industry showed marked activity during May, with large demands for labour, which could not be obtained, the shortage being caused by the development of the coal areas and the large emigration to the West.

Building operations were brisk, many homes for workers being under construction. The Acadia Coal Company are erecting fifty double tenement houses in Stellarton and twenty-five private dwellings are also under construction. Negotiations are being conducted for a site and tax exemptions, for a woollen mill to cost \$350,000.

Seeding is practically concluded in the farming districts, the season being almost two weeks earlier than the spring of 1911. Growth is now very rapid and the indications are that the hay crop will be a large one. The banks have had a good month with easy collections and wholesale and retail merchant report trade brisk.

The collieries are rushed to keep pace with their orders and all manufacturing concerns are busy in this district.

Halifax.

The labour market for May showed increased activity compared with that of April and an improvement over the corresponding month of 1911. Work on several contracts—old and new—were pushed forward with much vigour; and promoted increased industrial activity.

Work along the water front has maintained an activity unequalled for a long time, particularly when the lateness of the season is considered, and the stopping of the fortnightly boats, several of which now go up the St. Lawrence. Activity in the transporta-

tion branch of the port's business is also evidenced by the congestion of freight at the freight sheds, which almost equals the amount handled during the busiest seasons.

The movement by which a number of grocery stores and practically all butcher shops close at 12.30 on Wednesday afternoons was inaugurated the second Wednesday in May, and will be carried out during June, July and August. Beginning in June other lines may join in the movement which was put into effect last July and August—and proved beneficial to the employees engaged in retail trade.

Amherst.

Labour conditions during May improved greatly. With the advent of the season the building trades showed great activity, and towards the end of the month many large contracts were undertaken.

Financial conditions, wholesale trade, and transportation were satisfactorily reported. There is an unsatisfied demand for small cottages for rental. Agriculture operations were very active, and farmers have their seeding well advanced.

Several large real estate transactions have taken place during May.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

The general condition of trade appears to have improved somewhat since April. Carpenters, painters and paper-hangers were very busy, and the artisan, in general, seems to be well provided with work.

The weather was fairly favourable to the farmers and many have their planting well under way.

The market is well supplied with fresh fish—cod and haddock. Conditions in the oyster industry will be improved in the near future, and already an engineer is here who will handle the preparation of new beds for the advancement of this valuable branch of the

industry. The lobster catch is fairly good.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

The various classes of labour have shown a marked increase in activity and volume of employment during the month. Building operations are quite brisk. In the city thirteen building permits were issued in May with a valuation of \$19,700.00. In the suburbs and local towns much building is in progress and the demand for all classes of building artisans is good. The Havelock Mineral Water Bottling Company have commenced the erection of a concrete building and will transfer their manufacturing plant from Havelock as soon as it is completed. The Eastern Amusement Company have also began the erection of a new building. The installation of natural gas by the Moncton Tramways Electricity and Gas Company is being actively proceeded with. About twenty-five hands are employed, and the gas has this month been installed with satisfactory results in the Record Foundry plant, the Globe Laundry, and some private residences. The Maritime Oilfields Company, Limited, have resumed the work of development in their oil and gas areas at Coverdale. Work in the Grand Trunk Pacific terminal yards has also recommenced. About seventy-five are employed. The grading is nearly completed and the work of laying the foundations of the turntables, roundhouse, etc., is in progress. It is expected that over one hundred men will be employed here all the season. All local manufacturing plants are running full time. Retail trade is active and wholesale trade healthy and progressive. The customs returns for the Port of Moncton for April shows imports value \$87,697 and duty \$8,303, as against imports value \$36,648 and duty \$5,633 for April, 1911. The New Brunswick Telephone Company held their annual meeting May 18th. The number of telephones installed last year

was 1,197 as compared with 989 the previous year. The total number of telephones in the Province of New Brunswick is 11,171, and the earnings for the past year \$355,029. In the Government railway shops the Saturday afternoon holiday came into observance the first of the month.

The farmers had an active month, but seeding operations have been somewhat retarded by backward weather and much remains yet to be done. Farm help is in good demand, but supply is very limited, and operations are much restricted by the scarcity and high cost of help. Much interest has been developed by the establishment of orchards and it is estimated that over 60,000 apple trees will be set out this spring. A farming demonstration Special Team under the auspices of the Provincial Government will tour the province commencing June 8th.

St. John.

The labour market during May was an excellent one for the building trades, there being a great demand for brick-layers. When work is started on the Courtenay Bay developments, labourers will be in great demand. Work on the new armoury is progressing favourably; the contractors for the Simms brush and broom factory at Fairville have a large gang of men at work preparing for the foundation; excavation is about completed on the site of the new warehouse for the Ames-Holden-McCreedy Company; and several dwellings are in course of construction.

The winter port business closed May 13, and according to the official returns 120 cargoes were sent forward, valued at \$29,969,800, made up as follows: Canadian goods, \$17,915,675; foreign goods, \$12,054,125. There were also shipped by express furs and silver valued at \$3,480,000, which, added to the total of the Customs figures, make a grand total in value of the goods sent forward \$33,449,800. The total exports show an increase of \$7,991,428 over last season. The grain shipments for 1911—

1912 were 7,967,766 bushels, as compared with 7,292,869 for 1910-1911. The deal shipments were 17,198 standards, as compared with 19,369. The passengers carried were 41,242, against 40,799 for the previous year. The new service to Hamburg and Rotterdam carried exports of more than \$400,000, and the service to Australia and New Zealand showed an increase of a quarter of a million. Out of a total of 7,967,766 bushels of grain passing through St. John by the various steamers, no less than 1,693,596 bushels were taken on at the Intercolonial Railway elevator, an increase of over half a million bushels for the season of 1911-12.

Hampton.—A number of farmers of Kings County are applying for incorporation as the Farmers' Dairy and Produce Company, Limited, with a capital of \$9,000, and head office at Hampton, to establish and carry on a general wholesale, retail and manufacturing business in milk, dairy products, farm products, and farm supplies in all its branches.

St. Stephen.—The St. Croix Soap Manufacturing Company, of St. Stephen, and John Taylor & Company, of Toronto, manufacturers of toilet soaps and perfumes, have amalgamated, and will be known as Canadian Soaps, Limited. Its capitalization is \$2,000,000, and a majority of the shares is held by the St. Stephen interests.

Fredericton.

There was an improvement in the labour situation since last month, and at the present time there is little unemployment, especially for unskilled labour, the various large railway enterprises which have been commenced in the vicinity giving work to all who require it. There is considerable activity in the building trades, while the boot and shoe workers are reported busier than they have been for years, with a largely increased daily output, which is principally disposed of in the western provinces. The various factories, mills and manufacturies are also working

full time and the prospects for a good summer look exceedingly bright.

Agricultural operations have been a little backward on account of the cold weather this spring, but during the last half of the month the farmers have made good progress with their seeding and look forward to another prosperous year. Many new orchards have been planted in this district, and as the soil and climate is very favourable to the raising of choice apples, it is probable that a few years will see a great advancement in the fruit industry of the St. John Valley.

The lumbermen have been generally successful in their stream driving operations, and the logs are now running into the booms, giving employment to a large force of men in the work of sorting and rafting. The saw mills have also opened up for the season with large forces.

Work has been commenced on the St. John Valley Railway, which is to extend from St. John to Grand Falls, and on the Gibson and Minto Railway, which is being constructed to allow an outlet for the large coal industry carried on in Queens County. The latter is to be finished by the fall, and its effect on the fuel and power question, will probably prove beneficial to the people of Fredericton.

QUEBEC.

Quebec.

Labour conditions were good during May. A few days of rain and cold weather interfered with outside work in the building trades; apart from this activity was generally shown in these lines. A dispute between painters and decorators and employers began at the beginning of the month and was not terminated at its close. Some of the smaller employers conceded the demands made by the men for higher wages, but the larger ones have nearly all refused. This dispute has resulted in the work being carried out not quite so expeditiously as would otherwise have been the case. Some of

the men have left the city to secure work elsewhere.

Farmers were busy seeding and are rather later this year than usual, the cold weather and rain having retarded operations. Railroad construction was continued on all of the new lines in the district. In the lumbering industry the big saw mills in the outlying parts have not yet begun their cut for the season, the water in the river having been too high. Several of the companies have suffered heavy losses through broken booms and logs having gone adrift.

Sherbrooke.

Labour was well employed during the month. This applies to both skilled and unskilled. There was a good demand for machinists, iron workers, mill hands and labourers, and the supply was sufficient to supply it. The machine shops have been very busy, and overtime has had to be put in to keep up with the orders on hand.

Work has been commenced on the new shops for the Jenckes Machine Company which, when finished, will employ about three hundred extra hands. The Canadian Shoe Brake Company are also ready to start the erection of their new building. The Cosmopolitan Clothing Company will have their machinery running during June. With the commencement of these new industries, together with the increased capacity of older established industries, there should be a large influx of workers before the end of the summer.

All trades are active and there is a steady advancement along all lines. Towards the end of the month men were wanted to clear out certain coal cars, and a sufficient number could not be had, although twenty cents an hour was offered.

Since the season opened about two hundred emigrants have been sent to the Eastern Townships. An active campaign will be inaugurated under the auspices of the Federated Eastern Townships Board of Trade during the fall with the view to securing more immigrants from Great Britain.

Three Rivers.

Conditions during May showed a marked improvement over the preceding month and the demand for labour was heavy.

The contractors have started the excavation for the construction of the new factories for the St. Maurice Cotton Company, Limited. There are still several hundred men working at the building of the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company and installing machinery in the buildings completed.

The contractors Messrs. MacDonald & Dibblee are also constructing several sidings in the island for the above company and connecting them with the Canadian Pacific Railway who have just completed a swinging bridge to the island.

The building trades were exceptionally active during May.

Navigation opened in the first part of the month and has been active every day. Railway traffic has also been very active.

Wholesale and retail trade reports a good month.

Rates of wages and hours of labour are still the same being of a good standard.

There is no report of strikes or lock-outs in this district.

Cost of living has undergone no change since the 15th.

St. Hyacinthe.

The condition of the labour market during May was very good. There was much activity in the building trades, several buildings having been put up and others started during the month. The demand for men in that line exceeds the supply, and many people who proposed to build this year have been prevented from doing so on account of the shortage of hands. Wages in this trade are fairly high, carpenters and joiners getting \$2.50 for a 10 hour day and bricklayers 50 cents per hour. All the manufacturing establishments have been working full time and some have

added to their staff. According to present indications, industrial activity will exceed that of last year. The city is employing a large number of labourers repairing streets and building new sidewalks and sewers, and has some difficulty in finding enough of them to have the work done quickly. Business both wholesale and retail was good. Banks had a good month, with easy collections. Relations between employers and employees were cordial.

Weather conditions during the month were not favourable to farm work. Too much rain and cold weather has delayed the growth of the crops, and in many places farmers had to suspend seeding operations. They also complain of being obliged to buy feed, whereas at this time last year pastures were in excellent condition. Potatoes sell for \$1.40 per bushel and it is said the price will go still higher before the next crop is ready.

St. Johns and Iberville.

The condition of the labour market during May was very active in St. Johns and Iberville. Labourers are in great demand. The erection of the new jewelry factory, costing \$15,000, has been started. An addition, one hundred feet by forty, to St. Johns' College will be ready next fall and the institution will be able to take in two hundred additional pupils. The Cluett-Peabody Company, shirt manufacturers, had to import workers from Troy, N.Y., being unable to secure here the number of hands required to fill their orders. About two hundred women and girls could find employment in that establishment. The Canadian Pacific Railway is actively pushing the double tracking of its road between St. Johns and Farnham. A large number of American ships have passed through the harbour since the opening of the Chambly canal. Banks report a good month. Business, both wholesale and retail, was very active. Farmers are busy seeding. Fishing is very active and fish is plentiful on the market.

Sorel.

There was a marked improvement in every branch of industry and, as a consequence there have been an insufficient number of hand to allow the industrial establishments to answer satisfactorily to the demands made upon them. There was an increase in the building trade activity, and a number of permits were granted.

Navigation having opened, quite a number of men left the various shanties in the county, and especially in the city of Sorel, to become captains, engineers, firemen or sailors, either on the Government boats or those of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, the Sincennes-McNaughton Line, and others. Notwithstanding that, however, those shanties have been kept sufficiently busy, with hundreds of skilled and unskilled hands receiving good wages.

A number of municipalities in the County of Richelieu, the City of Sorel included, intend to profit by the law called "The Good Roads Law" enacted by the Provincial Government of Quebec, and it is expected that the roads in the aforesaid county as well as the streets in the towns and the City of Sorel will be greatly improved in the course of the present summer and during next fall, which will mean a considerable increase in trade and commerce generally. Farmers, in spite of the bad weather of the beginning of the month, have been actively engaged, and most of the sowing has been done under fairly satisfactory conditions.

Montreal.

Great activity prevailed in practically all lines of industry in the city and district of Montreal throughout May. The opening of navigation caused a general renewal of active operations, and gave employment directly and indirectly to thousands of men. The building trades have also been exceptionally busy all through the month, which condition is likely to be maintained until next winter. Manufacturing was carried on briskly, and com-

mercial activity has been very remarkable. In practically all lines of industry there is reported a great scarcity of labour, both skilled and unskilled. This is especially true of the building trades, the printing trades and cigar makers. Unskilled labour is very scarce, and thousands of men are being called for, both for work in the city and to go West to the railway construction camps.

The commercial activity is strikingly shown in the customs and inland revenue collections, May proving a record month in both. Custom's collections exceeded those of the next highest month, which was last March, by over a quarter of a million, and the corresponding month of last year by \$416,527.58. The figures are: May, 1912, \$2,144,476.16; May, 1911, \$1,727,948.58. The inland revenue returns for the month are \$20,000 more than for last November, the highest month, previously and are \$185,246.40 more than for May, 1911. The comparative figures are: May, 1912, \$847,347.10, and May, 1911, \$662,070.70.

The bank clearings for May also show striking evidence of the commercial activity. For the month they totalled \$248,675,889, compared with \$222,790,180 in April and \$209,494,401 in May, 1911. This shows an increase of almost \$40,000,000 for May this year and nearly \$26,000,000 over April of this year.

It is estimated by the Builders Exchange that the present year will be a record breaking one in construction work. It is figured out that the work contemplated at the present time will cost somewhere around \$50,000,000. After making every allowance for change of plans, labour troubles, etc., an estimate of \$30,000,000 for this year is regarded by the Builders' Exchange as quite conservative. During the month building permits were issued for structures to cost over two and a quarter million dollars. This is a million dollars in excess of the figures for the corresponding month last year.

In addition to the important con-

struction programme for the port of Montreal already announced, plans were made public during the month for work which will effect a complete transformation of the western end of the harbour basin. The work will be begun this season and the cost will be from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. The plans provide for the building of a 1,200 foot concrete pier out into the river, while the entrances will be moved over in their entirety to a new point; and also include the deepening of basin No. 1 and the construction of a new concrete wharf there, while the King Edward, Alexandria and Jacques Cartier piers will be made 300 feet longer.

A commencement was made toward the end of the month on the work of cutting the Canadian Northern tunnel into Mount Royal, 500 men being started on preliminary operations.

Maisonneuve. — A great amount of building has been commenced in Maisonneuve during the month. A number of factories are under construction, and several flats are going up to accommodate the steady influx of people settling in the town, drawn there by new industries. Four miles of street paving work will be carried out in the course of the summer.

Lachine and Rockfield. — The big industrial establishments in Lachine and Rockfield have been exceptionally busy all month. Many flats and tenements are under construction at Lachine. During the month an order came to Rockfield for 2,000 box cars and 250 refrigerator cars for the Grand Trunk Railway.

Outremont. — The Outremont town council has awarded contracts for \$100,000 worth of work on sewers and street improvements to be carried out this summer. A considerable amount of building is going on.

Westmount. — Westmount's new post office will be a handsome building, costing \$100,000, and will be erected this summer. Many new residences are under construction, especially on the upper level.

Verdun. — There is exceptional building activity in the town of Verdun. Several hundred tenements, flats, self-contained dwellings and stores are under construction. Many new people are settling in the town.

Hull.

Labour conditions have improved since April. Men in the building trades were actively employed. There was a good demand for labourers and log drivers, and high wages were paid. Men employed in sorting logs were also getting good wages, some of them being paid as much as eleven and twelve dollars weekly. They are, however, working ten hours a day instead of nine as previously. Saw mills, pulp factories, etc., were working full time and will probably work overtime in the near future if sufficient hands can be secured.

Trade, retail and wholesale, was active. Bank business was reported good in the district.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa.

Labour was exceptionally well employed in Ottawa during May. The final coming of spring weather brought an increase of activity in practically every trade. The situation was much better than during the previous month, and also better than during the same month last year. Every trade reports activity, printers and pressmen, builders, carpenters, masons, iron workers and bricklayers being particularly busy.

Work has been started on the large subsidiary plant which the Ottawa Gas Company will erect in Ottawa East. Upwards of seventy-five men are employed on the new Government bridge over the Rideau canal, which is going ahead rapidly. All the local lumber mills have opened their cutting seasons. The new Chateau Laurier, where many were employed, has been completed, and finishing touches are being put to the Grand Trunk Central station. Summer

operations have been started on the extensive works of the Ottawa Improvement Commission, and traffic has also begun on the Ottawa river and the Rideau canal. Extensive private building operations are employing every available builder in the district.

Retail trade received an impetus through the annual "shopping week" held during the week beginning May 13, when the annual Horse Show attracted large crowds to the city. Merchants report excellent trade, despite some wet weather. April customs receipts were record-breaking in extent, and bank clearings showed a satisfactory condition of commercial progress.

An increase in the price of meat and potatoes over April was the feature of the cost-of-living situation. Scarcity of the articles was given as the cause. Dairy butter dropped in price, owing to increased activity in dairying operations. Eggs showed a slight drop only.

Brockville.

All classes of labour were well employed during May, especially in the building trades; unskilled labour was also in good demand, considerable employment being given in the laying of a new ten inch gas main on King street, and also by the enforcement of a by-law making it necessary for persons owning property and having sewer connections to put in flush closets.

Railway and steamboat traffic was brisk, more especially the latter, as the summer holiday season is approaching. Traffic on the river promises to be good in the near future.

Seeding was well under-way when the long spell of rainy weather started, which has put farmers to a standstill in this line.

Kingston.

The coming of settled weather served to brighten things generally in the labour market. Employment was plentiful, the demand being greater than the supply.

The work on the new dormitories at

the Royal Military College was started a couple of weeks ago, but has been delayed by a shortage of masons and bricklayers who are very busy.

Many dwelling houses are being built, but the shortage of brick is keeping quite a number back.

The building permits for April were estimated at \$95,625 as against \$37,795 for April, 1911.

Activity prevailed along the water front. Coal men have been very busy making up for lost time, on account of the late start on the water. The grain boats have begun their mission bringing the grain down to the elevators. Passenger boats are doing very little yet on account of the cool weather. The inland revenue for April totalled \$7,501.92. The exports for April were valued at \$40,627.90, an increase of \$23,955.07 over the corresponding month of last year.

The farmers have all got their seed in and things look favourable, although some of the low lands are swamped with so much rain. On the whole there is not much complaint.

One of the biggest electric generators in Eastern Ontario has been installed in the Canadian Locomotive Company power house. A new air compressor with a capacity of 2,000 cubic feet is also shortly to be installed. The company will expend not less than \$600,000 within the year.

Belleville.

There was a good demand for labourers during May and the prospects are that this will in the near future be increased, as much building will be done in the city during the year. Work was commenced on the new foundry plant of the Marsh & Henthorn Company of this city. This plant will be on an extensive scale and will give employment to many men. The Canadian Pacific Railway line will soon be running through the city, the Railway Board having sanctioned that railway's request to run over the right of way of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway.

The Canada Steel Company plant and the two cement plants are at present busily engaged in the production of their wares. The various other industries in the city are not only working full time but in some cases overtime.

The agriculturalists in this section have been retarded in their operations owing to incessant wet weather. In some cases no grain has yet been sown and many fields sown are under water.

Peterborough.

There was an increase in the activity of labour during May as compared with the month of April. Owing to the season opening late it was about the middle of the month before there was any great demand for outside labour. Now that the weather conditions are favourable there is a good demand, especially in the building trades. Contracts have been awarded for the reconstruction of the police station, the amount of the contract being \$5,031. All the factories are very busy at present and Peterborough's output of canoes will be more than usually large this summer.

Farmers are very busy. The recent rains have been a boon to the crops and there is a good outlook for a prosperous season.

The progress made by the lumbering men in bringing the drives down from the back lakes is if anything more advanced than at this period last year. The proprietors were highly pleased with this season's operations so far.

The Labour Educational Association of Ontario held their tenth Annual Convention at Peterborough on the 24th of the month, over one hundred delegates being present. They endorsed the recommendation of the executive committee to publish the Industrial Banner as the official organ of the Association.

Port Hope. — The work of installing the machinery for the International Tool Steel Company is being proceeded with, and it is expected that the factory will be in operation in a few weeks.

Orillia.

May was a busy month in Orillia. The factories have been running up to full capacity, general business has been good and labour conditions satisfactory. Building operations were somewhat retarded by the continued rain, and by the continued lack of brick. Nevertheless a good start has been made, and there are prospects of a brisk building season. Messrs. J. R. Eaton & Sons, whose planing factory was destroyed by fire a short time ago, have applied to the Town Council for a site for a new factory in the factory district and intend to cut their present yards into building lots, and erect from ten to twenty houses thereon. Houses are being erected in all parts of the town and a number of new subdivisions, comprising upwards of 1,000 building lots, have recently been placed on the market.

The plant and stock of the Sylvester Company have this month been transferred from Lindsay to Orillia, where they become part of the Tudhope-Anderson plant.

The assessment roll shows Orillia's population to be 7,123, an increase of nearly 650 over last year's returns. The assessment increased about a quarter of a million dollars.

Farmers have been much retarded by the heavy rain. A considerable amount of low land is flooded, and it is now feared it will not be available for crops this year.

Toronto.

Labour conditions during the month were generally satisfactory, and all classes of workers well employed though the unusually heavy and continued rain-storms during the earlier part of the month, interfered considerably with out-of-door employments. Building permits were issued in April to the number of 1018, representing an approximate value of \$2,842,995, as against 912 permits, representing a value of \$3,272,818, in April, 1911. The total approximate value represented by permits issued during the first four

months of the year is \$6,508,825, a falling off of \$402,933, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The decrease is accounted for by the lateness of the season and the unusual number of large contracts taken out early last year. Building was very active especially in the outlying parts of the suburbs, where nearly twice as many houses are being put up as last season. The City Council on the 13th adopted a by-law prohibiting the construction of apartment houses in residential districts which had the effect of suspending a number of projected undertakings of this character, and a strong agitation has been set on foot to have it rescinded, which would result in greatly stimulating the building trade.

On the 23rd the Canadian Railway Commission issued orders approving the plans submitted by the Grand Trunk Railway for the construction of a new down-town Union Station on Front Street at a cost of \$2,500,000, and for the erection of a viaduct and the elevation of the track along the water-front at a cost of \$6,500,000, and ordered the work to be proceeded with as soon as possible. The joint grade separation plan of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways for the northern part of the city was also approved, which will involve the construction of a Union Station in North Toronto to cost \$2,000,000, and the outlay of a like sum in viaducts and improvements. The carrying out of these plans will necessarily create an active demand for labour.

Work was begun early in the month on the Toronto and Eastern division of the Canadian Northern electric line, just west of Bowmanville.

Nearly all manufacturing plants are busy with a good number of orders in hand. The metal and engineering trades have plenty of work. The Massey-Harris Company are completing a large addition to their foundry and will shortly erect a four-storey warehouse 270 by 110 ft. to accommodate their increased out put.

Niagara Falls.

May was an active and satisfactory month, although wet weather still delayed some lines of work. Practically all working people were employed.

The Pollard Company, which will erect a steel-working plant here, has commenced business in temporary quarters. The American Cyanamid Company commenced extensive building operations. It is said that \$400,000 will be spent in enlarging the works and 175 more men employed. A sum of fifteen thousand dollars was voted for a new gymnasium at the Collegiate Institute. It is reported that the Toronto & Niagara River Company will duplicate its power transmission line from Niagara Falls to Toronto.

Every local manufacturing concern of which information was available was reported to be busy. Planing mills are rushed to supply the demand for builders' materials.

Bridgeburg. — The new marble works will be running in June. Twenty-five men were added to the working force at the foundry. The Tuttle & Bailey Company will erect five concrete factory buildings for their ornamental metal work business. Twenty men are employed by them at present. A chemical works and a drug factory 65x75 feet in size are to be erected. Many dwellings are being built. The new sewers are nearly completed.

Port Colborne. — A contract for 600 feet of cribwork on the lake front was let. This is the first work for the new steel plant. The cork factory, lately damaged by fire, was being rebuilt and good progress was made in doubling the cement works. Harbour contractors commenced the season's work and the government grain elevator was very busy. The Maple Leaf Milling Company are establishing a line of steamers to carry flour from their mill here to Montreal.

Welland. — Work was commenced on the new Goodwillie canning factory. A rubber tire factory will be built here. Brick paving was commenced in the

town and work was started on the county good roads system just outside the limits. A new wing to the Industrial Home will cost \$7,000. The annual assessment shows large increases in valuation and population.

Fort Erie. — Some small manufacturing concerns are to be established. Electric line extensions to Erie Beach for light and traction purposes were commenced.

Crystal Beach. — Many men have been employed in laying sewers and building houses. The opening of the summer season gives employment to hundreds in hotels and places of amusement. Last summer 10,000 people were in residence here. This season 13,000 can be accommodated.

St. Catharines.

Industrial conditions continued active and labour generally was well employed. All branches of the building trade were taxed to their full capacity and had difficulty in coping with the increased amount of work. The city has secured another factory known as the Stone, Logboot and Axe Factory from Warren, Pa.

Merriton. — Conditions in regard to employment of labour were favourable.

Thorold. — The labour market was active during May.

Hamilton.

Owing to the wet weather which prevailed during the greater part of May and strikes in several branches of industry, conditions were not as favourable as those existing during the corresponding month a year ago. There is a large amount of work ahead of the building trades and local factories are working full time. A great number of men were employed on civic works and some of the city's big undertakings are well under way.

From \$250,000 to \$300,000 will be spent on the harbour here during the next few months, as well as on the extension of the present government revetment wall for a length of 466 feet

and the construction of a wharf at Wellington street, dredging and other necessary work.

Owing to the growth of the city it has been found necessary to add a number of mail carriers to the local staff.

Debenture by-laws have been passed, authorizing the city to borrow a total sum of \$154,903.93 for asphalt, roadways, cement sidewalks, local improvements, etc.

The street railway receipts for the quarter just ended amounted to \$118,810.33 and the city's percentage of this is \$9,504.82. The earnings were the largest of any quarter in the company's history.

The Steel Castings Syndicate a new company capitalized at \$300,000, will locate here and erect a large plant costing \$100,000, which it is expected will be ready for use by September. The new company will make large and small castings for the trade and will employ about 400 men.

An early closing by-law was passed by the City Council and took effect on May 22. The following sections of the retail trade are affected: Retail men's furnishing shops, retail ready-made clothing shops, retail dry goods shops, retail boot and shoe shops. They are to close at or before six o'clock in the afternoon of every business day except Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays and days immediately before public or Municipal holidays and days of the week immediately preceding Christmas day.

There is a scarcity of experienced farm and garden help in this locality. Fall wheat and hay both promise to be a light crop.

Dundas. — The assessment roll shows an increase in value of about \$1,000,000. The total assessment of the town is \$2,126,000 as against \$1,364,530 last year. The population has increased to 4,326. The heavy rains during the month caused several dams to break and manufacturing in some lines has been hampered as a result.

The Cataract Power Company is

planning some big improvements here which will be a decided improvement to the town.

Brantford.

Labour generally was exceptionally well employed during May; conditions were better than during April, and compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year.

The building trades were busy, and many new buildings are under way, including several large factory additions. The only drawback to great activity in these trades is the shortage of brick, which is already being felt; this is partly relieved by the use of sand lime brick, which can be made ready for use from the raw material in 48 hours. There are two factories making this brick, which is in great demand.

The iron trades in most cases were busy, though in the agricultural implement factories there was not the briskness of last year. Activity was also seen in the fabric mills and operatives were in steady demand.

Guelph.

The general conditions of the labour market were more favourable than those of the previous month. The building trades were very active, but towards the end of the month outdoor workers lost considerable time on account of wet weather.

The corner stone of the new Y.M.C.A. building was laid during May. A large staff of men are at work on the building, and good progress is being made. Contractors are rushing work on the new factories of the Guelph Stove Company and Rubber Tire Company. Building permits for the month of April amounted to \$33,786, an increase of \$12,736 over the same month last year, the majority of permits issued being for workingmen's houses. A busy season for labourers is assured as the Board of Works Commission have let tenders for the paving of several streets and subways.

The Guelph Carpet Mills Company

are making another extension to their plant, tenders now being asked for a large three-storey warehouse.

Manufacturers generally had a good month, an increase in the staff being necessary in some cases. The Guelph Culvert Company have doubled their capacity, running night and day shifts.

Customs returns for April amounted to \$20,510.95, an increase of \$3,062.63 over the same month last year. The Merchants' Bank have located a branch office in Guelph. Wholesale and retail merchants report trade good for the month. The retail clerks are petitioning the merchants for the Thursday half-holiday during the months of July, August and September.

Farmers have finished seeding, but owing to the continued wet weather towards the close of the month farming operations were almost at a standstill. It is feared that the rains will injure the fruit crop, but the outlook for hay is very good.

Berlin.

Labour conditions were better than during April especially in the case of bricklayers, stone masons, builders' labourers and street labourers. This was largely due to the fact that the weather was more favourable. Freight and passenger traffic was heavy during the month and bank and custom trade increased, the latter shows receipts for last month of \$34,684.85 an increase of about \$10,000 over the corresponding month of last year. Wholesale and retail trade was also good. Wood working and furniture industries were very busy during the month and help is wanted in finishing departments. Tanneries are also busy and there is a demand for curriers. Work on the extension of Canada Furniture Company's factory was commenced a number of extra men will be wanted for fall trade as soon as this work is completed. Heavy rains handicapped the farmers with their spring ploughing and seeding in this locality; they all however report the outlook good so far;

the heavy rains have helped the grass crop. Fruit growers are also looking for a good crop if no frosts set in from now on. Rubber factories report trade very good.

Woodstock.

Industrial conditions were on the whole satisfactory. Most of the leading factories report business to be good and the immediate outlook promising. The building trades were active and spring work on the farms in the district is unusually well advanced for this time of the year.

There seems to be a considerable scarcity of farm help. How serious this scarcity is is indicated by the wages offered. Farmers are offering for married men \$350 a year with free house, garden and milk. For unmarried men the rate is \$300 a year with board. Even at these figures men are hard to get, and farmers are glad to take on inexperienced hands, who show ability and willingness to work.

There is a good demand for skilled labour, notably cabinet makers, upholsterers and moulders. Indeed there is some complaint of a scarcity of unskilled labour; but, generally speaking, the factories are well supplied in this respect.

Stratford.

Labour conditions were good during May especial activity being shown in the building trades. Permits issued during April amounted to \$56,564, an increase over the corresponding month of 1911. The rain of the last two weeks hindered operations in the building trades and all outdoor work.

Tenders were asked and contracts awarded for the construction of sidewalks and the paving of streets which will give employment to a number of men and teams. The manufacturers were all busy and in some cases additional hands were taken on. Wholesale and retail merchants report trade very good.

Goderich. — Work has started by the

Canadian Pacific Railway Company on a floor storage building on the docks at Goderich to cost about \$20,000. The building will be constructed entirely of wood and a large force of men have been engaged to rush the work through so that it will be completed by the middle of July.

London.

May showed a marked improvement over the previous month in nearly every line of business. A shortage of brick hampered bricklayers and some were idle from this cause, but there will be work for all shortly. A large number of residences are being erected. In the foundries and factories business is better than for the same period last year. On the railroads activity prevailed, and the men were extremely busy.

About 75 men have secured work in the brick yards for the summer months. Female help is in great demand, and all factories using this class are in need of more.

A scarcity of help on the farms is proving serious, and the rural population of the surrounding country is decreasing, large numbers having gone West. Seeding is all completed, and the heavy rains are helping the crops.

St. Thomas.

The general condition of the labour market during the month of May did not show the activity of the corresponding month of last year. The number of building permits issued was few compared with May of 1911. Thirteen permits were issued amounting to \$14,270. At the commencement of the season it was supposed from the number of inquiries which were being made by prospective builders that the contractors would have a busy season, but so far the permits issued have not justified the predictions.

Unskilled labour was slightly in excess of the demand. Traffic employees employed on the Pere Marquette and Michigan Central Railways reported a quiet month. Traffic employees on the

Wabash Railway were actively engaged. Michigan Central and Pere Marquette Railway shop employees were busy. Local industries reported an active month.

The By-law submitted to St. Thomas ratepayers, whereby \$23,500 was to be expended in purchasing three new cars and equipment to add to the local street railway equipment, and \$6,500 to be used in extending the lines of the street railway, was carried by a large majority.

The question of Wabash trainmen being removed from Windsor to St. Thomas was discussed by a committee representing the municipality of Windsor and the Wabash officials. The removal was advocated so as to make St. Thomas the home terminal. Because of opposition shown to this movement by the Windsor representatives, it was finally decided to lay the matter over until a later date. The point at issue appeared to be the question of terminal detention time; the Wabash officials being prepared to allow the men to reside in Windsor provided the men would forego the privilege of putting in detention time while in St. Thomas.

Peaceful conditions prevailed in labour circles in the city and district.

Farmers throughout the district have completed seeding. The fall grain is shown to have wintered well. While it is early to make predictions as to the fruit crop, it is said that the prospects for the apple crop are very bright, and that the yield of all varieties promises to be exceptionally large. The peach crop has apparently suffered by reason of the severe weather.

Aylmer. — The large establishments in Aylmer, The Aylmer Canning Company, Ltd., and The Aylmer Condensed Milk Company, Ltd., show figures which indicate the importance of these two concerns to the County of Elgin.

It is reported that from April, 1911, to March, 1912, The Condensed Milk Company handled from the farmers of Malahide 11,764,990 pounds of milk, for which the farmers were paid in cash \$145,317.33. It is expected the factory

will handle during the month of May this year over 11½ million pounds of milk, and as a result in the neighborhood of \$200,000 will be paid the dairy-men of Malahide. Fifty hands are employed in the factory. The monthly payroll goes above the \$2,000 mark.

The Aylmer Canning Company during last year's canning season paid to the farmers for produce in the neighborhood of \$56,989.

During the season of work 225 hands were employed by the Company.

Chatham.

Labour conditions during May continued active. Building material being more plentiful contractors were able to proceed with a number of large contracts.

The building permits issued for May numbered 24, and amounted to \$30,210.00.

Customs returns for May were the largest in the history of the port and amounted to \$35,800.24.

All factories with the exception of the International Harvester Company were running to their full capacity.

Wholesale and retail merchants report sales brisk.

Windsor.

Labour in the locality was well employed during May. Eighty-four building permits were issued during April amounting in value to \$141,025. Operations in the building line were actively carried on and a scarcity of builders' labourers was reported. The supply of skilled mechanics was also inadequate to satisfy the demand.

Farmers had a busy month in the carrying out of seeding operations.

Cobalt.

Conditions in this section remain unchanged in any material manner from those of the preceding month.

Navigation opened on Temiskaming lake and all the streams and rivers in the north country, during the first two

weeks of May and prospectors are already leaving for their summer's prospecting. Farmers have their seeding practically completed. A severe snow storm hindered operations for a few days, but at the same time proved beneficial to the crops that were in the ground. The lumber companies have commenced their drives and report a good cut of timber during the winter. Railroad construction on the Elk Lake Branch and Nipissing Central extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway is progressing rapidly.

A revival of the building boom throughout the Temiskaming district will be seen shortly, and already many large buildings have been projected in the various towns. The announcement making Haileybury the judicial seat of the district was made during the month. The Energite Explosives Company will erect a much larger factory to replace the one destroyed by fire two weeks ago, which will give employment to nearly one hundred hands. New Liskeard, Cochrane, Poreupine and other towns all report a bright outlook for summer building operations. With the opening of navigation considerable commercial activity has been created with the Quebec side opposite Haileybury.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

Labour has been steadily employed during May.

The opening of navigation at the beginning of the month accelerated all work and caused considerable activity at the docks.

The various coal docks are again commencing operations and although not working to their full capacity a great number of men are busy.

The water front presents a busy appearance in all departments, and as there have been a number of boats in with western freight, the freight sheds are all very active.

Farmers in the district were busy clearing, plowing and seeding.

All the manufacturing industries are

steadily employed. One industry at Port Arthur, a stone cutting business, which has been a busy plant for the past four or five years has shut down. The waggon works at Port Arthur have commenced operations and although the number of men employed is not large there is likely to be an increase shortly.

Many men were sent out from both cities to railway construction work, and Fort William and Port Arthur are letting important contracts for public work, both for road, sewer and water construction and public buildings, this, during the summer will employ a large number of men.

The great event of the month was the launching of the first freight vessel built by the Western Dry Docks Company on Saturday, May 25th.

This company has large orders for several vessels both in building and repair work and is now employing some 300 men with likelihood of increase as the summer advances.

A by-law has been carried at Port Arthur for the establishment of a car works and a by-law for a similar industry is to be voted on by the citizens at Fort William during June.

The building trades have just begun to feel the effect of the busy season, many foundations are being prepared and some work is being pushed ahead, but all trades are not yet fully employed.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers are all partially employed and as work increases are steadily finding work. There is no dearth of men in any of the trades, neither in the unskilled trades.

All other workers in the district are steadily employed.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

All classes of workpeople were well employed during May. The demand for labour was very much keener than during the previous month and also

compared favourably with that of the corresponding month of last year.

The absorption of more labour is not due to activity in any particular industry but to general activity. If one industry more than another is particularly active it may be building. The permits issued in Winnipeg were larger for May than for any previous month in the history of the city, amounting to \$3,030,020 covering 802 buildings, as compared with \$2,374,550 covering 660 buildings for last May. For the first five months of the present year the building permits amounted to \$8,060,730 covering 2,175 buildings as compared with \$6,060,730 covering 1,755 buildings in 1911.

Business has been exceptionally active during May. Bank clearings for the month aggregated \$139,362,002 as compared with \$99,142,864 in 1911. The large increase is due to navigation opening somewhat later, which usually affects the volume this year.

The City of Winnipeg proposes to utilise some of the vacant property it owns, to the extent of three and a half acres for the erection of factory buildings which will be equipped with electric motors, lifts and other appliances common to factory buildings. These will be rented to manufacturers at a rent that will not be more than enough to cover interest and depreciation charges. The object of erecting these buildings is to encourage manufacturers to locate in Winnipeg.

The City has taken preliminary steps for the extension of the high pressure water service used exclusively for fire protection service. The outlay necessary for these extensions will be in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

It is reported that the shops of the National Transcontinental Railway at Transcona will be put into operation during June.

Brandon.

Labour generally was well employed during May and conditions show a great improvement both over those of April and those of May, 1911. Excep-

tional activity was shown in the building trades especially in the carpentry and woodworking branches.

The paving of the centre of the city is progressing rapidly and the contractor announces his decision to employ night shifts in order to complete the work. The laying of street car tracks is being rushed and it is hoped that there will be sufficient laid in order to use the system by the time of summer fair. The city council has decided to retain the street car franchise and run the system by a commission under the Public Utilities Act of Manitoba.

The standard lighting system has been put in commission and the city had decided to extend it to other portions of the city.

The Maple Leaf Milling Company are going to construct a \$60,000 elevator to replace their two elevators destroyed by fire earlier in the month.

The winter fair board will commence immediately the erection of a \$75,000 arena for the fair purposes.

With the exception of an increase in the price of potatoes there were no changes in the cost of living during May.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.

Generally speaking, conditions in Regina were more favourable to labour than during the preceding month, but compared unfavourably with the corresponding period of last year.

Although a large number of high class buildings in the form of business blocks, hotels, warehouses, etc., are to be erected, still, the promoters have delayed taking out the permits.

One noticeable feature of this year's building permits in the low percentage of residences; this appears to affect the carpenters somewhat, as in past years the larger proportion have looked to the smaller buildings for employment.

At present there is ample labour for all trades.

Work was resumed on the Trunk sewer, now in the course of construc-

tion; such a large undertaking, naturally involves slow progress.

Both wholesale and retail trade continue to maintain an active standard.

With ideal weather prevailing farmers have been actively engaged in seeding operations and about ninety per cent of seeding is completed.

Threshing last year's grain is still in progress, there being in the neighborhood of ten per cent. last year's grain yet to be threshed. It is reported in many places in the province, that the grain threshed this spring yielded more per acre and slightly superior grade, than that threshed last fall, thus proving that it had not suffered by exposure during the winter.

Moosejaw.

Labour was well employed during May and owing to the great number of public buildings under construction the demand for unskilled men was considerably greater than that of the corresponding month of last year. There was also great activity in the building trades. Transportation operations were extensively carried on; the railway companies were busy hauling wheat eastward and a good amount of merchandise was brought in from the east. Farmers were busy seeding, operations having been carried on successfully in this respect through the land being in excellent condition. Farm labourers were in good demand and this state of things seem likely to continue for some time. There were no changes in the rates of wages and no unrest in labour circles.

Saskatoon.

Labour conditions showed an improvement during May. Building activity was pronounced; there was, however, a good supply of labour. Industrial disturbances were a feature of the month in this line and several men were out of employment for a time, pending the arrangement of new wage schedules. The weather was fairly favourable to agriculturists and the outlook for the season is good. There have been small shipments of cattle and dairy prices continued firm.

ALBERTA.

Edmonton.

The condition of the labour market during May was exceedingly active, both for skilled and unskilled labour. Demand and supply were well balanced. The building trades were busy and the planing mills are behind with orders.

It is probable that June will open with more work in progress than was done in the entire season of last year. Buildings now in progress include five wholesale warehouses. The returns for the month of April are as follows:

	April 1911	April 1912	Increase
Bank Clearings.....	\$8,836,436	16,335,539	84 %
Customs Returns.....	50,780	148,160	191 %
Building Permits.....	359,027	2,102,770	200 %
(Strathcona)	30,450		
Post Office (Stamps only)	7,988	12,631	47 %
(Strathcona)	600		
Street Railway—			
Passengers Carried.....	452,950	782,646	73 %
Revenue.....	\$19,014	32,158	69 %
Homestead Entries....	866	698	

TOTAL FOR FIRST FOUR MONTHS.

	1910	1911	1912	Increase 1912 over 1911
Bank Clearings.....	\$19,202,982	\$32,884,038	\$64,872,739	97 p.c.
Customs Returns.....	103,951	197,378	435,573	120 "
Building Permits.....	592,001	758,077	3,384,732	398 "
(Strathcona)		92,300		
Post Office (Stamps only).....	25,351	31,724	50,071	44 "
(Strathcona)		2,889		
Street Railway—				
Passengers Carried.....	962,795	1,520,257	2,751,984	81 "
Revenue.....	41,510	64,299	112,780	75 "
Homestead Entries.....	1,270	1,752	1,817	3½ "

The Great Northern Tannery has commenced production with a good equipment and favourable prospects.

General business conditions appear satisfactory. Not only is there phenomenal expansion in volume but wholesalers and others report that retail merchants throughout the district are meeting their obligations satisfactorily. Seeding is nearly over and seed has gone into the ground under ideal conditions.

Lethbridge.

Compared with April the month of May was a very busy one. There was a great demand for labour but the supply was equal to it. City improvements gave employment to many men, five hundred being on its pay roll. Building operations were actively carried on in every part of the city. The street railway is well in hand and the school board has let contracts to the amount of \$117,000, two of these are undergoing execution at present. The Board of Trade are extending their offices at an outlay of from \$3,000 to 4,000. There is a good demand for men on the railways, also on the irrigation system.

Wholesale trade is very active in the city, the outlying towns are considered rather dull.

Farmers are all very busy. Seeding is almost finished for the season with a large increase. This spring is considered the best yet and in view of the fact that there was no plowing last fall the farmers have done well.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson.

There was an improvement in all conditions of labour during May. Contractors are busy with a full force of men; the city also has a large number of men employed. There are some large blocks under construction also a number of dwellings. The real estate market is in a prosperous condition, many sales of land have been made to

new settlers coming in. Miners are well employed. Some old mines were opened up and made a good showing.

Ranchers are very busy. There is more cultivating and more trees are being planted than in previous years.

The mill of the Yale Columbia Lumber Company, which was burnt will be rebuilt by the Dominion Sawmill Company in time for cutting logs next year.

New Westminster.

The prospects for a busy season have materialized during May, workers in all lines having no trouble in finding employment. The building trades have been especially active, the building permits for the month exceeding \$150,000. A disastrous fire in the Royal City Mills forced about 300 men out of employment temporarily, mostly Chinese and Japanese. This fact coupled with a temporary breakdown of another large mill caused a scarcity of lumber and a short period of enforced idleness to the building trades. With the exception of three or four rainy days the weather has been fine during the month. Street grading and sewer work is giving employment to a large number although road building in the adjoining municipality of Burnaby has been held up for lack of funds. The British Columbia Electric Railway are putting in several extensions to their system and are employing an ever increasing number of men. A provincial penitentiary building, to cost several millions, was begun this month and will give employment to a large number of men for two or three years. It will be of re-enforced concrete and steel, and a temporary structure to cost \$70,000 has already been begun.

Victoria.

There was little change in the labour situation from that of the previous month. All classes of labour were steadily employed, with comparatively few idle men, except carpenters and unskilled labourers. A number of these were unemployed owing to an un-

usual quantity of arrivals from outside points.

Building operations of all kinds continue brisk. For the month of April 151 building permits were issued aggregating in value \$514,850, for the same month a year ago 86 permits were issued, the value of which was \$280,110.

The city assessor has announced that the total assessed value of land for the year 1912 will be \$71,635,710, and \$16,974,910 on improvements, making a total of \$88,610,620. The increase is more than twenty-eight millions over that of last year, when the figures were \$46,516,205 on land and \$13,491,780 on improvements. The assessed value of property in Oak Bay is \$4,320,352, compared with \$2,585,143 for last year. In these two municipalities taxes are levied on land values only.

The British Columbia Telephone Company have moved into their new building, which has been erected and equipped at a cost of \$260,000.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company awarded contract for grading and bridging the first ten miles from McBride Junction to Courtenay on their island branch. Work will be commenced at once.

Nanaimo.

Conditions in the labour market showed a favourable advance over those of last month and there were few men out of work, clearing land, building and general improvement works giving employment to many. While there has been no great activity in any special class of labour there was a very healthy tone in all the different branches of work in the district. In commercial circles a steady increase of trade was noted. The merchants wholesale and retail report business as very good. In transportation there has been a new and larger boat put on making two trips to Vancouver daily instead of one as before, the number of travellers and amount of freight causing a demand for such service.

The coal mines of the district were working full time in most cases, as also were the saw mills. Not much activity was shown in the quarries.

Prince Rupert.

There was no special activity in the general labour market and a number of men who either came into or remained in Prince Rupert anticipating a good demand for their services were disappointed. Two large grading and construction contracts in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific viz., the depot site and the dry dock and ship yards have been prepared for, but the main start of these works has not yet been made and they have not occasioned the expected demand for general labour.

Municipal undertakings were not brisk, men having been laid off in almost all branches owing to retrenchment measures adopted by the city council. There was, however, a gradual increase of activity in building many new residences are going up, and the trades affected are thriving. Two sash and door factories are working full time employing some fifty men. Constructural work continues on the provincial government dock, and on the large building of the Canadian Coal Storage Company where pipe and machine fitting is being carried on, with other work. Trade shows a tendency to become firm for the summer. Wholesale houses have large shipments to make to the interior, and are growing busier with local trade. Steamships arrive from and depart for Vancouver more frequently and their incoming passenger lists are full. No changes in rates of wages or hours of labour have so far taken place and labour is reasonably well settled. Prospects for the comers are good, but careful enquiry is advisable before skilled labour should vacate permanent employment elsewhere in favour of Prince Rupert prospects.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907. — PROCEEDINGS DURING MAY, 1912.

THE Department of Labour received on May 8 an application for the establishment of a Board for the adjustment of differences between the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, of Port Arthur, Ont., and the coal handlers in its employ at that place. The number of employees affected at the time of the application was 90. The number employed by this Company during the summer is, however, about 200. It was stated that the dispute grew out of the employees' request for recognition of the Coal Handlers' Union and their further demand for a yearly conference with the representatives of the Company to discuss terms and rates of wages to govern their employment. A Board was established on May 14, Messrs. Geo. F. Horrigan and Frederick Urry, both of Port Arthur, being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the Company and of the employees concerned, and His Honour Judge McKay, of Port Arthur, being appointed by the Minister as Chairman, in the absence of any recommendation from the Com-

pany's and employees' nominees.

The Department received on March 9 an application for the establishment of a Board for the adjustment of differences between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and its employees, comprising conductors, motormen, shopmen, shedmen and linemen to the number of 425, said to be members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America. It was understood that the dispute related to wages, and hours, and conditions of employment. A Board was established on May 10, Messrs. Travers Lewis, K.C., and P. M. Draper, both of Ottawa, being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the company and employees concerned. In the absence of any joint recommendation from the foregoing, the Honourable Mr. Justice J. M. McDougall, of Aylmer, Que., was appointed by the Minister as Chairman. The Board entered upon its disputes at once, but at the end of May had not as yet concluded its labours.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE BETWEEN CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND TRAIN SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS.

REFERENCE was made in the May number of the *Labour Gazette* to the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to adjust certain differences between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its train service employees. This dispute grew out of the alleged action of the Canadian Northern Railway Company in leasing running rights over its tracks between Winnipeg and Emerson to the Midland Railway of Canada, and the anticipation that certain Canadian train employees would thereby be replaced by American crews of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway

Companies, with which the Midland Company is closely associated. The number of train service employees concerned in the dispute was given in the application as 2000. Messrs. R. Max Dennistoun, K.C., and Thos. J. Murray, of Winnipeg, were appointed members of the Board on behalf of the Company and employees respectively, the latter being later replaced by Mr. L. L. Peltier, of Fort William. Whilst proceedings for this reference under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were under way, an order was issued by the Board of Railway Commissioners, notifying the Canadian Northern and Mid-

land Railway Companies that the running rights agreement above mentioned had not been submitted to the Board for approval under Section 364 of the Railway Act, that the same was accordingly in contravention of the Railway Act and that an order would issue imposing a penalty if the conditions of operation which existed prior to the agreement were not immediately restored, pending submission of the agreement to the Board for approval. At the same time negotiations were in progress between the railway companies and the employees affected for a settlement of the dispute in so far as the complaint of the train service employees of the Canadian Northern were concerned.

On May 16 the Department of Labour received a telegram in the following terms, announcing the conclusion of a satisfactory settlement of the dispute, from Mr. W. B. Best, of Winnipeg, representing the employees:

"Winnipeg, Man., May 16, 1912.

"F. A. Acland,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

"Satisfactory settlement has been arranged between Canadian Northern Railway Company and train service employees.

W. B. Best."

This information was confirmed two days later by the following message from the members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation:

"Winnipeg, Man., 18th May, 1912.

"Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

"We are informed by the parties to the dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and train service men that they have arrived at a settlement, particulars of

which have not been furnished to us. We are satisfied there is no present need of organize a Conciliation Board.

L. L. Peltier.

R. Max Dennistoun."

A communication in the following terms was also received by the Minister of Labour from the employees' representatives on May 20:

"Federated Board, Canadian Northern Railway.

"Winnipeg, May 16th, 1912.

"Hon. T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

"Hon. Sir:--

"At a meeting of the Federated Board, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, the Federated Board representing the four Train Service Organizations on the Canadian Northern Railway, desires to express its appreciation of the efforts made on our behalf by the Hon. R. P. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, and also by the Federal Government officials at Ottawa, resulting in a satisfactory adjustment having been arrived at in connection with the controversy which arose over the displacement of Canadian Northern crews by the crews of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway.

"And be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Hon. R. P. Roblin, Hon. Robert Rogers, Hon. T. W. Crothers, the press, and all lodges on Canadian Northern system.

(Sgd.) W. B. BEST,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) W. F. METCALF."
Secretary.

**LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA—SPECIAL REPORT BY
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.**

THE Department of Labour at Ottawa has issued a special report on this subject, the general nature of which is set forth in the opening sentences of the introductory chapter. 'The aim of the present report,' it is here explained, 'is to present in concise and convenient form a statement showing the details of labour organization in Canada. The subject is one that has not perhaps in the past received the attention it has merited. The extent and variety of interests concerned, and the elaborate system of organization which has been evolved, are little realized by the public in general, and are not closely appreciated, in all probability, by many of those who are themselves sometimes participating in the work here indicated formally in facts and figures. The information presented will be of particular value to employers and employees of all classes, and will also be of deep interest in other circles. Labour organization is today attracting a closer attention than perhaps at any previous time, whether in Canada or elsewhere. Associated with the question of labour organization, growing sometimes, in fact, out of some aspects of those industrial problems which are becoming more and more the subject of research on the part of publicists, journalists and all students of affairs. The one matter bears closely on the other, and the facts which have been here assembled will, it is believed, of material value from this point of view. It is not intended that this record should be considered as in any way either an advocacy or a condemnation of trades unionism. An effort is made simply to state freely and clearly the facts gathered, and thus to show as precisely as the limits of an official publication will permit the general situation in Canada today.'

The report is of necessity largely statistical, but includes a general statement as to methods of organization. As

the report shows, the relations as to labour organization between the United States and Canada are closely interwoven, and the statistics printed include sufficient information bearing on this international aspect of the subject to permit a comprehensive view of the whole.

Extent of Organization.

Briefly, it may be stated, that there are 1741 local unions in Canada, of which 1531 are international in character and the remainder are associated with central bodies having no affiliation outside the Dominion. Ontario bulks largely in trade unionism, claiming 700 local unions out of 1,741 in Canada. British Columbia comes second with 234 local unions, and Quebec is third with 205. The other provinces divide the honours as follows: Alberta 153, Nova Scotia 138, Manitoba 118, Saskatchewan 84, New Brunswick 73, Prince Edward Island 7. These figures as to provinces include all local unions whether international or otherwise; in Prince Edward Island there are respectively three international and four national bodies. The special strength of unionism is necessarily in the larger cities in Canada comprise between them about one-fifth of the local unions, proportioned as follows: Toronto 105, Montreal 95, Winnipeg 79, Vancouver 76. Other cities rank in number as follows: Hamilton 48, Ottawa 47, Quebec 42, Victoria 42, Calgary 40, London 35, Edmonton 33, St. Thomas 28, Fort William 28, Lethbridge 28, Port Arthur 27, Halifax 22, Moose Jaw 21, Saskatoon 21, St. John 20. It is interesting to note in these figures the prominence taken by western cities and how far in some cases they have, relatively speaking, outstripped the older eastern cities in labour organization.

Membership.

The total estimated membership in

Canada of trade unions is 133,132, the Canadian international roll reaching 119,415, the remainder belonging to purely Canadian unions. Of the latter class the membership is no doubt actually larger than these figures indicate, but precise reports have not been received. The international bodies represented in Canada show a total membership, mostly in Canada and the United States, of 2,340,865 members comprised in 27,418 unions; there are besides, it will be remembered, a considerable minority of trades organizations in the United States without branches in Canada, the membership of which in the United States will increase the total considerably. The total union membership in the United States is placed at 2,625,000 for 1910, a somewhat greater strength relatively than in Canada, having regard to the respective populations.

Labour Organization Abroad.

The report includes an interesting statement of the totals of trade union membership as to various leading countries of Europe, and including

Canada and the United States, respectively, the figures being as follows:

	Total Membership.	Percentage membership to total population.
Austria.....	400,505	1.
Belgium.....	138,928	1.
Denmark.....	131,563	4.
France.....	977,350	2.
German Empire.....	2,688,144	4.
Hungary.....	85,266	
Italy.....	167,256	
Netherlands.....	143,850	2.
Sweden.....	148,649	
Switzerland.....	110,749	3.
United Kingdom.....	2,426,592	5.
United States.....	2,625,000	3.
Canada.....	133,132	2.

Canada, it will be noticed, is less highly unionized than many European countries. Germany has the largest union membership, exceeding even the figures of the United States, with its greater population, but Great Britain shows the highest percentage of union to population, Denmark being second, Germany third and the United States fourth.

The report serves also as a Trade Union Directory, including as it does the names and addresses of secretaries for 1912 of all Canadian trades organizations.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, MAY, 1912.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

THE rapid advance in wholesale prices which has been in progress since the beginning of the year continued during May, the Department's index number standing at 135.9 as compared with 135.4 in the preceding month and 126.1 in May of 1911. The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 250 articles carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption are included in the calculation.

The chief increases during the past

month were in grains and fodders, and in meats, fruits and vegetables there being considerable decreases in dairy products and fish. The chief features in the rise during the past year occurred in grains and fodders, and in meats and meats, dairy products, fish and fruits and vegetables, miscellaneous groceries and provisions, hides and leathers, metals, and fuel, there having been considerable decreases only in textiles.

The following table of the Department's index numbers arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided shows the average price level for May, 1912, compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year:—

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR MAY, 1912.
APRIL, 1912 AND MAY, 1911.
(Average prices 1890-1899=100).

		Number of Commodities	Index Numbers		
			May, 1912.	April 1912.	May, 1911.
I. Grains and Fodders :					
Grains, Ontario.....		6	184.6	185.1	134.5
Western.....		3	165.9	167.5	151.6
Fodder.....		5	203.9	175.8	145.3
All.....		14	187.3	178.0	141.4
II. Animals and Meats :					
Cattle and beef.....		4	187.7	177.2	162.0
Hogs and hog products.....		6	165.6	157.3	131.0
Sheep and mutton.....		2	145.2	128.8	116.5
Poultry.....		2	182.9	182.9	165.2
All.....		14	171.4	162.5	142.7
III. Dairy products.....		8	140.1	159.8	117.2
IV. Fish.....					
Prepared fish.....		6	154.3	163.5	138.4
Fresh fish.....		4	143.4	160.0	145.9
All.....		10	150.0	162.1	140.6
V. Other Foods:					
(a) Fruits and vegetables					
Fresh fruits, native.....		1	199.0	199.0	266.5
Fresh fruits, foreign.....		3	82.4	84.5	88.3
Dried fruits.....		5	132.4	127.4	140.5
Fresh vegetables.....		5	274.0	251.2	168.3
Canned vegetables.....		3	136.4	144.2	131.7
All.....		15	174.9	168.2	145.0
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions					
Breadstuffs.....		9	122.6	121.1	114.8
Tea, coffee, etc.....		4	120.2	120.3	110.0
Sugar, etc.....		6	121.8	120.6	107.8
Condiments.....		5	101.2	101.2	95.1
All.....		24	117.5	116.6	108.8
VI. Textiles :					
Woolens.....		5	126.0	126.0	119.8
Cottons.....		4	134.5	132.3	153.5
Silks.....		3	84.7	84.7	86.1
Jutes.....		2	162.0	175.4	162.0
Flax products.....		3	114.6	114.6	104.9
Oilcloths.....		2	104.6	104.6	104.6
All.....		20	120.7	121.6	123.8
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :					
Hides and tallow.....		4	171.9	169.5	146.1
Leather.....		4	127.8	128.7	122.0
Boots & shoes.....		3	137.9	136.3	136.3
All.....		11	146.6	145.6	131.7
VIII. Metals and Implements :					
Iron and Steel.....		11	97.5	97.5	99.1
Other metals.....		13	130.4	127.2	104.8
Implements.....		10	104.5	104.5	105.1
All.....		34	112.2	110.9	106.7
IX. Fuel and Lighting :					
Fuel.....		6	123.2	122.8	106.8
Lighting.....		4	84.8	84.8	83.3
All.....		10	107.8	107.6	97.4
Building Materials :					
Lumber.....		12	163.4	163.4	167.0
Miscellaneous materials.....		20	104.2	104.2	103.0
Paints, oils, and glass.....		14	138.5	137.3	147.4
All.....		46	130.0	129.7	133.9
X. House Furnishings :					
Furniture.....		6	127.8	127.8	127.8
Crockery and glassware.....		4	103.0	103.0	99.2
Table cutlery.....		2	72.5	72.5	70.6
Kitchen furnishings.....		4	120.5	120.5	117.7
All.....		16	112.8	112.8	110.3
XI. Drugs and Chemicals.....		16	114.4	114.4	109.6
XII. Miscellaneous :					
Furs.....		4	321.3	321.3	304.0
Liquors and tobacco.....		6	162.4	169.4	143.7
Sundries.....		6	108.5	109.4	104.8
All.....		16	181.9	184.9	171.0
Commodities		254	135.9	135.4	126.1

More detailed information as to the price movement during May as compared with the preceding is as follows:—

Grains and fodders.—Manitoba wheat was upward on account of bullish United States crop reports, but the receipt of heavy Argentine shipments in England toward the end of the month had a weakening tendency. Western barley receded under light demand, oats were weaker due to heavy sales in the United States and to the good pasturage. Flax was somewhat weaker as linseed oil mills were reported to be feeling competition from English grinders, but tightness at Duluth at the end of the month strengthened the market. Ontario grains were all fairly steady except winter wheat which is reported to be quite scarce and some is being used for feed. Barley was weak, while corn and oats averaged a little higher than in April, but weakened with the opening of lake navigation. Baled hay rose from \$15.50-16.00 to \$17.50-18.50 at Montreal and from \$16.00-16.50 to \$20.00 at Toronto. Buyers from United States have been competing with dealers for supplies. The English market is also reported better since the recovery from the coal strike. Bran and shorts advanced \$1.00 per ton but dropped toward the close of the month on account of the good pasturage. Baled straw at Toronto rose from \$8.00-9.00 to \$11.50-12.50 per ton.

Animals and meats.—The rapid advance of these commodities to unprecedented levels continued. Western cattle advanced under good demand and choice butchers rose steadily at Toronto in spite of fairly heavy receipts at times. In the United States some are predicting 10c cattle during the coming summer. Buyers from United States have been active in Canadian markets. An unusual feature of the market is that all low grades have advanced as steeply as the choice grades. Dressed beef maintained the steep advance at the end of April and was up again at the end of the month. Veal was unchanged. Hogs rose from \$8.15-8.25, a record price, at Toronto to \$8.50-8.65.

The severe winter is reported to have been very unfavorable for young pig and high prices for hogs are expected to prevail. Dressed hogs, bacon, ham, pork and lard advanced to record prices. Sheep rose from \$5.50-7.35 the first of May to \$5.50-8.00 in the middle of the month but dropped to \$5.50-7.00 later. Dressed mutton advanced from \$8.00-10.00 to \$10.00-14.00. Fowls and turkeys were steady.

Dairy produce.—Butter continued to decline at Toronto but at Montreal advanced toward the end of the month. Cheese was moving upward slightly after the spring decline. Summer prices for milk came into effect at Montreal and Toronto on the first of May, but at higher prices than last year. Eggs were steady at Toronto but at Montreal were upward at the end of the month.

Fish.—The feature in this group was a general tendency downward. The catch in Norway has been very heavy and they are unloading their old stock at low prices in Portugal, the West Indies and in United States. Stocks in Scotland are also heavy on account of the slack demand during the coal strike. Canadian dealers are losing heavily on their high priced stocks, some buyers having cancelled their orders. Dry cod, haddock and salted herring have dropped ½c. Fresh halibut fell from 12c to 10c. Frozen white fish were steady but fresh caught lake trout and whitefish came on the market unusually late in the season on account of the heavy ice. Fresh lobsters dropped from 15c to 12c as compared with 9c in May last year. Canned lobster and Sockeye salmon were steady.

Fruit and vegetables.—The feature of the market has been the continued advance in potatoes as well as in turnips and beans. On the other hand canned vegetables declined, the high price having curtailed demand seriously. Peas fell from \$1.30 to \$1.25-1.30 and corn and tomatoes were 10c per dozen lower, but still much higher than at the same time last year. Winter apples, bananas, lemons, currants, and evaporated apples, were steady, while orange

and prunes were lower, but Sultana raisins rose from 11-12c to 12-14c.

Miscellaneous groceries and provisions.—A general advance in flour was the feature in this group, winter wheat flour being up 15c per barrel and Manitoba flour being 10c per barrel higher. Winter wheat is still very scarce in Ontario and the lower price for millfeed removed the profits in that line which made it possible to keep down the price of flour while wheat was steadily mounting. Export demand disappeared under high-priced conditions here but the home demand has been good especially in the West. Oatmeal advanced 5c per bag. In Ottawa it was proposed to raise the price of the 1½ lb. loaf 1c and the price of the 3 lb. loaf 2c. However, the price of both sizes was raised only 1c. The Attorney-General's department, Toronto, is reported to be investigating an alleged combine of bakers in Ottawa. Sugar has been steady but reports have been bearish. Syrup and molasses were lower but the crop is reported to be not very large. The maple crop was small on the whole, the season having been very short in most districts and some of the product was partially spoiled in flavor by sudden budding. Glucose advanced again in sympathy with the high price of corn.

Textiles.—Wool and woollens were steady. Cottons were steady. Cottons were higher. Raw cotton was upward and reports of planting in the Mississippi valley were very unfavourable for 1912 crop on account of the floods. Grey cottons, prints and coloured cottons were advanced. Jutes and Hessians were lower. Silk was firmer under a fairly active demand and the crop in Japan is expected to be short. Flax products and oilcloths were steady.

Hides, leathers, boots and shoes.—A general advance in box calf, gun metal and velour calf boots of all kinds went into effect in May. Hides and leather prices have been steadily rising, stocks of leathers and of manufactured goods have been low. Great difficulty has been experienced in getting supplies

and having orders delivered in full or on time all the way through from tanners to retailers. Demand has been heavy and steady, especially from Western Canada. Other lines are firm and upward. Hides were firm, tallow advanced, sole leather was higher while harness leather was slightly lower.

Metals and implements.—Iron and steel markets were steady and firm, United States plants were in full operation and stocks in England were low as a result of the coal strike. Pig iron was very scarce in Montreal and supplies from England and Scotland arriving on the opening of navigation were sold before arrival. Prices were \$2.00 higher than in 1907. Demand is good owing to extensive building and railroad construction. United States consumption of steel is greater than ever before. Copper reached the highest level yet attained and some low grade mines were reopened. Brass rose 50c and all brass goods were put up 10%. Lead advanced from \$4.60 to \$5.05 at Toronto and the arrival of some English lead at Montreal averted a famine. Lead sheets advanced 30-35c. Spelter was very scarce but a shipment from Belgium relieved the situation and the price fell. Aluminium advanced slightly, quicksilver was lower, silver was upward, solder bar rose from 26½ to 27c. Tin rose from \$46.00 to a record price of \$50.00. Consumption is steadily increasing and production is stationary.

Fuel and lighting.—Nova Scotia bituminous coal at Montreal dropped to the summer price on the opening of navigation, but anthracite coal was higher owing to the suspension of mining in Pennsylvania. Connellsville furnace coke advanced still further and an embargo was placed on shipments to Canada. Consumers in United States are buying on a hand to mouth basis on account of the high quotations.

Building materials.—Lumber prices were steady. Quotations for southern pine were raised so that the keen competition was lessened. Lath was scarce and strong. The hemlock cut was ex-

pected to be less, spruce was in great demand, birch was strong, while a large amount of carbuilding created a good demand for all hardwoods and soft elm advanced \$2.00 at Toronto. Sash cord and hempen rope were raised 10%. Linseed oil was $\frac{1}{2}c$ higher, as flax was so scarce that some mills had to close down for a time. Relief came with the opening of lake navigation. Prepared paints and putty were very strong under great demand and advances are predicted when raw materials are so high. Turpentine was 1c higher, owing to strength in Savannah. White lead was 15c higher and still firm, owing to the scarcity of lead and oil. Glass has been firm for some months; the advance was caused by underproduction during the British coal strike.

House furnishings, drugs and chemicals were steady.

Miscellaneous.—Furs were firm to upward. Canadian hops were 5c lower, British Columbia hops were 2c lower at the coast, but Bohemian hops were higher. Pulp, ground wood mechanical, was \$2.00 higher, sulphite was lower, but firm, raw rubber was lower the market being quiet under little demand.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, and the United States.

The following table which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices

in Great Britain and the United States will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

It will be seen that while Canadian and United States prices are still upward, English prices were downward during April on account of the fall in prices of coal to the level of March, while the index number for the end of April is higher than in March. "The cause" says the *Economist* (May 4, 1912) is the high price of metals and textiles used in our staple trades and the firmness of some foodstuffs." During the last month there was an increase in prices of cereals and meats, but other food and textiles were lower. Bradstreet's index number as of May 1 is \$9.2746 a figure exceeding any previous one in the history of the numbers since they were first compiled in 1892. "This marks a gain of 1.9 per cent. over April 1, of 9.7 per cent. over May 1, a year ago, and nearly half of one per cent. above the previous record made on Jan. 1, 1910. While higher prices of food products have had an important effect in bringing about this latest and most notable advance it is worth noting that eleven out of thirteen classes of commodities are higher than a month ago, and that nine out of thirteen groups are higher than the high levels of January 1, 1910. For the higher prices of food products, deficient yields last year, the very severe winter, and the cold, wet, backward spring are chiefly responsible."

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE feature of the month was a general decline in prices of butter, due to the advance of the season and good pasture. Scarcity of feed is still, however, a great factor in market conditions, hay, bran, shorts and feed grain being at high prices and very scarce in some localities. All meat prices are still upward, especially hog products, animals being scarce on account of heavy marketing in the latter half of

	Canada	Great Britain		United States	
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Bradstreet	Gibson
1911	127.3	2,549	79.7	8.7,132	109.2
1912					
Jan.	131.4	2,613	81.8	8.9,493	112.4
Feb.	134.3	2,667	82.9	8.9,578	112.2
Mar.	134.2	2,791	84.4	8.9,019	115.7
April	135.4	2,693	85.0	9.1,010	120.5
May	135.9	2,687		9.2,746	122.7

1911, when scarcity of feed developed. Eggs on the whole were still declining, but the tendency was upward in some cities, particularly in Western Canada. Summer prices for milk came into effect in several cities. Potatoes continued to mount throughout the country. Sugar declined in several cities, wholesale markets having been weak for some time. Rentals were reported higher in nine cities of Canada.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef. — Both sirloin steak and chuck roast advanced in price at Sydney, N.S., St. Hyacinthe, Que., at Ottawa, St. Catharines, Stratford, London, St. Thomas, Chatham, and Cobalt, Ont. Sirloin steak alone was higher at Halifax, N.S., Fredericton, N.B., Sorel, and Hull, Que.; Woodstock and Owen Sound, Ont.; and at Edmonton, Alta. Chuck roast alone was higher at Kingston and Guelph, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., but declined at Montreal, Que. Scarcity and high prices for cattle resulted in higher prices for meat, especially sirloin steak.

In the early part of May a rise in the price of sirloin steak at Sydney, N. S., resulted in an enquiry by the City Council as to the cause. The only reason that could be ascertained was an advance in wholesale prices. It was reported that meat was being shipped to Italy. This called attention to the fact that the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company was selling meat at as near cost as possible in the meat department of its general store for employees, the price of sirloin steak being 16c as compared with 25c in the butcher shops.

Veal. — The price of veal increased at Sydney, N.S.; Ottawa, Orillia, St. Catharines, Guelph, Stratford, London, St. Thomas, and Cobalt, Ont.; at Moose Jaw, Sask., and Lethbridge, Alta. The price fell at Quebec, Three Rivers, and Montreal, Que.

Mutton was higher at St. Hyacinthe, Que. and at Ottawa, and St. Catharines, Ont., but was lower at Montreal.

Pork, fresh. — Increases in price oc-

curred at Sydney, N.S.; Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, and Montreal, Que.; Belleville, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Guelph, Woodstock, London, St. Thomas, Chatham and Owen Sound, Ont.; Edmonton and Lethbridge, Alta.

Pork, salt. — The price advanced at Sydney, N.S.; Three Rivers, and St. Hyacinthe, Que.; Ottawa, Belleville, St. Catharines, Woodstock, London and Cobalt, Ont.

Bacon was higher at St. John, and Fredericton, N.B., St. Hyacinthe, Que., Ottawa, Brockville, Belleville, St. Catharines, London, St. Thomas, Cobalt, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.; Edmonton and Lethbridge, Alta.

Fish. — Advances occurred at Ottawa and London, Ont.; Saskatoon, Sask., and Edmonton, Alta., and prices declined at Halifax, N.S., Montreal, Que., and New Westminster, B.C.

Lard. — The price increased at Fredericton, N.B., Sherbrooke, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, and Hull, Que.; Ottawa, Belleville, Orillia, Toronto, St. Catharines, London, and Cobalt, Ont.

Eggs. — Fresh eggs declined in twenty-four of the cities, and packed eggs in six. Fresh eggs advanced at Winnipeg, Man., Saskatoon, Sask., Edmonton, Alta., New Westminster, and Victoria, B.C. The advance of the season is the chief cause for the changes in supply and demand.

Milk. — Summer prices for milk came into force in Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, and Montreal, Que., and Ottawa, Toronto, and Niagara Falls, Ont.

Butter. — Both dairy and creamery butter were lower in thirty-one of the cities, and creamery alone was lower in six cities. Both dairy and creamery butter advanced at Amherst, N.S., and creamery alone increased in price at Cobalt, Ont., and Victoria, B.C.

Cheese. — Both old and new cheese declined at Sydney, N.S., Hull, Que., Ottawa, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont. The price advanced at London, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and Edmonton, Alta. New cheese was lower at Belleville and Hamilton, Ont. More cheese factories

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqrtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter	Cheese	Bread		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.		
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.				Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.			Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts	cts	cts	
Sydney.....	20	16	13	16	18	18	20	6-16	18	27	25	9	..	37	20	.....	1	5	3	5
Westville....	15	12	8	14	15	18	22	7	18	20	20	7	27	30	18	20	3	4	3	1
Amherst.....	18	14	15	14	15	14	25	17	18	26	24	7	30	35	20	20	1½	4½	3½	4
Halifax.....	24	12	10	14	15	14	20	5-8-15	18	23	25	8	30	36	20	.....	1½	4½	3½	3½
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																				
Charlottetown..	8	10	8	10	12	8	20		14	20		5						3		
	16	14	16	14	14	10	23	5	16	21	.....	6	24	26	18	.....	2	3½	.....	.....
<i>Ne Brunswick—</i>																				
Moncton.....	20	14	12	....	16	16	25	6-16	20	22	.....	7	32	35	20	.....	2	4	3½	4½
St. John.....	22	12	10	18	15	16	22	6	18	23	20	7	28	35	24	20	1½	5½	3½	5
Fredericton..	25	12	8	14	14	14	22	7-16	18	22	20	7	24	30	25	20	2	4	4	4
<i>Quebec—</i>																				
Quebec.....	15	13	12	13	15	16	18	8	20	21	.....	10	20	28	16	..	6	3½	3	5
	16	14		14			20			25	25		25	30	18					
Three Rivers...	18	12	12	18	16	15	20	8-15	15	25	23	8	26	30	20	20	6	3½	3	4
Sherbrooke...	20	12½	10	15	13	16	20	8-10	19	25	.....	7	25	32	20	.....	1	5	3½	4
					14								30							
Sorel.....	18	14	14	15	16	14	18	10	17	25	.....	7	25	25	20	.....	6	3	3	5
St. Hyacinthe..	16	12	10	15	16	14	22	6-10-12	16	22	.....	5	25	28	18	18	6	2½	3	5
St. John's....	18	15	10	18	15	14	18	10-12-18	16	20	18	8	29	27	20	18	2	3	2½	6
Montréal.....	18	10	10	12	15	16	24	12½	17	27	24	8	28	30	20	20	1½	4	4½	4
Hull.....	17	12½	12	20	13	15	..	8	18	25	20	8	25	30	18	17	3	3½	2½	4

1. Company houses \$6.00, private \$8.00.

2. Prints.

3. Nut coal, \$7.75 per ton.

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING MAY, 1912.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, representative of every Province in the Dominion.

in the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 28.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, MAY, 1912.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in workman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	No sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	6	14	15	7	6	30	60	40	1.73	10	10	.....	3.50	4.00	2.50	20	12.00	16.00
5	5	13	10	6½	6	30	25	35	1.35	8	10	.....	3.20	4.00	3.50	19	14.00	8.00
6	5	12	11	6½	6	30	30	40	1.20	8	10	7.25	4.60	5.00	4.00	20	18.00	9.00
5-7	5	15	12	6½	6	30	50- 60	40	1.80	10	10	8.00	5.25 5.50	5.50	3.50	20	15.00	.....
.....	5	12	.....	7½	.....	.....	25	40	1.20	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00
6	6	13	13	6½	5½	35	40	40	1.20	10	10	.....	5.25	5.25	3.50	21	15.00	.....
6	6	15	14	6½	6	40	50	40	1.80	10	12	7.50	5.10	8.00 9.00	4.00	20	9.00	.....
6	5	13	12	6½	6	35A	50	40	1.50	10	10	8.00	6.50	6.50	4.00	20	11.00	8.00
5	5	13	12	6	5	35- 40	35- 40	40	1.50 1.75	20	10	.....	5.00 6.00	6.00 7.00	4.50 5.50	18	16.00 18.00	.....
5	5	12	12	7	6	50	50	40	1.75	15	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	4.00	18	8.00	5.00
6	6	15	15	6½	5½	40	40	40	1.95	10	9	7.50	6.00	5.00	4.50	20	12.00 15.00	8.00 11.00
5	5	12	12	6½	6	30 30	35 30	40	1.80	10	8	7.00	5.00	6.50	4.00	16	15.00	8.00
4-5	5	12	13	6½	6	60	60	40	2.40	5-7	8	8.00	5.00	5.50 7.00	4.50 5.00	18	9.00 10.00	.....
5	5	13	.....	6	5	35	30	35	2.00	15	10	8.50	6.00	6.50	5.00	22	12.00 15.00	9.00 10.00
7	6	12½	12½	6½	6	40 35	40	40	2.25	18	8	7.75	6.50	8.35	4.85	20	16.00	13.00
5	5	12½	12½	6	5½	40	35	40	1.85	10	8	7.75	5.00	5.50	4.00	20	15.00	10.00

4. A better loaf is sold at 12c.

5. Herring 8-10c, lake trout 15c, halibut 16-16½c.

6. Slabs.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.	Bacon, best smoked, per lb.		New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
<i>Ontario—</i>																			
Ottawa	22	12½	15	22	18	18	20	8	18	27	.....	7	26	33	22	18	*3	3½	4
Brockville	25	15	12½	25	15	17	23	10	17	25	.....	6	28	30	18	18	1½	3½	3½
Kingston	24	17	13	15	15	18	20	12½	17	20	.....	6	30	35	20	18	3	3½	5
Belleville	20	12½	8	15	16	16	25	15	18	24	.....	6	30	35	20	18	3	3½	4
Peterborough.	20	12½	15	18	17	16	25	15	20	23	.....	7	28	30	20	.....	1½	3½	3½
Orillia	22	15	15	15	15	.....	22	12	20	22	.....	7	25	32	.....	20	3	3½	3½
Toronto	20	12½	17	15	16	18	18	10	17	25	.....	7	23	30	20	17	3	3½	3
Niagara Falls.	25	13	12½	18	18	12	22	15	18	27	.....	9	30	35	20	17	3	3½	3
St. Catharines.	20	12½	15	18	18	16	22	15	20	25	.....	7	30	36	20	17	1½	4	2½
Hamilton	22	17	18	16	16	15	22	15	18	22	.....	7	28	29	22	18	2½	4½	3
Brantford	22	12	15	18	18	16	18	15	18	25	.....	8	30	32	20	18	1½	3½	4
Guelph	20	12	12½	17	16	16	23	13	19	24	.....	8	.....	34	25	20	1½	3½	5
Berlin	22	13	16	20	19	18	22	15	17	20	.....	7	23	31	20	20	3	4	3
Woodstock	18	11	15	17	18	17	22	8	15	20	.....	7	27	30	20	18	1½	4	6½
Stratford	22	13	12½	15	20	20	22	8	15	23	.....	7	28	30	22	18	1½	1	2½
London	20	16	14	16	22	20	24	15	16	20	.....	7	22	25	20	18	1½	3½	3
St. Thomas ..	20	15	12	15	18	24	25	18	17	24	.....	6	22	29	23	20	1½	4	5
Chatham	23	11	12	15	17	15	20	15	18	22	.....	7	25	30	22	20	1½	3½	4
Windsor	20	15	15	18	18	16½	20	10	16	20	.....	8	30	35	20	18	1½	4	4
Owen Sound ..	18	12	12½	15	18	16	22	15	20	20	.....	8	38	40	24	20	1½	4	5
Cobalt	23	12½	13	15	17	15	20	12	15	23	.....	7	.....	25	25	20	1½	4	4
Port Arthur & Fort William.	22	15	15	25	18	20	22	10	20	30	.....	10	35	43	20	.....	3	4	5
<i>Manitoba—</i>	25	12½	18	25	20	18	22	12½	15	30	.....	12	32	35	20	20	2	4½	3½
Winnipeg	15	15	20	25	18	25	25	15	18	35	.....	10	32	35	20	20	2	4½	3½
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>																			
Brandon	25	16	16	22	20	18	25	12½	18	28	.....	10	.....	35	23	23	1	5	4
Regina	20	12½	12½	20	18	.....	25	12	20	25	.....	9	35	40	23	23	1½	4	5
Moosejaw	25	18	20	25	22	20	35	15	20	25	.....	12	27	35	20	.....	1½	4½	5
Saskatoon	25	16	23	25	20	18	23	20	20	25	.....	10	35	40	23	.....	1½	4½	5
<i>Alberta—</i>																			
Edmonton	20	12½	15	20	18	20	23	15	21	30	.....	10	35	45	20	25	1½	5½	4½
Lethbridge	25	15	20	20	20	20	35	20	20	30	.....	10	35	45	25	25	1½	5	4½
Colombie Britan—	25	15	18	25	22	25	25	15	18	30	.....	10	40	45	25	.....	1	6½	5
Nelson	22	17	20	23	24	30	30	20	18	40	.....	15	40	50	25	.....	1	7½	4½
<i>New Westm'str</i>																			
Victoria	22	18	18	22	20	16	33	10	18	35	.....	11½	.....	40	25	25	1½	5	6
Nanaimo	25	15	22	25	22	20	32	15	20	40	.....	12	35	50	25	25	1	6½	5½
Prince Rupert	20	15	16	23	20	20	24	10	17	35	.....	10	35	40	25	25	1½	4½	5
	27	15	17½	20	25	25	25	10	15	45	.....	40	20	.....	40	25	25	1	6-8

7. Black ash.

8. Chestnut coal, \$7.50 per ton.

9. Chestnut \$8.00., pea coal \$5.00.

*At Ottawa 1½ lb. loaf is sold for 6c, 3 lbs. loaf for 11c. A 1½ lb. loaf of better quality is sold for 8c, 12 oz. loaf for 4c.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 28

COMMODITIES, CANADA, MAY, 1912.—Concluded.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'n'g'n's quarters).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	No sanitary conveniences.
5	5	12½	15	6½	6	35	35	45	1.90	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	3.50	20	13.00	10.00
5	5	15	12½	6½	6½	40	35	40	2.00	9	8	7.00	.....	6.00	4.50	20	12.00	9.00
5	6	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	40	2.00	10	8	7.25	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	13.00	10.00
5	5	12½	12½	7	6	30	30	30	2.00	10	8	7.00	4.75	7.00	5.00	15	10.00	12.00
5	5	15	15	6½	6½	40	40	40	2.00	10	10	7.50	5.50	7.00	3.00	20	12.00	8.00
5	5	12½	13	6½	6	25	25	25	1.85	10	7	7.50	5.50	6.50	3.75	15	12.00	10.00
5	5	15	12½	6½	5½	25	25	25	2.00	10	7	7.25	5.00	8.50	5.50	20	15.00	12.00
5	5	12½	10	6½	5½	30	30	40	2.25	10	8	6.25	4.50	7.00	5.00	20	22.00	18.00
5	6	8	15	6½	5	50	50	50	2.40	10	8	7.50	.....	7.00	5.00	20	10.00	20.00
5	5	12	13	6½	6½	25	25	30	2.25	10	8	7.00	5.25	8.00	6.00	20	15.00	8.00
7	5	.....	15	6½	6½	40	40	40	2.40	10	9	7.25	5.75	8.00	5.00	18	18.00	14.00
5	5	.....	12½	7	6	25	25	30	2.20	10	8	7.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	16	13.00	11.00
5	6	15	10	6½	5½	25	30	40	2.40	10	8	7.50	4.50	8.00	5.00	18	15.00	10.00
5	5	.....	12½	6½	5½	25	25	25	2.25	10	10	7.25	5.00	8.00	6.00	18	18.00	13.00
5	5	10	12	7	5½	30	30	30	2.25	10	10	7.00	7.00	8.50	7.00	18	12.00	8.00
5	5	.....	18	7½	6½	30	30	40	2.25	10	8	7.25	6.00	8.00	6.00	15	18.00	12.00
8	5	13	12	6	5½	25	25	25	2.00	10	10	7.25	6.00	6.00	3.50	18	16.00	12.00
5	5	12½	15	6½	6½	40	40	40	2.25	10	8	7.25	5.00	.....	.....	15	12.00	8.00
5	5	12½	12½	6½	6½	35	35	.....	2.25	10	8	7.25	5.00	.....	.....	15	14.00	10.00
5	7	12½	12½	8	7	30	30	30	2.10	10	10	7.75	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	18.00	12.00
5	5	15	15	6½	6	35	30	40	2.25	10	10	7.75	6.00	6.00	4.50	15	15.00	8.00
5	5	15	15	6½	6½	25	30	25	2.25	10	8	10.00	.....	5.50	6.00	25	15.00	12.00
5	6	12½	12½	7½	6½	30	30	25	2.00	10	10	7.75	5.50	5.75	4.00	25	25.00	20.00
7	5	15	12	6½	5½	35	35	35	1.90	12	8½	10.50	9.00	7.50	5.50	25	18.00	15.00
7	7	17½	12½	7½	7½	35	35	35	1.35	15	10	11.50	9.25	8.00	5.50	30	27.50	.....
5	5	15	15	7½	6½	35	35	35	1.65	15	10	12.50	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	25.00	15.00
6	5	17½	20	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.50	15	15	12.85	8.10	7.50	6.00	30	30.00	20.00
8	8	20	17½	7½	6½	25	35	35	1.90	15	10	13.50	8.50	7.50	5.50	35	35.00	.....
8	7	15	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.50	20	12½	.....	4.50	.....	3.50	30	45.00	40.00
8	6	20	15	7½	7	40	40	40	2.00	20	15	.....	4.50	.....	.....	35	30.00	25.00
10	8	17	12½	7½	6½	35	50	30	2.25	18	12½	12.00	8.75	.....	6.50	40	20.00	14.00
6½	6	15	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	2.25	20	10	.....	8.00	.....	6.50	40	25.00	18.00
8	8	18	15	7	8	40	50	40	2.50	15	8	11.50	6.50	.....	6.00	35	25.00	.....
8	7	15	12½	7	6½	40	40	40	2.50	20	12½	.....	4.50	.....	.....	40	27.00	.....
8	8	17	12½	7½	6½	30	30	30	2.50	20	12½	11.00	8.50	.....	7.00	35	15.00	10.00
						60	60	50								60.00	30.00	35.00

10. Jack pine.

11. In British Columbia a bag of potatoes is usually 100 lbs.

12. Delivery 75c-\$1.50 extra.

are commencing operations and the supply of milk increases as the season advances.

Bread. — The price was advanced to 6c per 24 oz. loaf at Paris, Ont., and to 5½-6c at Ottawa.

Flour was higher at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, Sask.

Rolled oats advanced in price at St. John, N.B., St. Catharines, Ont., and Saskatoon, Sask., declining at Sherbrooke, Que.

Rice was higher at Saskatoon, Sask.

Beans increased in price at Sydney, N.S., Berlin, Ont., Saskatoon, Sask., and Edmonton, Alta. The wholesale price of beans has risen considerably on account of scarcity.

Apples, evaporated. — The price advanced at Hull, Que., Toronto, Ont., Saskatoon, Sask., and Victoria, B.C. Apples are reported rather scarce and stocks of evaporated are not large.

Prunes advanced at Hull, Que., Berlin, London, and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Lethbridge, Alta.

Sugar. — Both granulated and yellow sugar declined at Fredericton, N.B., Hull, Que., St. Catharines, St. Thomas, and Cobalt, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man., and Edmonton, Alta. Increases occurred at Sherbrooke, Que., Berlin, and London, Ont., while at Ottawa, Ont., granulated sugar declined. Wholesale prices of

sugar have been weak the past few weeks in sympathy with New York quotations as a result of a good crop in Cuba.

Tea and coffee were steady.

Potatoes. — The price of potatoes advanced in twenty-four of the cities and declined at Montreal, and Hull, Que., and at Moose Jaw, Sask.

Vinegar and starch were steady.

Coal. — Anthracite coal was lower at Halifax and Montreal on the settlement of the labour disputes in Pennsylvania. All coal was higher at St. Hyacinthe, Que., in anticipation of a strike.

Wood was higher at Montreal, on account of scarcity and car shortage and at Saskatoon, the demand being greater with the approach of warmer weather. Hemlock was higher at Orillia. At Winnipeg, Man., and Port Arthur, Ont., wood was cheaper.

Coal oil was steady.

Rentals. — Higher levels for rent were reported from Moncton, N.B., Sherbrooke, Que., Orillia, Berlin, Chatham, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and at Saskatoon and Edmonton. Scarcity of houses prevails in all these places. At Moose Jaw a great many houses have been built for lower rentals.

DOMINION LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1912.

THE first session of the twelfth Parliament which assembled on November 15, 1911, was closed on April 4, 1912, by His Royal Highness the Governor-General of Canada. Fifty-seven public bills received the royal assent at prorogation.

In the Speech from the Throne at prorogation reference was made to the satisfactory state of the revenues for the year, a large increase being recorded with a good prospect of this increase being maintained. With regard to in-

dustrial and trade conditions in Canada the address contained the following statement:

The advantages that would result from a wider exchange of products between the various countries of the Empire are undoubted, in view of the wonderful variety and extent of those productions, and negotiations have been opened for improved trade arrangements with the British West Indies and British Guiana, which should prove advantageous to those colonies as well as to this Dominion.

The following reference to the intention of the Government to enact legislation for the improvement of agricultural

conditions was made by His Royal Highness the Governor-General:

It is essential to recognize that, in a country possessing so great an area of fertile land as that with which this Dominion is happily endowed, the great basic industry is agriculture. My advisers are convinced that the time has come when greater aid and encouragement should be given to those who are engaged in the cultivation of the land. To this end, a measure will be introduced under which it is hoped that there may be co-operation between the Dominion and the various provinces, for the purposes of assisting and encouraging our farmers to secure the best results in production, and at the same time preserve the fertility of the soil.

The session which terminated in April was not productive to a marked extent of legislation affecting labour. The Act concerning agricultural advancement to which reference was made in the Speech from the Throne was assented to on April 1, and provided for the granting to any province of a subsidy which should be voted by Parliament for that purpose, and that the Minister of Agriculture should, with the authority of the Governor in Council, make an arrangement with the Government of any province, prescribing the conditions under which such grant should be made and the purpose for which it should be expended.

Payment was authorized to the Colliwood Shipbuilding Company of a subsidy for twenty years, the amount being equal to three per cent. of the cost of the construction of a dry dock by the Company in the harbour of Colliwood.

Railway Legislation.

An Act was passed authorizing the granting of a subsidy to the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company to aid in the construction of a railway from Yellowhead Pass to Vancouver and the mouth of the Fraser River. Conditions of the granting of the subsidy provided that the Company should lay the railway with rails and fastenings made in Canada, and should purchase all materials and supplies for use in construction of the railway from Canadian producers, if such equipment were procurable in Canada of suitable quality and upon terms as favourable as elsewhere,

judgment in respect of this to rest with the Minister of Railways and Canals.

Subsidies were authorized in aid of the construction of several railways by the passing of the Railway Subsidies Act. An Act was also passed to aid the construction of certain bridges on the railway of the St. John and Quebec Railway Company, and to confirm an agreement between the Company and Governments of Canada and New Brunswick.

The time for completion of the Western Division of the National Transcontinental Railway was extended. An amendment to the National Transcontinental Railway Act was made providing that the construction of the Eastern division and the operation thereof should be under the charge and control of one Commissioner; provision was also made by the amendment for payment of claims and accounts for work done in the construction of the Eastern Division.

The following Transportation Companies were incorporated by special Acts:

The Montreal and Lake Victoria Railway Company.

The Northern Territorial Railway Company.

The Ottawa and Lake McGregor Railway Company.

The Pacific Trans-Canada and Hudson Bay Railway Company.

The Prince Edward and Hastings Railway Company.

The Quinze River and Ottawa Railway Company.

The Western Dominion Railway Company.

An Act was passed ratifying and confirming certain agreements between the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, by which the latter were granted running rights over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, in consideration of which the Grand Trunk Railway Company agreed to assume a fair share of the cost of the maintenance of the road and to pay the sum of \$300,000 per annum as rental, such sum representing half the interest of the total cost of the line.

Fishing.

An Act was passed creating a Biological Board of Canada to be composed of three members who would have charge

of all biological stations in Canada and would have the conduct and control of investigations of practical and economic problems connected with marine and fresh water fisheries.

The Fisheries Act was amended by a section providing for the authorization by the Government of any province to grant leases in such waters of the province as the government of the province considers suitable for the production of oysters, and that any persons to whom such leases were granted, should, subject to the fishery regulations of Canada have the exclusive right to the oysters produced on the beds within the limits of their respective areas.

Legislation Introduced.

Three important bills from the point of view of labour were introduced in the House on January 29. An amendment to the Lord's Day Act in respect to the prosecution of musicians for playing on Sunday at funerals and public parades was read the first time, the same bill also providing for a day's holiday to waiters and waitresses working in restaurants and hotels.

An amendment to the Railway Act

also passed first reading, providing an addition to the powers of the Railway Commission by giving it jurisdiction over the length of sections and the number of men required to work on a section. The Railway Commission, supposing it had such power, had dealt with matters of that kind, but on appeal it was found that the Act did not give it such jurisdiction.

With reference to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, an amendment to which was introduced as a private measure, the mover of the amendment said:

"This Act at present prohibits a strike or lockout pending negotiations where there is a labour dispute. There is an additional subsection preventing anyone from aiding or assisting an employer or employee during that period. The courts have construed that section to prohibit any aid or assistance being given to the men by any labour union during that time. They have held that where the strike condition exists, but the strike has not been declared and the conciliation board had not reported, it is unlawful for anybody to give assistance to the striker or a man prepared to strike. That would prevent the ordinary benefits payable by labour unions from being distributed to the men during that time. I do not believe that the Act was ever intended to bear that meaning. Such an interpretation would prevent anyone from giving charity to a striking employee. The amendment makes it permissible for the funds of a benefit society or a trade union to be paid to its members during that period without incurring liability and laying itself open to the penalties of a criminal offence."

SPECIAL REPORT ON IMMIGRATION.

Special Report dealing mainly with Co-operation between the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the movement of people from the United Kingdom to Canada, by Arthur Hawkes, Commissioner. Ottawa: King's Printer.

IN view of the fact that the growth of Canada depends largely on the expansion of immigration, and bearing in mind the record of the country in its assimilation of non-native people, it is evident that immigration to Canada is the crucial economic factor in the progress of the Dominion. The need of continuous immigration as a fundamental constructive necessity of government, a survey of conditions existing for the promotion of the movement of immigration and suggestions

for the betterment of such conditions are set forth in the report on Immigration by the special Commissioner appointed by the Hon. the Minister of the Interior to investigate matters in this connection in the latter part of 1911.

A special difference between immigration from the United Kingdom and the United States is that the former scatters all over Canada and is largely composed of wage-earners; the latter is chiefly confined to the prairie provinces and is predominantly composed of farmers accustomed to prairie life. Eastern manufactures depend largely upon operatives from Britain;

and agriculture, in Ontario for example, had and has great need of British labour. While it can be seen that the experience and ready adaptability of the American immigration to the West is invaluable, it is not, nor is it likely to become common to the whole of Canada; the desirability of immigration, however, to the Eastern provinces is just as obvious as, and is more complex than, immigration to the comparatively empty Western provinces.

A survey of conditions in the nine provinces of the Dominion shows all of them to have instituted movements for the attraction of immigration to their lands, but makes it clear that not only should the expansion of each province engage the attention of those interested in the movement but that the method of settling the people should be worked out by a directing force for the whole Dominion.

Immigration must be secured and directed for the immediate production of commodities from Canadian natural resources, as distinct from and more necessary than its employment for the expenditure of capital brought in from outside. The towns are more largely supported than the country upon capital expenditures; for the continuance of their success they must look to increasing the number of original producers. Immigration is a national advertisement and makes it possible to pay interest upon private and public investments in the Dominion. The cost of immigration movements is very little compared with the amount of money brought in by the immigrants, in comparison also with the amount of money the investment of which can be attributed to their coming. Plans for placing and employing new population in each province should be made and carried out on provincial bases in sympathetic conjunction with the Dominion. Immigration and railway building are interdependent upon one another. Provincial subsidies are given to railway builders and it would be a policy not likely to suit modern conditions to assume the ultimate liability for a railway's success and to leave the actual

settlement of large localities to chance immigration. Inquiry made by public-spirited persons in all the provinces leads to the proposal that in each province there should be an immigration and land settlement organization whose executive head should be in co-operation with the Dominion. Such an organization would be responsible for collecting data to attract settlement, enlisting the help of public spirited bodies, working out plans for the settlement of special localities and receiving and distributing immigration of all kinds.

The report recommends that the element of chance in respect of immigration be eliminated by the appointment of a Board under the presidency of the Minister of the Interior, consisting of the chief officers of the Immigration Department of the Dominion, a nominee of the Minister of Finance, and a representative of each Province who would be the principal local executive immigration officer in the province but paid by the Dominion. The Board would decide the general lines of policy, subject to confirmation by the Minister or Order-in-Council, and its participation in each provincial work would be delegated to a Committee consisting of the Chairman, the Superintendent of Immigration, and the provincial member, which would act with such provincial body as might be constituted.

To further the progress of immigration to Canada very excellent methods have in the past been adopted in Great Britain. Special literature has been distributed, lectures have been delivered, advertising in the press and displays of Canadian products have helped to show prospective immigrants the desirability of settling in the newer country, sympathetic co-operation between the Immigration Department and the various transportation companies have facilitated movement from one country to the other. These methods of appeal were effective, in the opinion of the Commissioner, chiefly as incidental to the passing condition of the individual. If they can be based upon a permanent

need of the community, their drawing power will be increased and a large step forward in Canadian immigration, and in Canadian influence upon the Empire will have been secured. The report states that the Dominion has long been opposed to assisted emigration as a Canadian measure. In view of the fact that Australian States make a five weeks' trip to Australia cheaper than a five days' trip to Canada, that assisted emigration is provided for by Act of Parliament as a relief for unemployment in Britain, and that Canadian provinces are advancing money towards the transportation of farm labourers,

it is probable that successful co-operation between the Dominion and the provinces would be attained by the Dominion giving consideration to the methods which the provinces have found to be effectual.

The report of the Commissioner gives an adequate impression of the desirability of extensive and permanent migration to Canada of natives of the British Isles, demonstrates the necessity for foresight, breadth and independence in administration, and exhibiting immigration as a means of attaining the primacy of Canada among the Britannie nations.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING MAY, 1912.

THE number of trade disputes in existence during May shows an increase over that of April, but compares favourably with that of May, 1911. Few disputes occurred during the month affecting a great number of workers, the only ones involving more than two hundred employees being those of asbestos miners at Asbestos and carpenters at Saskatoon. As neither of these disputes lasted for more than a week it will be seen that the strike situation generally was much more favourable than during May, 1911, in which month seven disputes commenced which threw out of employment more than two hundred men, besides nineteen involving a smaller number of workmen. Numerous disputes commencing during May were the result of a failure to reach a new agreement as to rates of wages, and in many cases the stoppages of work were only of short duration. Towards the end of the month normal conditions were gradually resumed and the outlook for the future is comparatively good.

Trade Disputes during May.

Number and magnitude. — The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during May was twenty-nine, being ten more

than in April and five less than in May, 1911. About two hundred firms and four thousand employees were involved in these disputes of which about one thousand and eight hundred employees were affected by the disputes which commenced during the month.

Loss of time in working days. — The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during May was approximately 60,000 working days, compared with a loss of 150,000 working days during April and a loss of 299,400 during May, 1911.

Trades affected by new disputes. — The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes and the number of employees in each group of trades.

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of employees
Mining.....	1	450
Building.....	9	998
Metal.....	3	155
Railway Service.....	2	64
Clothing.....	1	55
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	2	83
Total.....	18	1,805

Localities affected by new disputes. — The new disputes of the month took place in the following provinces:—

Province.	No. of disputes.
New Brunswick.....	1
Quebec.....	3
Ontario.....	12
Saskatchewan.....	2
Total	18

Causes of disputes. — The following were the principal causes of the disputes of the month:—

CAUSE	No. of disputes
For increase in wages	13
For shorter hours.....	1
For recognition of Union and other changes..	1
Objection to increase given to newly hired man	1
Against reduction of shifts.....	1
Total.....	17

Methods of settlement. — Of the twenty-nine disputes in existence during May a definite termination was reported in the case of seventeen. No settlement was reported in the case of six, in most of the remainder the strikers' places were filled from time to time and conditions ceased to be affected.

Results of disputes—Eleven of the disputes which were definitely terminated resulted in the men's demands being wholly or partly acceded to. In three cases the men returned to work unconditionally.

Disputes Beginning Before May.

The trade disputes in existence during May which began in previous months comprised strikes of carpenters and machinists at Milltown, N.B., moulders at Moneton, N.B., Montreal and Hamilton, machinists and boiler-makers at Westfort, Ont., and Edson, Alta., maintenance-of-way employes between Merritton, Niagara Falls, Port Colbourne and Port Dalhousie, cloak and garment workers at Toronto, tailors at Toronto, teamsters at Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich, wire drawers at Hamilton, railway construction

labourers between Hope and Kamloops, B.C., painters and paperhangers at St. Catharines.

Iron Moulders, Moncton, New Brunswick.

After being in existence for more than three months this strike was terminated on the 17th of May when work was resumed upon the wage schedule in operation from July to December, 1911. By this arrangement the employees received a twenty per cent. increase over former rates.

Iron Moulders. Montreal.

No change in conditions was reported to the Department in regard to a strike of iron moulders in the employ of the Record Foundry and Machine Company, at Montreal. Forty men were involved in this dispute, which commenced on February 5.

Moulders, Hamilton.

No definite termination, according to reports received in the Department, occurred in the case of strike of thirteen iron moulders in the employ of the Bowes Jamieson Company, of Hamilton. The majority of the strikers have secured employment in other foundries.

G.T.P. Machinists.

No definite termination of this dispute was reported to the Department during the month.

Maintenance-of-way Employees on the G.T.R.

In regard to a strike of trackmen on the Grand Trunk Railway lines between Merritton and Niagara Falls and also between Port Colbourne and Port Dalhousie which occurred on April 15 no definite settlement was reported to the Department. It was stated, however, that the strikers' places had been filled by other men.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING MAY 1912.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result
			Directly	Indirectly	Directly		Indirectly				
					Males	Females	Males	Females			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE MAY.											
<i>Building Trades—</i> Carpenters and Machinists..... Painters and Paper- hangers.....	Milktown, N.B.....	For increase in wages.....	1		15				April 6		No settlement reported at the end of the month
	St. Catharines.....	For increase in wages.....	8		31				April 1	April 22	Increase granted
<i>Metal Trades—</i> Moulders..... Moulders..... Moulders.....	Moncton, N.B.....	Against reduction of wages.....	1		30				Jan. 27	May 17	Work resumed upon wage schedule of July to Dec., 1911
	Montreal.....	Sympathetic.....	1		40				Feb. 8		No settlement reported at end of month.
	Hamilton.....	Against reduction of wages.....	1		13				Mar. 1		No settlement reported at end of month.
<i>Railway Service—</i> Machinists and Boilermakers.....	Westfort, Ont. and Edison, Alta.....	Failure to reach agreement.....	1		300				Oct. 10/11		Company claim strikers' places filled, men claim strike still on
Maintenance of Way Employees.....	Merrittton, Niaga Falls, Port Colborne and Port Dalhousie.....	For increase in wages.....	1		19				April 15	May	Strikers' places filled
<i>Clothing Trades—</i> Coat and Garment Workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against changes in method of finishing garments.....	1		504	288			Feb. 14		Fifty-five strikers had returned to work at the end of the month
	Toronto, Ont.....	Failure to reach new agreement.....	21		200				Mar. 4		No settlement reported at the end of the month
Tailors.....											
<i>General Transport—</i> Teamsters.....	Windsor, Walkerville, and Sandwich.....	For increase in wages.....	5		30				April 22		No settlement reported at the end of the month
<i>Misc. Trades—</i> Wire drawers.....	Hamilton.....	Objection to employment of foreigners.....	1		40	600			April 24	April 29	Employees returned to work unconditionally

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING MAY.

Industry	Location	Dispute re proposed rates of pay	For increase in wages	1	25	450	May	1 May	6
<i>Mining—</i> Asbestos Miners	Asbestos	Dispute re proposed rates of pay	For increase in wages	1	26	450	May	1 May	Men given increase and returned to work
<i>Building Trades—</i> Painters and Decorators	Quebec	For increase in wages		26		140	May	1	Ten firms had signed agreement at end of month and only 30 men were out
Plasterers	London	"	"	5		8	May	1 May	Men returned to work. Master plasterers inc. pay voluntarily
Bricklayers	Hamilton	"	"			150	May	1 May	Increase granted in agreement for three years
Carpenters	Saskatoon	"	"	30-40		325	May	1 May	Increase granted
Builders Labourers	Wesley, Preston and Galt	"	"	14		140	May	1 May	Seventy-five per cent. returned to work, having been granted half the increase demanded
Brickmakers	Hamilton	"	"	3		36	May	11 May	Increase granted
Bricklayers—Stone masons & Plaster's	Hespler, Preston and Galt	"	"	14		71	May	20	No termination reported at the end of the month
Plumbers	Kingston	For higher wage & short hrs. For recognition of union, 9h. day and inc. of min. wages		8		28	May	1 May	Part increase granted, hours reduced
Painters	Saskatoon			30		100	May	1 May	Recognition of union and 9 hour day granted; wages compromise 40 cents min. per hour until Sep. 1; afterwards 45 cents
<i>Metal Trades—</i> Coremakers	St. Catharines	Demand for discharge of girls in core room		1		26	May	9 May	Some men returned to work; the maj. either left the city or obtained work elsewhere
Moulders and Core-makers	Hamilton	For increase in wages		1	25	40	May	8 May	Increase granted to moulders; part inc. demanded to coremakers
Moulders	Peterborough	For shorter hours		4		59	May	13	Two of the firms granted men's demands
<i>Railway Service—</i> Railway Employes, Machinists and Helpers	Sackville, N.B.	For higher wages		1		25	May	1 May	On May 3 the majority of the men had returned to work
	Ottawa	"		1		39	May	21 May	Men returned to work pending settlement. Inc. of 10 per cent granted to skilled men, 7 to unskilled
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i> Bakers	Montreal	Against reduction of shifts		7		60	May	1	Employers state men's places were filled
Cigar Makers	Stratford	For increase of wages		1		12	May	6 May	Increase in wages granted
<i>Clothing Trades—</i> Garment Makers	Toronto	Objection to hiring of new man at higher wages than discharged employé		1	17	38	May	16	No settlement reported at end of month.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

**Cloak and Garment Workers,
Toronto.**

The Company at the end of the month stated fifty-five of the striking employees had returned to work at that time. Details are given in the accompanying table.

Tailors, Toronto.

No change in conditions was reported to the Department in the case of a strike of tailors which occurred at Toronto on March 4.

Wire Drawers, Hamilton.

A strike occurred on April 24 in the wire drawing department of the Steel Company of Canada, Limited, at Hamilton. In a communication received from the Company during May it was stated that the strike, the cause of which was the objection of the English speaking operators to the employment of foreigners, terminated on April 29, when the employees returned to work unconditionally, the firm maintaining the right to employ whomsoever they pleased.

**Painters and Paperhangers, St.
Catharines.**

A dispute was reported to the Department during the month as having occurred among painters and paperhangers at St. Catharines on April 1. The men were receiving thirty cents per hour and demanded an increase of five cents. A lockout occurred and work was not resumed until April 22, when the Master Painters' Association signed up an agreement for a minimum rate of thirty-five cents per hour for one year.

**Railway Construction Men, British
Columbia.**

No official information was received in the Department regarding a strike of railway labourers in British Columbia, as reported in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette*. Press reports, how-

ever, state that the dispute has come to an end.

Disputes Beginning During May.

The new disputes of the month comprised strikes of iron workers at Hamilton, carpenters and joiners at Saskatoon, miners at Asbestos, Que., plasterers at London, building trades at Hamilton, painters and decorators at Quebec, brickmakers at Hamilton, builders' labourers at Galt, Preston and Hespeler, coremakers at St. Catharines, moulders at Hamilton and Peterborough, Railway employees at Saskville, N.B., machinists and helpers at Ottawa, bakers at Montreal, cigarmakers at Stratford, garment workers at Toronto, painters at Saskatoon, and plumbers at Kingston.

Iron Workers, Hamilton.

Forty iron moulders and coremakers in the employ of the Kerr and Coombs Foundry Company, Limited, Hamilton, struck work on May 8, on the refusal of the Company to grant an increase in wages demanded by the men. The strike terminated on May 13 when the Company acceded to the demand of the employees and granted a minimum wage of \$3.00 per day for moulders and \$2.75 for coremakers.

Carpenters, Joiners, Saskatoon.

A strike involving three hundred and twenty-five men in the building trades occurred at Saskatoon on May 1. Carpenters and joiners demanded an increase of wages to the amount of five cents per hour and on the refusal of the contractors to grant the increase the men stopped work. The strike ended on May 4, the efforts of the Provincial Labour Bureau assisting in an agreement being reached by which the men were granted the increase they demanded.

Miners, Asbestos.

Following a disagreement as to proposed alteration in rates of pay four

hundred and fifty men in the employ of the Asbestos and Asbestic Company, Limited, struck work on May 1. A termination of the strike occurred on May 6, when the men returned to work, the quarrymen having been granted an increase of twenty-five, and the millhands ten cents per day.

Plasterers, London.

Eight plasterers at London stopped work on May 1 on account of the refusal of the master plasterers to grant an increase in wages from thirty-seven to forty-five cents an hour. The men returned to work on May 4 without any agreement having been signed; the master plasterers, however, increased their wages to forty cents an hour.

Building Trades Employees, Hamilton.

A strike of one hundred and fifty employees in the building trades at Hamilton occurred on May 1. On the expiration of their agreement the men demanded an increase in wages which the members of the master builders association refused. The increase demanded was at the rate of five cents per hour for the first year, two cents more for the second and an additional three cents for the third year. Several men were taken on by employers other than those of the association and at the end of the strike which took place on May 7 there were only about one hundred and twenty men out of work. The men got an increase of five cents per hour and signed an agreement for three years.

Teamsters, Hamilton.

Sixty teamsters in the employ of the City Corporation of Hamilton struck work on May 1 following a refusal to grant an increase in wages. The strike ended on May 3 when the teamsters accepted the offer made by the city which provided for an increase of rather more than half of that demanded by the men.

Painters and Decorators, Quebec.

Following a demand for an increase of five cents per hour and a nine hour day about one hundred and forty painters and decorators struck work at Quebec on the 1st of May. In a communication to the Department the secretary of the union stated that ten of the employing firms had signed an agreement at the end of the month and that one hundred and three men had returned to work under conditions demanded by the union.

Brickmakers, Hamilton.

A strike of thirty-six brickmakers occurred at Hamilton on May 11, the cause being given as the refusal of employing firms to grant an increase in wages demanded by the men. The strike was terminated on the 18th of May the men having been granted an increase of two cents per thousand bricks.

Builders' Labourers at Hespeler, Preston and Galt.

Following a demand for increased wages a strike of one hundred and forty labourers in the employ of building contractors at the above mentioned places occurred on the 1st of May. The strike terminated on the 18th of May when seventy-five per cent. of the men returned to work with wages increased by half the amount demanded. The rest obtained other employment.

Bricklayers, Stonemasons and Plasterers, Hespeler, Preston and Galt.

A strike occurred among workmen in the building trades at the above places on May 20. The men wanted a new agreement involving an increase in wages, which the employers refused. No termination of this dispute, which affected seventy-one men, had been reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Coremakers, St. Catharines.

A strike of coremakers in the iron foundry of the MacKinnon Dash Company at St. Catharines took place on May 9. Twenty-six coremakers presented a petition that unless the company discharged the girls in the core room they would stop work. The company stated that at the end of the month a few of the men had returned to work, but that the majority of them had either left the city or obtained other employment.

Moulders and Coremakers, Hamilton.

A strike of the employees of the Kerr and Coombes Foundry Company, occurred at Hamilton on May 8. The men demanded a minimum wage of \$3.00 for moulders and coremakers, and declined an offer of \$2.90 and \$2.65 respectively. The men returned to work on May 13, the company agreeing to give a minimum of \$3.00 per day for moulders and \$2.75 for coremakers. Forty men were involved in this dispute which affected several establishments indirectly.

Strike of Iron Moulders, Peterborough.

A strike affecting fifty-nine moulders directly and thirty indirectly took place at Peterborough on May 13. The dispute was caused by a demand for a nine-hour day at the same minimum wage as formerly. On the 21st of the month two of the four firms had agreed to the terms of the men.

Railway Employees, Sackville.

It was reported in the press that a strike of employees on the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway occurred on the 1st of May on account of the refusal of the company to grant higher wages. Twenty-five men were reported to have struck, the majority of whom returned to work in the course of a day or two.

Machinists and Helpers, Ottawa.

At the beginning of the month a demand was made by the men in the locomotive and car repairing shops of the Ottawa and New York Railway Company for a ten per cent. increase in pay. Negotiations commenced on May 7 and the demands were modified, the men asking for ten per cent. for skilled labour and seven and one-half per cent. for unskilled labour. On May 21 the men stopped work, but resumed on the 23rd pending a completion of negotiations. This took place on May 23 when the men were granted an increase of ten per cent. in the case of skilled workmen and seven per cent. in that of unskilled. Thirty-nine men were involved in this dispute.

Bakers at Montreal.

A strike of Jewish bakers occurred at Montreal on May 1, by which seven firms and sixty employees were affected. According to a statement of the manager of one of the bakeries the union demanded that higher wages be paid and that the price of bread should be raised to cover this increase. The higher wages were paid but the consumers would not pay the higher prices and accordingly bought bread from Gentile bakers to such an extent that trade was reduced so that it was necessary to run only one shift a day instead of two. The union demanded that two shifts be run as previously and struck work on the refusal of the employers to do this. The Department's informant also stated that the places of the men have been filled.

Cigar Makers, Stratford.

A strike of cigarmakers occurred at Stratford on May 6 following a demand for an increased bill of prices. Thirteen employees were directly, and ten indirectly affected by this dispute which terminated on May 7, the employer agreeing to raise the price by \$1.00 per thousand cigars.

Garment Workers, Toronto.

A strike of garment workers occurred in the employ of Messrs. Rosminsky and Stein at Toronto on May 16. The company stated that the cause of the dispute was that they hired a man to fill the place of an employee who had left giving him an increase in wages over that received by the latter who had only been in the employ of the company for six or seven weeks. Fifty-five persons were directly affected by this dispute, no termination of which had been reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Painters, Saskatoon.

A strike of about one hundred painters occurred at Saskatoon on May 1. The men demanded recognition of the union and changes involving decrease in working hours, an increase of five cents per hour in wages and limitation of the number of improvers and apprentices. The strike continued until

May 4, when an arrangement was made by which the union was recognized by the master painters and the nine hour day went into effect. In regard to the demand for increased wages a compromise was effected by which the men were given a minimum wage of forty cents per hour until September 1, 1912, after which they will receive forty-five cents per hour.

Plumbers, Kingston.

A strike of twenty-eight plumbers occurred at Kingston on May 1. The men struck for an increase in wages and reduced hours, making a demand for \$3.00 per day instead of \$2.55 and for eight hours per day instead of nine. A compromise was effected and the strikers returned to work on May 27. The arrangement provided for an increase in wages to \$2.75 per day of eight hours until May 1, 1913, when \$3.00 per day will be paid for a day of eight hours until May 1, 1914.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENT.**Agreement between the Builders' Exchange of Edmonton and the Local Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union.**

From May 1st, 1912, and May 1st, 1913.

Hours and wages. — The regular work day shall be eight hours, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. except on Saturday, when it shall be four hours, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 12 noon.

The minimum rate of wages shall be seventy cents (70c) per hour.

Foremen's wages shall be at least ten cents per hour above the minimum journeyman's wage.

On all sewers and underground work the minimum wage shall be eighty-two and one-half cents (82½c) per hour.

Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, with double time for Sundays, New Year's Day, Do-

minion Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day.

All wages shall be paid fortnightly at noon either in currency or by marked cheque.

Specification of work. — Bricklaying masonry shall consist of the laying of bricks in, under or upon any structure or form of work where bricks are used, whether in the ground or over its surface, or beneath water, in commercial buildings, rolling mills, and iron works, blast or smelter furnaces, lime or brick kilns, in mines or fortifications, and in all underground work such as sewers, telegraph, electric and telephone conduits, and all cutting, cleaning and pointing of brick walls; fire-proofing, block-arching, terra-cotta, cutting and

setting and the laying of all tile, plaster, mineral, wood and cork block or any substitute for the above material, and the cutting, rubbing and setting of all kinds of brick and the setting of all cut stone trimmings on brick buildings, is bricklayers' work.

Stone masonry.—Stone masonry shall consist of laying all rubble work with or without mortar, setting all cut stone cut in yards and quarries, by stone-cutters, when the same is covered by stone; cutting all shoddies, including all broken ashlar, jambs, corners, ring-stones, and the laying of same and the cleaning and pointing of stone-work. This to apply to all work on buildings, sewers, bridges, railroads or other public works, and to all kinds of stone, particularly to the product of the locality where the work is being done, and the same is considered stone-masonry.

Artificial Masonry.—The cutting, setting of cement blocks or artificial stone and plaster block partitions, where substituted for brick or tile shall be done by members of the B. M. & P. I. U.

Fireproofing shall consist of the fixing and placing of all tile, block, or slab used in fire-proof construction, and shall be done by members of the B.M. & P.I.U.

Arbitration.—There shall be a standing committee of five members from

each organization who shall form an Arbitration Board.

It being understood the representative of the Builders' Exchange shall be representative of the Mason and General Contractor divisions of that organization.

All matters of dispute shall be referred to this Committee for adjustment, and shall be considered by it within a period of twenty-four hours after notice of dispute.

This Board shall have full power to act and any decision made by it shall be final and binding upon both parties.

In case of any dispute, work shall continue until such time as this board has met and considered the matter, provided that such consideration takes place within the time heretofore specified.

Signed on behalf of the General Contractors' Association of the Edmonton Builders' Exchange:

THOS. H. MILLER.

R. E. FOOTE.

J. A. GOLDSMITH.

H. G. MACDONALD.

J. DUNLOP.

Signed on behalf of the B. M. & P. I. U.
No. 1, Alta., Edmonton:

WILLIAM SWANSON.

FREDERICK PALMER.

D. CAMPBELL.

JAS. BRERETON.

EDWARD SILLITOE.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

A HEAVY incoming of immigrants continued during May. The showing up to date is that a larger amount of immigration has come both by way of the boundary line as well as by ocean ports than in the same period in any previous year of the immigration movement. Not alone is the increase confined to numbers, but also the value of effects and the cash brought into the country shows

a corresponding increase. Immigration from the United States through the Manitoba ports has been very heavy through the last few months. While the greater portion of the new settlers are taking up land in Alberta and Saskatchewan, Manitoba is receiving more attention than it has in previous years. The latest official returns of the Immigration movement are as follows:—

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1912, COMPARED WITH THAT OF APRIL, 1911.

	1911-12.				1912-13.				INCREASE.				DECREASE.				Percentage	
	Male		Female		Child'n		Totals		Male		Female		Child'n		Totals		In-crease	De-crease
APRIL																		
Via ocean ports.....	24,886	6,324	4,079	35,283	7,246	5,294	41,437	4,017	922	1,215	922	1,215	843	6,154	.....	.....	17	.....
From U.S.A.	10,621	3,015	2,761	16,397	3,769	3,604	21,494	3,500	754	843	754	843	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....
Totals.....	35,507	9,339	6,840	51,680	11,015	8,898	62,931	7,517	1,676	2,058	1,676	2,058	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

During the month of April, 1912, the number of British subjects leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month	NATIONALITY.							Total British Subjects.	
	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.		Irish.		
	1912		1912		1912		1912		
April	20,163		316		5,557		1,334		27,370

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1912, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1911.

NATURE OF GRANT.	March 1912		March 1911	
	No. of Patents	No. of Acres	No. of Patents	No. of Acres
Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co's. sales.....	1	322 00	7	6,462 00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	12	1,701 37	3	481 00
British Columbia sales.....	9	509 297	11	1,173 47
Coal lands sales.....	2	200 00	1	310 20
Homesteads.....	2,213	352,093 402	2,085	329,909 441
Hudsons Bay Co.....	2	319 50		
License of occupation.....	2		5	38 90
Manitoba Act grants.....	2	178 14		
Military Bounty grants.....	1	160 00	4	628 03
Military Homesteads.....	1	320 00		
Mining lands sales.....	1	152 00		
Mineral rights (2,130 acres).....	7		13	
North West half-breed grants.....	15	2,079 07	16	2,779 70
Quit claim, special grants.....			1	
Railways:—				
Canadian Northern Ry.....	1	6 39	13	516 89
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants.....	25	1,352 938	8	205 62
Canadian Pacific Ry. roadbed and station grounds.....			1	4 33
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.....	5	20 43	2	52 74
Sales.....	137	19,114 91	53	7,050 674
School land sales.....	35	5,612 56	39	4,123 665
Special grants.....	25	1,591 61	18	647 37
Yukon Territory sales.....	3	354 41		
Total.....	2,499	386,088 02	2,280	354,322 83

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1912, AS COMPARED WITH MARCH, 1911—

AGENCE.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
Battleford.....			117	145				
Brandon.....	2	2						
Calgary.....					228	330		
Dauphin.....	96	67						
Edmonton.....			43	52	491	439		
Estevan.....					111			
Grand Prairie.....			87	108				
Humboldt.....							14	14
Kamloops.....					23	60		
Lethbridge.....			76	88	124	162		
Medicine Hat.....			234	368				
Moose Jaw.....							1	
New Westminster.....					55	28		
Peace River.....			160	174				
Prince Albert.....			16	32				
Regina.....					107	153		
Red Deer.....								
Saskatoon.....			191	203				
Swift Current.....			235	329				
Winnipeg.....	166	131						
Yorkton.....			76	106				
Total.....	264	200	1190	1610	1139	1172	15	14

Number of entries for March, 1911..... 2996

Number of entries for March, 1912..... 2608

Net decrease for March, 1912..... 388

Recapitulation.

MONTH	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
January	196	144	803	642	678	568	8	6
February	218	121	893	830	822	677	8	9
March	264	200	1190	1610	1139	1172	15	14
Total	678	465	2886	3082	2639	2417	31	29

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1912, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCES IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITIES	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from Ontario.....	8	56	116	3	183
" Quebec.....	3	24	35	.....	62
" Nova Scotia.....	.....	3	15	.....	18
" New Brunswick.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
" Prince Edward Island.....	.....	1	2	.....	3
" Manitoba.....	55	20	11	.....	86
" Saskatchewan.....	.....	142	8	.....	150
" Alberta.....	1	4	65	.....	70
" British Columbia.....	.....	1	4	1	6
Persons who had previous entry.....	29	42	74	3	148
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Canadians returned from the United States.....	1	12	5	.....	18
Americans.....	13	334	326	3	676
English.....	36	223	161	3	423
Scotch.....	7	20	43	.....	70
Irish.....	1	4	21	.....	26
French.....	7	16	11	.....	34
Belgians.....	1	10	4	.....	15
Swiss.....	1	3	.....	.....	4
Italians.....	.....	3	3	.....	6
Roumanians.....	.....	6	2	.....	8
Syrians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germans.....	9	30	24	1	64
Austro Hungarians.....	75	96	79	.....	250
Hollanders.....	2	.....	11	.....	13
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	.....	7	7	.....	14
Icelanders.....	4	.....	1	.....	5
Swedes.....	.....	34	35	1	70
Norwegians.....	1	29	36	.....	66
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors).....	10	65	31	.....	106
Mennonites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Doukhobors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindoos.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Bulgarian.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total....	264	1190	1139	15	2608

Number of souls represented by above entries—5998

Lands Patented

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1912, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1911.

NATURE OF GRANT.	April 1912		April, 1911	
	No. of Patents	No. of Acres	No. of Patents	No. of Acres
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....	12	7,826.00	14	4,978.00
Assignment of Mortgages.....	2	.....	1	.....
British Columbia Homesteads.....	2	321.00	2	326.00
British Columbia sales.....	1	110.50	9	12,065.85
Commutation Grants.....	.....	.....	1	38.76
Homesteads.....	2,052	320,933.26	1,349	213,870.085
Hudson's Bay Co.....	2	200.62	.....	.....
Leases.....	.....	.....	1	33.70
License of Occupation.....	7	8.04	1	5.74
Manitoba Act Grants.....	.....	.....	1	40.62
Military Homesteads.....	.....	.....	1	200.00
Mineral rights (1,905.25 acres).....	8	.....	7	.....
North West half-breed grants.....	8	1,638.60	18	2,686.51
Parish sales.....	3	1,796.90	4	337.10
Quit claims, special grants.....	.....	.....	1	.....
<i>Railways:</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	2	480.00	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	9	174.86	11	198.20
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	19	598.167	9	94.794
Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds.....	17	170.94	.....	.....
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.....	9	91.300	48	900.32
Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Co.....	.....	.....	1	12.27
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Rd. and Steamboat Co.....	1	160.00	18	4,001.66
Sales.....	157	29,246.679	55	3,530.71
School lands sales.....	38	4,899.16	18	2,165.158
Special grants.....	12	666.96	8	288.95
Yukon Territory sales.....	16	827.45	4	337.16
Totals.....	2,380	369,534.43	1,582	248,203.61

Homestead Entries

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1912, AS COMPARED WITH APRIL, 1911—

AGENCY	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
Battleford.....	276	418	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brandon.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calgary.....	397	498	.....	.....
Dauphin.....	146	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edmonton.....	698	869	.....	.....
Estevan.....	59	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Prairie.....	133	.....	.....	.....
Humbolt.....	185	209	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kamloops.....	29	37
Lethbridge.....	40	61	.....	.....
Medicine Hat.....	177	80	211	131	.....	.....
Moose Jaw.....	352	467	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster.....
Peace River.....	24	11	.....	.....
Prince Albert.....	351	260	.....	.....	.....	.....
Regina.....	65	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Deer.....	181	215	.....	.....
Saskatoon.....	261	363	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swift Current.....	409	427	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg.....	325	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yorkton.....	128	147	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	475	305	2263	2483	1684	1785	29	37

Number of entries for April, 1911..... 4610

Number of entries for April, 1912..... 4451

Net increase for April, 1912..... 159

Recapitulation.

MONTH	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
January.....	196	144	803	642	678	568	8	6
February.....	218	121	893	830	822	677	8	9
March.....	264	200	1190	1610	1139	1172	15	14
April.....	475	305	2263	2483	1684	1785	29	37
Total.....	1153	770	5149	5565	4323	4202	60	66

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1912, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCES IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITIES.	PROVINCES.				TOTAL
	Manitoba	Saska'chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from Ontario.....	26	157	165	3	351
" Quebec.....	2	75	51	2	130
" Nova Scotia.....	4	5	12	.....	21
" New Brunswick.....	3	2	4	.....	9
" Prince Edward Island.....	1	5	1	.....	7
" Manitoba.....	96	34	18	.....	148
" Saskatchewan.....	.....	257	55	.....	312
" Alberta.....	5	1	89	.....	95
" British Columbia.....	.....	2	3	1	6
Persons who had previous entry.....	44	29	81	3	157
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	42	.....	.....	42
Canadians returned from the United States....	2	10	4	.....	16
Americans.....	24	643	527	5	1199
English.....	64	319	210	5	598
Scotch.....	10	31	56	3	100
Irish.....	3	17	19	.....	39
French.....	17	41	11	.....	69
Belgians.....	2	19	4	.....	25
Swiss.....	.....	3	2	.....	5
Italians.....	1	4	.....	3	8
Roumanians.....	.....	14	.....	.....	14
Syrians.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9
Germans.....	25	59	48	.....	132
Austro-Hungarians.....	90	172	79	2	343
Hollanders.....	.....	3	11	.....	14
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	.....	13	9	.....	22
Icelanders.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Swedes.....	4	75	69	1	149
Norwegians.....	7	117	82	1	207
Russians (other than Mennonites and Douk-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
hobors).....	39	100	70	.....	209
Mennonites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Doukhobors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Australians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turks.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
South African.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Brazilian.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	475	2263	1684	29	4451

Number of souls represented by above entries—10,112.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING APRIL, 1912.

	March 1912	March 1911	Increase	Percentage Increase or Decrease
NOVA SCOTIA—				
Halifax.....	\$ 26,200	\$ 11,100	15,100	136.0
Sydney.....	110,645			
NEW BRUNSWICK—				
St. John.....	39,800	78,900	*39,100	*49.6
QUEBEC—				
St. Hyacinthe.....	22,500			
Maisonneuve.....	302,528	64,100	234,428	372.0
Montreal.....	2,314,021	1,711,971	602,050	35.2
ONTARIO—				
Ottawa.....	457,000	221,875	235,125	106.0
Kingston.....	95,625	37,795	57,830	153.0
Belleville.....	22,000			
Toronto.....	2,842,995	3,272,818	*429,823	*13.1
Welland.....	22,685			
Hamilton.....	867,000	624,150	242,850	38.9
Brantford.....	281,655	61,565	220,090	357.5
Guelph.....	34,786	21,050	13,736	65.3
Berlin.....	123,793	117,083	6,710	5.7
Stratford.....	56,564			
London.....	206,730	132,334	74,396	56.2
Chatham.....	22,650	5,500	17,150	311.8
Windsor.....	141,025	84,750	56,275	66.4
Owen Sound.....	24,000			
Port Arthur.....	84,560	69,300	15,260	22.0
Fort William.....	238,325	211,135	27,190	12.9
MANITOBA—				
Winnipeg.....	2,106,900	2,039,150	67,750	3.3
SASKATCHEWAN—				
Regina.....	663,145	562,490	100,655	17.9
Moosejaw.....	1,004,250	245,043	759,207	309.8
Prince Albert.....	437,400	162,355	275,045	169.4
Saskatoon.....	1,485,700	1,210,840	266,860	21.9
North Battleford.....	94,270	34,070	60,200	176.7
ALBERTA—				
Medicine Hat.....	369,715	35,312	334,403	947.0
Calgary.....	1,708,380	1,127,256	581,124	51.6
Red Deer.....	27,295			
Edmonton.....	2,103,170	359,027	1,744,143	485.8
Lethbridge.....	150,285	109,275	41,010	37.5
MacLeod.....	26,000			
BRITISH COLUMBIA				
Nelson.....	76,100	46,980	29,120	62.0
New Westminster.....	154,360	100,950	53,410	52.9
Vancouver.....	1,632,805	1,186,320	446,485	37.6
North Vancouver.....	59,685	51,105	8,580	16.8
Victoria.....	514,850	280,110	234,740	83.8
Nanaimo.....	18,350	16,600	1,750	10.5
Prince Rupert.....	31,230	22,050	9,180	41.6

*Decreases.—The only cities having a decrease in the value of building permits issued were St. John, N.B., & Toronto, Ont.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1912.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspector of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 331 individual work people in Canada during the month of May, 1912, were recorded by the Department of Labour. Of these, 90 were fatal and 241 resulted in serious injuries.

In the preceding month there were 62 fatal and 227 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 289, and in May, 1911, there were 52 fatal and 121 non-fatal accidents, a total of 173. The number of fatal accidents recorded in May, 1912, was, therefore, 28 more than in the preceding month, and 38 more than in May, 1911. The number of non-fatal accidents recorded in May, 1912, was 14 more than in the preceding month and 120 more than in May, 1911. Altogether there were 42 more industrial accidents reported in May, 1912, than in the preceding month and 158 more than in the same month of the preceding year.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY 1912, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	8	6	14
Fishing and Hunting.....	1	.....	1
Lumbering.....	1	5	6
Mining.....	5	11	16
Railway construction.....	6	3	9
Building Trades.....	5	22	27
Metal Trades.....	17	66	83
Woodworking Trades.....	.....	9	9
Printing and Allied Trades.....	.....	3	3
Clothing.....	.....	1	1
Textiles.....	.....	2	2
Food and Tobacco preparat'n.....	2	19	21
Leather.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Transportation—</i>			
Steam Railway Service.....	19	29	48
Electric Railway Service.....	1	1	2
Navigation.....	3	4	7
Miscellaneous.....	6	15	21
Public Employees.....	7	21	28
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	3	19	22
Unskilled Labour.....	6	5	11
Total.....	90	241	331

Record by Industries and Groups of Trades.

Agriculture. — There were eight fatal and six non-fatal accidents recorded during May, 1912, as compared with five fatal and six non-fatal accidents during April, and seven fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents during May, 1911. Two each of the fatal accidents were caused by falls and falling material, and one each by live stock, by being run over, asphyxiation, and lightning. Of the non-fatal accidents, three were caused by live stock, and one each by being run over, crushing, and a fall.

Fishing and hunting. — There was one fatal accident recorded during May, compared with none in April and four fatal accidents in May, 1911. The fatality was caused by the overturning of a boat.

Lumbering. — There were one fatal and five non-fatal accidents recorded during May, compared with four fatal and ten non-fatal accidents during April, and seven fatal and four non-fatal accidents in May, 1911. The fatality was caused by lightning. Four of the non-fatal accidents were caused by contact with saws and one by a falling car door.

Mining. — There were five fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents recorded during May, compared with ten fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents during April, six fatal and fourteen non-fatal accidents in May, 1911. Two of the fatalities were caused by falling rock, and one each by machinery, mine cars, and asphyxiation. Seven of the non-fatal accidents were caused by mine cars, three by falling material, and one by machinery.

Railway construction. — There were six persons killed and three received serious injuries during May, as compared with eight killed and seven injured in April, and eight killed and three injured in May, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, two persons were killed by being run over, two by falling material, and two by asphyxiation. Of the non-fatal accidents, two were caused by explosion of dynamite and one by being run over.

Building trades. — There were five fatal and twenty-two non-fatal accidents recorded during May, compared with five fatal and eight non-fatal accidents

in April, and one fatal and six non-fatal accidents during May, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, one each was caused by the collapse of a scaffold, electric shock, explosion of varnish, asphyxiation, and falling material. Nine of the non-fatal accidents were caused by falling material, seven by falls, five by falls due to defective scaffolds, and one by electricity.

Metal trades. — There were seventeen fatal and sixty-six non-fatal accidents recorded during May, compared with two fatal and seventy-five in April, and four fatal and twenty-eight non-fatal accidents during May, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, five each were caused by machinery and falls, and two each by falling material, electric shock, flying material and one by molten metal. Twenty-two of the non-fatal accidents were caused by falling material, fifteen by machinery, twelve by falls, four each by molten metal and electric shock, three by flying material, and two each by tools, rolling stock, and explosion of gas.

Woodworking trades. — There were nine non-fatal accidents during May, compared with fourteen non-fatal accidents during April, and one fatal and four non-fatal accidents in May, 1911. Eight of these non-fatal accidents were caused by contact with machines, and one by flying material.

Printing and allied trades. — There were three non-fatal accidents during May, compared with none in April, and none in May, 1911. Two of the accidents were caused by machinery, and one by falling material.

Clothing. — There was one non-fatal accident during May, compared with none in April, and one fatal accident during May, 1911. The accident was caused by machinery.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1912.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture :—</i>				
Farmer.....	Brampton, Ont.....	May 23	1	Runaway, fell under wheels
".....	Lachute, Que.....	" 28	1	Struck by lightning
".....	Viking, Alta.....	" 8	1	Overcome by well-gas
".....	St. Hilaire, Que.....	" 7	1	By falling lumber
".....	Stanstead, Que.....	" 4	1	Fell from a wagon
".....	Maple Ridge, Que.....	" 13	1	Pinned under falling timber
".....	Carlyle, Man.....	" 15	1	Gored by a bull
".....	Keith, Que.....	" 14	1	Fell from a wagon
<i>Fishing and Hunting :—</i>				
Fisherman.....	Burnt Point, P.E.I.....	" 14	1	Boat overturned
<i>Lumbering :—</i>				
Deckhand.....	Kenora, Ont.....	" 27	1	Struck by lightning
<i>Mining :—</i>				
Brakeman.....	Coleman, Alta.....	" 18	1	Head crushed between mine cars
Miner.....	Michel, B.C.....	" 15	1	By a fall of rock
".....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 3	1	Overcome by gas
".....	Cumberland, B.C.....	" 23	1	Fall of rock
".....	Buckingham, Que.....	" 23	1	Caught in machinery
<i>Railway Construction :—</i>				
Labourer.....	Stone's Corner, Ont.....	" 28	1	Fell under moving train
".....	Regina, Sask.....	" 25	1	Struck by a steel rail
Foreman.....	Terrace, B.C.....	" 21	1	Struck by a train
Labourer.....	St-Joachim, Que.....	" 18	1	Fall of rock
".....	Yale, B.C.....	" 31	2	Overcome by gas in a tunnel
<i>Building Trades :—</i>				
Bricklayer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 7	1	Collapse of scaffold
Painter.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 15	1	Electrocuted
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 11	1	Explosion of heated varnish
Plumber.....	".....	" 18	1	Asphyxiated by gas
Labourer.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 4	1	Struck by falling conveyor
<i>Metal Trades :—</i>				
Steel Worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 4	1	Struck by a piece of steel
".....	Berlin, Ont.....	" 16	1	Struck by a revolving rod
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 15	1	Burnt by molten metal
".....	Point St. Charles, Que.....	" 31	1	Struck by falling metal
".....	Lachine, Que.....	" 6	1	" " girder
Machinist.....	Laurier, Que.....	" 14	1	Struck by piece of a saw
".....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 17	1	Struck by travelling crane
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 14	1	Fell down elevator shaft
Stove Works employé	Fort William, Ont.....	" 11	1	Caught in machinery
Lineman.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 11	1	Fell from pole
".....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 2	1	" " "
".....	West Toronto, Ont.....	" 29	1	" " "
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 24	1	" " "
Electrician.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 13	1	Electrocuted
".....	Smith's Falls, Ont.....	" 8	1	" " "
Labourer (Stove wks)	Fort William, Ont.....	" 20	1	Caught in machinery
".....	".....	" 12	1	" " "
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation :—</i>				
Employees (Ice cream factory).....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 4	2	Collapse of building

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1912.

Trade or Industry.	Locality	Date	Number	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Transport—</i>				
<i>Steam Railway Service—</i>				
Engineer	St. Lambert, Que.....	May 23	1	Collision with stationary cars
Fireman	Mallorytown, Ont.....	" 20	1	Struck switch stand in jumping from engine
Brakeman	Mitchell, Ont.....	" 13	1	Fell under moving train
"	Toronto, Ont.....	" 27	1	Crushed by cars
"	"	" 3	1	Fell between cars
"	Chaudiere Curve, Que	" 7	1	Crushed between cars
Yardman	Toronto, Ont	" 15	1	Run over by a train
"	Richmond, N.S.	" 7	1	Fell under moving engine
"	Palmerston, Ont	" 5	1	Fell under train
Shop-hand	West Toronto, Ont.....	" 10	1	Crushed by falling wheel
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 12	1	Struck by piece of metal
Car Inspector	Windsor, Ont.....	" 10	1	Run over by train
Section foreman	Howick, Que.....	" 7	1	Track velocipede struck by train
"	Bury, Que.....	" 8	1	Hand car struck by train
"	Fort William, Ont.....	" 18	1	Struck by a train
"	London, Ont	" 21	1	Fell off a hand-car
"	Bartonville, Ont.....	" 6	1	" "
"	Kingston, Ont	" 30	1	" "
Bridgeman	Mattawa, Ont.....	" 8	1	Drowned, fell from a bridge
<i>Electric Railway Service—</i>				
Shedman	Levis, Que	" 20	1	Crushed by a falling car motor
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Engineer	North Vancouver, B.C.....	" 24	1	Drowned, fell overboard
Deckhand	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 12	1	" "
"	Quebec, Que.....	" 11	1	Fell into hold of vessel
<i>Miscellaneous Transport—</i>				
Teamster	Toronto, Ont	" 30	1	Fell under wagon wheels
"	Calgary, Alta	" 17	1	" "
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 17	1	Collision with a street car
Coachman	Galt, Ont	" 1	1	Runaway, thrown out of vehicle
Teamster	Toronto, Ont.....	" 14	1	Fell under wagon wheels
"	Edmonton, Alta	" 15	1	Runaway, thrown from wagon
<i>Public Employees—</i>				
Yardmaster (Harbour Commissioner)	Montreal, Que.....	" 16	1	Struck by an engine
Chief Constable	Clinton, B.C.....	" 4	1	Shot by outlaws
Fisheries Inspector	Peterborough, Ont	" 1	1	Drowned, boat upset
Machinist	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 20	1	Mangled by machinery
Labourer	Montreal, Que	" 14	1	Fell into a cement mixer
"	"	" 18	1	Asphyxiated in a trench
"	"	" 31	1	Fell four storeys
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i>				
Elevator-man	Toronto, Ont.....	" 28	1	Fell down elevator shaft
Land clearer	North Vancouver, B.C.....	" 7	1	By a premature explosion
Brickmaker	Castlegar, B.C.....	" 6	1	Head caught in machinery
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Labourer	Ericau, Ont.....	" 6	1	Struck by a box car
"	Verdun, Que.....	" 6	1	Electrocuted
"	Bassano, Alta.....	" 16	3	Collapse of a trestle
"	Point aux Trembles, Que.....	" 14	1	Crushed by a cement mixer

Textile. — There were two non-fatal accidents during May, compared with eight non-fatal accidents during April, and none in May, 1911. Both accidents were caused by contact with machines.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There were two workpeople killed and nineteen injured during May, compared with one killed and five injured in April, and seven non-fatal accidents during May, 1911. The two fatalities were caused by the falling of a factory wall. Eleven workpeople were injured by the collapse of a factory wall, two accidents each were caused by street cars, machinery, and fires, and one each by a railway train, and a fall.

Leather. — There were no accidents recorded during May, compared with two fatal and one non-fatal accidents in April, and one non-fatal accident in May, 1911.

Steam railway service. — There were nineteen killed and twenty-nine employees injured during May, as compared with twelve killed and twenty-seven injured during April, and eight killed and sixteen injured during May, 1911. Six of the fatalities were caused by being run over, three each by falls from handcars and by being struck by trains, two each by crushing between cars and falling material, and one each by collision, jumping from engine and a fall. Of the non-fatal accidents, eleven employees were injured in collisions, five each by being run over, and in derailments; two each by falling material and falls from handcars, and one each by a fall, burning, by being struck by a train and crushing.

Electric railway service. — There were one fatal and one non-fatal accident during May, compared with two non-fatal

accidents in April, and one fatal and five non-fatal accidents in May, 1911. The fatality was caused by a car motor falling on victim.

Navigation. — There were three fatal and four non-fatal accidents during May, compared with three fatal and five non-fatal accidents during April, and three fatal and two non-fatal accidents during May, 1911. Two of the fatalities were caused by falls overboard and one by a fall into the hold of a vessel. Four longshoremen were injured, three by falling material and one by a fall.

Miscellaneous. — There were six fatal and fifteen non-fatal accidents during May, compared with two fatal and nine non-fatal accidents during April, and three fatal and eight non-fatal accidents during May, 1911. Three of the fatalities were caused by falls under vehicles, two in runaways and one in a collision with a street car. Of the non-fatal accidents, four were caused by collisions, three each by live stock, run over and falls, and one each by runaway and by being struck by a vehicle.

Public employees.—There were seven fatal and twenty-one non-fatal accidents during May, compared with one fatal and sixteen non-fatal accidents during April, and six non-fatal accidents during May, 1911. Two of the fatalities were caused by machinery, and one each by being run over by railway train, upsetting of a boat, fall, asphyxiation, and by being shot by outlaws. Of the non-fatal accidents nine persons (firemen) were partially suffocated, three were injured in collisions with street cars, two each by falls, and falling glass; and one each by the overturning of a wagon, shooting by outlaws, struck by vehicles, collision with pole, and a cave-in.

Miscellaneous skilled trades. — There were three fatal and nineteen non-fatal accidents during May, compared with five fatal and six non-fatal during April, and four fatal and six non-fatal accidents during May, 1911. One each of the fatalities was caused by a fall, a premature explosion, and machinery. Six of the non-fatal accidents were caused by machinery, three each by the explosion of blasting powder, gas, and fires, two by falling material, one each by flying material and tools.

Unskilled trades. — There were six fatal and five non-fatal accidents during May, compared with two fatal and seven non-fatal accidents during April, and three fatal and two non-fatal accidents in May, 1911. Two of the fatalities were caused by the collapse of a trestle, and one each by rolling stock, electricity, and machinery. Of the non-fatal accidents, three were caused by falling material and one each by being run over and explosion.

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

There were three disasters during the month of May, each of which involved the death of two or more workmen. The worst disaster of the month was the collapse of a wall of an ice-cream factory at Toronto on May 4, by which two of the factory employees were killed and thirteen injured, among whom were two workmen working on the construction of the building. The accident, as a result of an investigation, was said to have been due to too hasty construction of the building, which was not completed at the time of the accident.

Three men were killed on May 17 at Bassano, Alta., when a trestle over which a work train was passing broke, precipitating the train to the ground forty feet below.

Two labourers were overcome by gas on May 31, while working in a tunnel on construction work near Yale, B.C., on the line of the Canadian Northern Railway.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1912.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Railways and Canals and the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which has received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

Department of Public Works.

INTERIOR FITTINGS. PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT MEGANTIC, QUE.

Interior in public building at Megantic, Que. Names of contractors, Paquet and Godbout, St. Hyacinthe, Que. Date of contract, April 16, 1912. Amount of contract, \$1,114.

Fair Wages Clauses.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in

payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any machanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

The Contractor shall post in a conspicuous place on the works under construction the general clause above mentioned for the protection of the workmen employed.

The Contractor shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in his employ, and the books, documents, containing such record shall be open for inspection to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

INTERIOR FITTINGS IN PUBLIC BUILDING AT CAMPBELLTON, N. B.

Interior fittings in public building at Campbellton, N.B. Name of contractor, Edw. Bates, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, April 24, 1912. Amount of contract, \$2,300.

INTERIOR FITTINGS, PUBLIC BUILDING, HARRISTON, ONT.

Interior fittings in public building at Harriston, Ont. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, April 25, 1912. Amount of contract, \$1,213.

FITTINGS FOR POST OFFICE, ARTHABASCA, QUE.

Fittings for post office at Arthabasca, Que. Names of contractors, Paquet and Godbout, St. Hyacinthe, Que. Date of contract, May 1, 1912. Amount of contract, \$970.

FITTINGS FOR POST OFFICE, PORT COLBORNE, ONT.

Fittings for post office at Port Colborne, Ont. Name of contractor, A. E. Augustine, Port Colborne, Ont. Date of contract, May 10, 1912. Amount of contract, \$375.

DAM AND SLUICeway, MAPLE RAPIDS (QUINZE LAKE, QUE.)

Dam and sluiceway at Maple Rapids on Quinze Lake, Que. Names of contractors, Morrow and Beatty, Peterborough, Ont. Date of contract, April 29, 1912. Amount of contract, \$233,850.

Fair Wages Clauses.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life and property or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like right in respect of moneys owing to them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or

other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

The Contractor shall post in a conspicuous place on the works under construction the general clause above mentioned for the protection of the workmen employed.

The Contractor shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in his employ, and the books, documents, containing such record shall be open for inspection to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

EXTENSION TO PUBLIC WHARF AT STEWART, B. C.

Extension to present public wharf at Stewart, B.C., (head of Portland Canal). Name of contractor, W. G. Gillett, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, April 26, 1912. Amount of contract, \$4,627.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following :	
Foreman carpenter.....	\$5.50	per day of 10 hours
Carpenters	5.00	" 10 "
Engineman for pile-driver	5.00	" 10 "
Blacksmiths	4.50	" 10 "
helpers	3.75	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	3.00	" 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	7.00	" 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	10.00	" 10 "

PIER, UPPER SALMON RIVER, N. B.

Pier at Upper Salmon River, B.C. Names of contractors, Warren and Oscar Downey, Curryville, N.B. Date of contract, April 26, 1912. Amount of contract, \$5,386.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rates:	
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50	per day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	2.00	" 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.25	" 10 "
" helpers.....	1.75	" 10 "
Powderman.....	2.00	" 10 "
Quarryman.....	1.50	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50	" 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	2.00	" 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.00	" 10 "

WHARF AT LITTLE LAMEQUE, N. B.

Wharf at Little Lameque, N.B. Name of contractor, H. G. Beresford, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, April 30, 1912. Amount of contract, \$24,890.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rates:	
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.25	per day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	1.75	" 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.00	" 10 "
" helpers.....	1.50	" 10 "
Powderman.....	3.00	" 10 "
Quarrymen.....	1.50	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.25	" 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	2.00	" 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.00	" 10 "

BREAKWATER WHARF AT RIMOUSKI, QUE.

Breakwater wharf at Rimouski, Que. Names of contractors, Boulanger and Gallibois, Montmagny, Que. Date of contract, May 1, 1912. Amount of contract, \$19,550.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rates:	
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2 50	per day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	2.00	" 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.25	" 10 "
" helpers.....	1.75	" 10 "
Powderman.....	2.00	" 10 "
Quarrymen.....	1.50	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50	" 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	2.25	" 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50	" 10 "

BREAKWATER, EAST CHEZZETCOOK, N. S.

Breakwater at East Chezzetcook, N.S. Names of contractors, A. W. Girroir and K. Sweet, Antigonish, N.S. Date of contract, May 4, 1912. Amount of contract \$7,260.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate:	
Foreman Carpenter.....	\$3.00	per day of 10 hour
Carpenters.....	2.50	" 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50	" 10 "
" helpers.....	1.80	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50	" 10 "
Driver with one horse and cart	2.50	" 10 "
Driver with two horses and wagon.....	4.50	" 10 "

BREAKWATER, LITTLE BRAS D'OR, N. S.

Breakwater at Little Bras d'Or, N.S. Names of contractors, G. T. MacNutt and W. J. Landry, Antigonish, N. S. Date of contract, May 6, 1912. Amount of contract, \$11,800.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rates :	
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50	per day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	2.00	" 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.25	" 10 "
" helpers.....	1.75	" 10 "
Powderman.....	2.00	" 10 "
Quarrymen.....	1.50	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50	" 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	2.50	" 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00	" 10 "

LANDING PIER AT WHEATLEY, ONT.

Landing pier at Wheatley, Ont. Name of contractor, Wm. Birmingham, Goderich, Ont. Date of contract, May 8, 1912. Amount of contract, \$36,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following rates.
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 10 "
" helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Foreman mixing concrete.....	2.25 " 10 "
Foreman laying concrete.....	2.25 " 10 "
Foreman stone crusher.....	2.25 " 10 "
Dredge engineer.....	100.00 p.mo. & board
Dredge fireman.....	40.00 " " 12 hours per day.
Scowmen.....	35.00 " " "
Deckhands.....	35.00 " " "
Cook.....	40.00 " " "
Tug captain.....	75.00 " " "
Tug engineer.....	70.00 " " "
Tug fireman.....	35.00 " " "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 per day of 10 hours
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

WHARF AT BERTHIERVILLE, QUE.

Wharf at Berthierville, Que. Name of contractor, Eugène Patenaude, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, May 9, 1912. Amount of contract, \$14,721.70.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following.
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths helpers.....	1.80 " 10 "
Foreman mixing concrete.....	2.00 " 10 "
Foreman laying concrete.....	2.00 " 10 "
Foreman stone-crusher.....	2.00 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Driver with one horse cart....	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with two horses & wagon	3.50 " 10 "

EXTENSION TO LANDING PIER,
CAPE COVE, QUE.

Extension to landing pier at Cape Cove, Que. Name of contractor, J. R. Tourpin, Cape Cove, Que. Date of contract, May 14, 1912. Amount of contract, \$24,500.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following rates:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.25 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	1.75 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.00 " 10 "
" helpers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Powderman.....	1.75 " 10 "
Quarryman.....	1.50 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.00 " 10 "

EXTENSION TO NORTH BREAKWATER,
GODERICH, ONT.

Extension and dredging to the north breakwater at Goderich, Ont. Name of contractor, Wm. Birmingham, Goderich, Ont. Date of contract, May 17, 1912. Amount of contract \$265,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following rates:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.75 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.25 " 10 "
" helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Foreman mixing concrete.....	2.25 " 10 "
" laying.....	2.25 " 10 "
" stone crusher.....	2.25 " 10 "
Tug engineer.....	70.00 per m. and board.
" fireman.....	35.00 " " "
" captain.....	75.00 " " "
" deckhands.....	35.00 " " "
Cook.....	40.00 " " "
Scowmen.....	1.50 per day of 10 hours
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.25 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50 " 10 "
Labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "

WHARF AT STE. LUCE, QUE.

Wharf at Ste. Luce, Que. Name of contractor, Napoleon Trudel, Ste. Irene, Que. Date of contract, May 17, 1912. Amount of contract, \$11,968.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:	
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50 per day of 10 hours	
Carpenters.....	2.00	10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.25	10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.75	10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50	10 "
Driver with one horse & cart..	2.25	10 "
Driver with two horses & wagon	3.50	10 "

BREAKWATER, CASTALIA (GRAND
MANAN, N. B.)

Breakwater at Castalia (Grand Manan, N.B.) Name of contractor, C. A. Huntley, St. Martins, N.B. Date of contract, May 18, 1912. Amount of contract, \$5,840.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:	
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50 per day of 10 hours	
Carpenters.....	2.00	10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.00	10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.50	10 "
Powdermen.....	2.00	10 "
Quarrymen.....	1.75	10 "
Ordinary Labourers.....	1.50	10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	3.00	10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00	10 "

EXTENSION OF WHARF, LION'S HEAD,
ONT.

Extension of the existing wharf, Lion's Head, Ont. Names of contractors, J. Edw. Johnston and J. T. Crawford, Wiarton, Ont. Date of contract, May 18, 1912. Amount of contract, \$6,-000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following rates:	
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours	
Carpenters.....	2.25	10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50	10 "
" helpers.....	2.00	10 "
Steam derrick engineer.....	2.25	10 "
Steam derrick fireman.....	1.75	10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75	10 "
Quarrymen.....	1.75	10 "
Powderman.....	2.25	10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.50	10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50	10 "

Post Office Department.

During the month of April orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under sanitary conditions.

Nature of orders.	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 889 86
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps...	77 95
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads.....	1,381 35
Making and repairing Post Office Scales	188 00
Supplying mail bags.....	180 00
Repairing mail bags.....	2,433 04
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	759 30
Repairing Portable letter Boxes, parcel receptacles and Railway mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes.....	65 95
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	32 25
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	6,399 20

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during May, 1912:

DOMINION REPORT.

Department of Railways and Canals.

Canal Statistics for the Season of Navigation, 1911.
Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

THE aggregate volume of freight moved through all the canals amounted to 38,030,353 tons, which was a decrease of 4,960,255 tons as compared with the year 1910. This decrease is more than accounted for by the decline in traffic at Sault Ste. Marie, applicable almost wholly to American ore. An increase of 211,399 tons through the Welland Canal and of 344,956 tons through the St. Lawrence canals, would point to satisfactory growth as far as strictly Canadian business was concerned. The development of business through the canals of Canada is shown to have expanded by more than 400 per cent. in the last ten years, the aggregate volume of freight moved through the canals in 1902 being 7,513,197 tons.

With the development of the Western provinces there has been a steady growth in the volume of waterborne wheat, and the amount brought down through the canal at Sault Ste. Marie in 1911 was more than sixty-three million bushels, the highest figures ever recorded for this waterway. In addition to this amount which passed through the Canadian canal at Sault Ste. Marie nearly two million bushels of Canadian wheat passed through the United States canal at that point.

Detailed information by canals, relating to both tonnage and commodities, is given in tables constituting the body of the report.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Conciliation.

Ninth Report by the Board of Trade of Proceedings under the Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Act, 1896, for the year 1911. London: Wyman and Sons, 1912.

The report of proceedings under the Conciliation Act for the year 1911 shows the year to have been characterized by considerable industrial unrest, the number of work people involved in disputes causing a stoppage of work being the highest of any year since statistics dealing with this matter have been compiled by the Board of Trade. The unrest was very marked in the transport trades, in which industry during the months of June, July and August strikes broke out in most of the principal ports of the United Kingdom. In August a national strike of railwaymen also occurred. Disturbances arose in a number of towns in connection with these disputes, and in some cases the employment of the military was necessary in addition to the increased police force.

The number of cases in which action was taken under the Conciliation Act (1896) during the year under review was ninety-two, a number considerably greater than during any previous year since the Act came into force. The increase, as compared with 1910, previously the highest year, is partly accounted for by the strikes in the transport trades in which about 350,000 work people were affected by disputes occurring during the year. Of the ninety-two cases, fifty-seven were disputes involving a stoppage of work affecting altogether about 565,000 work people.

Of the ninety-two cases dealt with in 1911, thirteen arose in building trades, nineteen in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, four in the mining and quarrying industries, eight in the boot and shoe trade, twenty-one in transport trades and nine in the textile trades.

The total number of Conciliation Boards in existence at the end of 1911, so far as known to the Department, was 293, of which 277 were Boards dealing with particular trades and sixteen District and General Boards, including both these registered under the Concil-

iation Act and those not so registered. Nearly all of the disputes of the year were finally settled as a result of the intervention of some person appointed as conciliator or arbitrator.

National Insurance for Out-Workers.

Report of the Committee appointed to consider and advise with regard to the application of the National Insurance Act to Outworkers. Volume I. London: Wyman and Sons, 1912.

The present report deals with the subject of outworkers in England, Scotland, and Wales in which countries fifty-five witnesses were examined, including representatives of the leading Federations of Employers and Employed in all the most important trades in which outwork is prevalent. Evidence was taken also from three ladies specially qualified to speak regarding the conditions of labour of large numbers of outworkers and from two Home Office Officials, Inspectors of Factories in England and Scotland.

Of the employers' representatives, who numbered thirty-three in all, thirteen were cordially in agreement as to the desirability of including all outworkers under the act. Three only expressed views definitely opposed to the inclusion of any outworkers. Twelve of the representatives of the employers, while welcoming the inclusion of outworkers generally, were either doubtful on the point, or antagonistic to the principle, in respect of women who are the wives of insured persons, and are not wholly or mainly dependent for their livelihood on their earnings as outworkers.

The committee, after weighing the evidence very carefully, considered that if an outworker is fully employed for one employer, the contributions should be the same as for an inworker. In respect of outworkers who are only partially employed, it does not seem practicable to recommend that full contributions should be collected for what amounts only to part of a week's work as is provided for by the Act in regard to inworkers, and under no circumstances could the committee recom-

mend the payment of contributions for all outworkers and inworkers on exactly the same lines. The following recommendations in regard to the inclusion of outworkers under the scope of the Act were made by the committee: (1) That all outworkers whose estimated average earnings for a full week's work exceed 30s. in the case of the men, or 17/6d. in the case of women be treated exactly as inworkers, that is to say, a weekly contribution shall be payable in respect of each week in which such worker is employed; (2) that in regard to outworkers whose estimated average earnings for a full week's work do not exceed 30s. in the case of men, or 17s. 6d. in the case of women, it shall be permissible to adopt a method of determining contributions by reference to work done.

FRENCH REPORTS.

Report on apprenticeship in the clock and watch making industry, published by the Department of Labour, France, 1911.

This report on apprenticeship in the clock and watch making industry is the third of a series published by the French Department of Labour, the first two dealing with the printing and furnishing industries. It is stated that most of the production in that line is the result of machine-work and apprentices are found mainly in the repair shops, where a full knowledge of the business is required. The time to be served varies from a few weeks for machine-work to three, four and even five years for hand-work, according to specialties. About two-thirds of the apprentices, it is stated, are the sons of workers in the same industry, and much of the work is done at home. Paying for piece-work applies to about two thirds of those employed in the industry and is considered as giving less facilities for forming good workmen. Apprentices are also tending to disappear, parents not caring much for any professional training provided their child receives at an early date some retribution for his work. Workmen themselves are not

very willing to train apprentices, among whom they find competitors even during the time of their apprenticeship, and it is stated in the report that many employers have not a sufficient knowledge of their trade to teach it. As far as teaching in the professional schools, to replace learning the trade in the shops, is concerned, both employers and workmen, the report says, consider it as inefficient. They state that the young men instructed in these schools are not willing to work in the shops, they are lacking in practice and their work is too slow. Only about two per cent. of the apprentices in the industry follow a professional course.

Report on the Signs of Economical Crisis and on the Financial Measures likely to decrease unemployment resulting from such Crises in France. Paris: National Printing Office, 1912.

A commission was appointed in April, 1908, by the President of the French Republic, to enquire into the "signs of Economical Crisis" and to report on the same and on the "Financial measures likely to decrease unemployment resulting from such crisis." The commission presented its report last year and the same just been published. The commission starts from the principle that economical crises are not "exceptional events arising suddenly from accidental causes," but are "phenomena which may be called normal and subject to a certain periodicity."

The commission, after careful research, has decided on eight "signs" of approaching crisis, namely: (1) the movement of bills and acceptances of the Banque of France; (2) that of the same bank's cash box; (3) prices of raw materials, food products and products as a whole; (4) France's foreign trade; (5) coal consumption; (6) price of pig iron; (7) railway traffic, and (8) industrial unemployment. Financial signs, however, the report says, would not be of themselves sufficient to give a true insight into the situation, and the movement of prices has to be taken into account. Index numbers have been established according to

Sauerbeck's method, and the commission recommends the organization in France of a periodical publication of Index Numbers and that the signs relating to railway traffic should be made more complete by issuing statistics prepared more uniformly and at shorter intervals. It is also pointed out that the lowering of prices, being concomitant with the various phases of depression, do not appear in time to allow of useful conjectures, and that attention must bear on the inflation of prices, which, on the contrary, is anterior to the crisis.

As to the remedy, the report suggests a more liberal use of the appropriations for public works in times of economical crisis and the creation of special reserve funds to be used in the various industrial services when their receipts decrease on account of a crisis.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Labour.

Connecticut Labour Bulletin, 1911.

The Labour Bulletin of the State of Connecticut for the year 1911 contains information regarding labour organizations in the state and strikes which occurred during the year ended October 31, 1912. The Labour Laws of the state are also set forth together with the various amendments to the same.

During the twelve-month period ended October 31, 1911, there were thirty-four industrial disturbances in the state, one of which was a lockout. There were 2,602 persons involved in these differences and 29,240 days time lost by reason of failure to effect an immediate settlement. The cause of fifteen disputes was for an increase in wages, in seven cases it was objection to new working rules, and in two instances the change in measuring system. The cause of three disputes is given as the discharge of certain employees. The result of the thirty-four controversies may be summarized as follows: Striking employees were successful in their contentions in twelve

instances, five being partially successful. In fourteen cases the workmen were unsuccessful in their contentions, two of the difficulties were amicably adjusted and one remained unsettled at the close of the report. A brief description of the causes and results of the most important strikes is given in the Bulletin.

Wages.

Report of the Commission on Minimum Wage Boards of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Boston, 1912.

A resolve of 1911 provided for the appointment of a commission to study the matter of wages of women and minors and to report on the advisability of establishing a board or boards to which shall be referred inquiries as to the need and feasibility of fixing minimum rates of wages for women or minors in any industry. The commission appointed gathered wage schedules from 6,900 persons and a certain amount of personal data from 4,672 persons. Employees in ninety-one establishments in eighteen localities were investigated and the result of the investigation is detailed in the report of the secretary of the commission. The investigation showed that out of 1,986 employees under eighteen years of age 753 were earning less than four dollars per week, 491 between four and five dollars, 326 between five and six, 204 between six and seven, 87 between seven and eight, and the remaining 125 more than eight dollars per week. In regard to the number of employees over eighteen years of age, out of 11,859 cases investigated, 1,170 were earning less than four dollars per week, 1,348 between four and five dollars per week, 2,093 between five and six, 1,941 between six and seven, 1,576 between seven and eight, and the remaining 3,731 were earning more than eight dollars per week.

From the foregoing figures it is seen that a large number of women of the age of eighteen years and upwards are employed at very low wages; it is an undisputed fact that a great part of

them are receiving compensation that is inadequate to meet the necessary cost of living.

The commission was directed to report on the advisability of establishing a board or boards to which should be referred inquiries as to the need and feasibility of fixing minimum rates of wages or minors in any industry. Such a system of legislation has been in operation in the State of Victoria, Australia, since 1896, and in Great Britain since January, 1910. In Victoria, at the instance of either employers or employees, or of the minister of labour, the Legislature may authorize the creation of a special board, which is empowered to fix a minimum wage for a given trade. Employers and employees are equally represented upon such a board, and a non-partizan chairman is selected by the two parties interested, or, in case of their failure to agree, by the minister of labour. In 1910 twenty new boards were instituted, and at the end of that year ninety-one industries were under the operation of the act, affecting 5,362 factories in which 83,053 workers were employed.

In England the industries in which the system may be applied are named by Parliament, but the Board of Trade may provisionally extend the application of the act to other industries, subject to subsequent continuation by parliament. The wage boards are composed of representatives of employers and workers in equal numbers, elected by their respective organizations, and of other members appointed by the Board of Trade. The determinations of these boards are made obligatory by an order of the Board of Trade, but the Board of Trade may suspend the operation of such order. Minimum wage orders determined in this manner apply to both men and women, and they may apply universally to the trades, or to any special process in the work of the trade, or to any special class of workers in the trade. The act has not been long enough in operation to judge of its ultimate success.

Legislation of a similar character,

the commission believes, should be established in Massachusetts. The need of it is great, and the possibilities of its successful administration in the compact population and well-established mercantile and industrial institutions are promising. The administration of the plan proposed by the commission is vested in a permanent commission of three members, to be known as the Minimum Wage Commission, who would be paid only for the time spent in the service of the Commonwealth. It would be the duty of the commission to enquire into the wages paid to the female employees in any occupation in the Commonwealth if the commission has reason to believe that the wages paid to a substantial number of such employees are inadequate to supply the necessary cost of living and to maintain the worker in health. This investigation, may, at the request of the commission, be conducted by the Bureau of Statistics. If after such investigation the commission is of the opinion that in any employment the wages paid to a substantial number of female employees are inadequate to supply the necessary cost of living, the commission shall establish a wage board and transmit to it the information it has acquired, such board to be essentially a board of inquiry and arbitration.

Factory Inspection.

Annual Report of the Factory Inspector of the State of Pennsylvania for the year 1911. Harrisburg, 1912.

For the year ending December 31, 1911, the returns made to the Department of Factory Inspection indicate a decrease in the industrial activities of manufacturing establishments, especially in those where iron and steel are the products. These establishments which in 1910 reported a total of 390,610 employees, have, for the year under review, reported a total of but 368,084 employees, a decrease of 22,526. This decrease was in the rolling mills and blast furnaces principally; the small shops where the by-products of iron and steel are manufactured or repair-

ed, showing no material loss or gain.

The textile industries show an increase of 2,285 employees, an increase to be accounted for by a more thorough inspection of shops in which clothing is manufactured in whole or in part. New places of this kind, to the number of 270 were inspected. None of these are of the "sweatshop" class, and but few of them employ many operatives, the average being less than ten persons per shop.

The number of industrial and mercantile establishments inspected was 15,560, a gain of 767 over the preceding year. The increased number of inspections is due, in greater part, to visits made to mercantile establishments and to small shops where garment workers are employed. Notwithstanding the increase in the number of establishments inspected, the aggregate of employees was 7,901 less than for the year 1910. This showing is in accord with the generally prevailing sentiment that during the last year there was a falling off in business activities.

Notwithstanding the efforts made to guard machinery and other dangerous appliances, the killing and maiming of employees continues, and in the year covered by the report there were 176 fatal accidents, 493 serious ones and 2,878 of slight consequences.

The number of minors between the ages of sixteen and fourteen years who were found employed in the industrial and mercantile establishments was, males, 16,994 and females 17,481, a total of 34,475. Of this number 1,020 were dismissed for lack of employment certificates, nineteen for illiteracy and fifty-eight for lack of sufficient proof of age qualification. Many of those dismissed for failure to have employment certificates on file had had certificates issued to them but had failed to obtain them from other establishments in which they had been employed and where the certificates are on file. The returns show that the number of minors employed has not decreased for the past year.

Railroad Accidents.

Accident Bulletin No. 42. Railroad accidents in the United States during October, November and December, 1911. Washington, 1912.

The number of persons killed in train accidents during the months of October, November and December, 1911, as shown in reports made by the railway companies to the Interstate Commerce Commission under the "accident law" of May 6, 1910, was 242 and of injured 4,706. Accidents of other kinds, including those sustained by employees while at work, by passengers in getting on or off cars, by persons at highway crossings, by persons doing business at stations, etc., by trespassers, and others, bring up the total number of casualties, excluding "industrial accidents," to 22,682 (2,726 killed and 19,956 injured.)

The total number of collisions and derailments in the quarter under review was 3,346 (1,426 collisions and 1,920 derailments), of which 244 collisions and 215 derailments affected passenger trains. The damage to cars, engines, and roadway by these accidents amounted to \$2,893,948.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada. — Trade of Foreign Countries and Treaties and Conventions. Part VII. of the Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1912.

Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ended December 31, 1911. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1912.

Return of By-elections of the House of Commons of Canada, held during the year 1911. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1912.

Papers relating to the application of the Sanitary District of Chicago for permission to divert 10,000 cubic feet of water per second from Lake Michigan. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1912.

Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911. Ottawa King's Printer, 1912.

Reports of the Ottawa River Storage and Geodetic Levelling from Halifax, N.S., to Rouses Point, N.Y. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1912.

Report of progress of stream measurements for the calendar year 1910. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1912.

Weekly Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information published by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Ontario. — Third Report on Infant Mortality and Sixth Report on Feeble-minded in Ontario by Dr. Helen MacMurchy. Toronto, King's Printer, 1912.

Report of the Geology of the Area along the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. Toronto, King's Printer, 1912.

Report of the Women's Institutes of the Province of Ontario, List of Meetings and Speakers. Toronto, King's Printer, 1912.

Sixth Annual Report of the Horticultural Societies of Ontario for the year 1911. Toronto, King's Printer, 1912.

Report of the Minister of Agriculture of the Province of Ontario for the year ending October 31, 1911. Toronto, King's Printer, 1912.

Bulletin 200 of the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Fruit Juices. Toronto, King's Printer, 1912.

Great Britain. — Reports from the Governments in the British Self-governing Dominion and His Majesty's Representatives in Foreign Countries as to the enforcement of British Arbitration awards. London, Wyman and Sons, 1912.

Report of the Committee appointed to consider and advise with regard to the application of the Natural Insurance Act to outworkers. Vol. II. Evidence and appendices. London, Wyman and Sons, 1912.

Report upon an enquiry into the alleged danger of the transmission of certain diseases from person to person in weaving sheds by means of "shuttle-kissing."

Australia. — Census Bulletin No. 4. Population of Counties, Local Government Areas, etc. Melbourne, 1912.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Melbourne. Trade, Shipping, Migration and Finance of the Commonwealth of Australia for the month of December, 1911.

Census Bulletin No. 5. Population of Commonwealth Electoral Divisions and State Electoral Districts and Provinces. Melbourne, 1912.

Census Bulletin No. 6. Birth places. Melbourne, 1912.

Bulletin No. 5. Summary of Commonwealth Production Statistics for the years 1901-1910. Melbourne, 1912.

Germany. — Statistik des Hamburgeschen Staates. Hamburg, 1912.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Master and Servant. Injury to Servant. Workmen Compensation.

THE application of the Workmen's Compensation Act was exemplified recently in Montreal when a case was heard before Mr. Justice St. Pierre in which the plaintiff was seriously injured by having his hand badly scratched while employed in a shoe factory. Blood poisoning set in and he was forced to spend a considerable time in the hospital. He claimed a pension equal to one-half of his weekly wage, such pension to continue until a full sum of \$2,000 had been paid by his former employer. The judge, however, decided that according to the terms of the Act the \$2,000 mentioned therein applied only in the case of permanent disability arising from accidents occurring in industrial establishments. As the statements of physicians had proved that the injury was only temporary the plaintiff could not under the terms of the Act claim the full amount of the indemnity. Judgment was rendered providing for a weekly or fortnightly payment of an amount equal to one-half of the salary he was earning at

the time of the accident, such payments to continue only until the plaintiff was able to resume his work.

Life Insurance Claim After Withdrawal from Organization.

That the payment of a premium on a life insurance policy is simply a fulfilment of a contract was established by Mr. Justice Greenshields in the Superior Court at Montreal recently in a decision against a claim entered by Dame Rosa Cousins against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

The circumstances of the case as shown in the court were as follows: William H. Walker, the deceased husband of the plaintiff, had entered the Brotherhood in the early part of 1908, being insured for the sum of \$1,500. In November, 1910, he applied for a withdrawal card, announcing his intention of entering another organization. All his dues were paid up to the 31st of December, but on the 10th of that month he was killed in a fatal accident on the Grand Trunk Railway line between St. Hyacinthe and St. Rosalie. The contention of the plaintiff was that all dues were paid up to the close of the year the deceased remained insured, in spite of the fact that he had applied for a withdrawal card. The defendant organization in return stated that, ac-

ording to the constitution, immediately a member applied for such a card he ceased to be a member, and could not lay claim to any benefits in virtue of a policy which he might have held in the organization. This condition was accepted by the deceased when he took out the policy.

In answer the plaintiff referred to the Quebec Insurance Law, wherein it was stated that no conditions could be accepted as influencing a life insurance policy unless such conditions were specifically mentioned on the face of the policy itself. In the case of policies issued by fraternal organizations a special provision was made that any clauses or articles of the constitution affecting the policy should be designated, not generally but by section numbers. The counsel for the defendants maintained that the insurance law was not retroactive and that as the policy had been written before the passing of such law, it could not be said to fall under the Act. To this the plaintiff made a counter contention to the effect that the payment of the premiums or assessments had the effect of renewing the policy, but this claim was disposed of by the court and the case was dismissed. (*Cousins v. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.*)

ONTARIO CASES.

Non-Payment of Wages.

In the Hamilton Police Court a painter and paperhanger preferred a charge against his employer for alleged non-payment of wages due to him for work performed. The evidence showed that the plaintiff had been employed to paper a room on his own assurance that he was capable of doing it satisfactorily, the agreement being that no payment should be forthcoming if he failed to do so. After working for some time the man was discharged and claimed \$6.50 in payment of work done. An experienced paperhanger gave his opinion of the work which showed it to be so unsatisfactory as to necessitate the room being done over again. The

magistrate dismissed the claim saying that the man should not have represented himself as a first class workman when he could not do first class work.

Master and Servant. Injury to Servant. Negligence.

An interesting case exemplifying the view of the Divisional Court as to the strictness with which employers of labour should be held to the observance of duties prescribed by statute for the protection of their employees was recently heard before Chief Justice Sir William Meredith. The case arose out of an appeal by the defendant from a judgment rendered by Mr. Justice Britton for \$1,000 damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff in the course of his employment. The evidence showed that the injuries were caused by the plaintiff's being near a revolving shaft which caught his clothes and threw him on to a moving pulley, inflicting serious bodily damages. His proximity to the shaft was due to his having removed the top of the guard covering it in order to apply to the belt a mixture necessary to prevent its slipping around the pulley. He stated that for the purpose of performing this operation it was necessary for him to step inside the guard, although he knew the unguarded condition of the screw.

When the case was heard in the lower court the jury held that the defendant was guilty of negligence in not having the machinery guarded otherwise than it was guarded when the plaintiff was injured and that the plaintiff could not by the exercise of reasonable care have avoided the accident.

The grounds of appeal chiefly relied on by the defendant's counsel were (1) That there was no evidence of negligence to warrant the case being submitted to the jury, and if there was any negligence it was that of the plaintiff, who failed in his duty of foreman, within the meaning of section 6 of the Workmen's Compensation Act: (2) That the evidence established contributory negligence and that the finding of the jury on that question was per-

verse; (3) That the maxim *violenti non fit injuria* applied and that the fact that the plaintiff appreciated the danger of the work at which he was employed entitled the defendant to a judgment dismissing the action in the lower court.

The Divisional Court held that the defendant was guilty of a violation of the Factories Act and absolved the plaintiff of contributory negligence. In regard to the applicability of the maxim *violenti non fit injuria* in relief of a defendant guilty of a violation of a statutory duty such as is imposed by the Factories Act the court held that the question was settled by a Divisional Court in England and the decision had also been followed by the courts of Canada. Mr. Justice Street delivering a judgment in the case of *Rogers v. the Hamilton Cotton Company* said "The principle *violenti non fit injuria* has been held not to apply when the accident has been caused by the defendant's breach of a statutory duty. And even if applicable the knowledge of the workman of the existence of the defect has been considered to be merely an element in the question of contributory negligence." The appeal was dismissed with costs. (*McClement v. Kilgour.*)

Alleged Infringement of Union Label.

The plaintiffs, an international body, asked by the writ for an injunction restraining the H. A. Britton Company from using the new label which was alleged to be an infringement. This was a motion to compel the secretary of a new union calling itself "The United Garment Workers of Canada," to produce its books for examination. The counsel for the plaintiffs maintained that the newly formed organization was a bogus union started with a membership of thirty-five or forty of the Company's employees after the United Garment Workers had withdrawn its label from the defendant company. It was further stated for the plaintiffs that the organization was promoted merely to get a label and they moved

for a committal of the secretary, or for an order directing him to attend for re-examination and compelling him to produce the books of the union. The defendant company maintained that the case was an attempt to attack the Canadian union and that the motion was unnecessary. It was held by the court that the secretary of the organization was within his rights in refusing to produce the books at this stage of the proceedings and the motion was dismissed with costs. (*United Garment Workers of America v. the H. A. Britton Company.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.

Master and Servant. Injury to Servant. Negligence.

The plaintiff, a brakeman employed by the defendant, while standing on the ladder of a box car attached to a moving train, struck against a water stand pipe and was injured. In an action for damages for his injuries the jury found that the defendants were negligent in having the stand pipe too near to the track. Notwithstanding the findings of the jury, the judge dismissed the case and an appeal to the Court of Appeal followed.

An interesting point in connection with the case was raised in the fact that an order of the Board of Railway Commissioners, dated the 2nd of February, 1910, approved the defendants' plan of water stand pipes placed at not less than seven and a half feet from the middle of the track; but a general order of the Board dated the 9th of November, 1910, provided that "water stand pipes shall be not nearer than 2ft. 6 in. from the widest engine cab." It appeared that the pipe which caused the plaintiff's injury was less than that distance from the widest engine cab. The plaintiff contended that the order of November overruled the one of February, while the defendants maintained that the order of February, being a special, and that of November a general one, the later order had no application to the stand pipe in question.

Chief Justice Macdonald in the higher court sustained the contention of the defendants and held that they were not negligent in having the stand pipe where it was, as the order of the Board had the effect of a statute. (*Clark v. Canadian Pacific Railway Company.*)

Master and Servant. Injury to Servant. Negligence.

The plaintiff was injured by an explosion of dynamite into which he stuck his pick while employed as a mucker in the defendants' tunnel. The case was dismissed by Mr. Justice Gregory and in an appeal to the Court of Appeal the judgment rendered in the lower court was sustained. The court held that there was no proof as to how the dynamite came to be there nor was it shown that it could have been discovered by careful inspection before blasting. It was also held that the defendants could only be responsible if they were negligent in respect of its being there. In view of the evidence it was, in the opinion of the court, essentially a case for relief under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

**Accident to Foreign Workman—
Compensation Recoverable.**

An important case showing the applicability of the Workmen's Compensation Act was recently settled by the Privy Council after an appeal to the Court of Appeals had proved successful—decision establishes the right of foreign relatives of workmen in British Columbia to benefit under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The plaintiff, Kraus, was a miner in the employ of the Crow's Nest Pass Company and met his death by a mine accident. His relatives who claimed compensation under the Act lived in Austria and the main argument in the defence was that the Act did not apply to dependents outside the Province. The case was taken up by the Miners' Federation and argued in the Supreme Court, where a judgment was rendered

in favour of the miners. An appeal by the defendants to the Court of Appeal followed where their contention was upheld and the judgment of the trial court reversed. A further appeal to the Privy Council was then decided upon by the Miners' Federation with the result that the original judgment of the Supreme Court was restored. (*Kraus v. Crow's Nest Pass Company.*)

ENGLISH CASES.

Coal Mines Regulation Act. Refusal to Work. Offence.

Under the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, in every mine special rules must be made for the conduct and guidance of the persons acting in the management of such mine and of those employed in the mine, such as according to the circumstances of the mine may appear best calculated to prevent accidents and provide for safety and discipline. Any person acting in contravention of, or failing to comply with any of such special rules is guilty of offence against the act and is punishable.

Among the special rules relating to a colliery there was one at the end providing generally that all persons employed in the mine should be under the control of the manager, under manager, or deputies, and should at all times obey their lawful commands. Certain boys (known as trammers) employed in the colliery, after being at work in the pit for three and a half hours, refused to work any longer and demanded to be brought up. The reason they gave for their conduct was that they were unable to get sufficient tubs. The under-manager ordered the boys to resume their work, but they refused; and in consequence the men working at the face of the coal were obliged to stop. The colliery owners then took proceedings before magistrates against the boys for disobedience to the special rules. The magistrates convicted the boys, finding as a fact that sufficient tubs had been provided for them, and stated that they convicted them in the interests of dis-

cipline with regard to what was necessary to the safety of those employed in the mine. They stated a case for appeal.

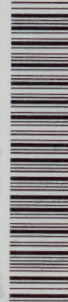
It was argued on behalf of the boys that although the particular order by the under-manager to do a particular act in the course of the employment might have come within the rule, what the boys had done here was to go on strike and to put an end to their employment altogether; and the magistrates had convicted them for going on strike. The High Court held that the boys were properly convicted. The rule in question was added to the other rules to make provision for some unforeseen thing that might happen in the mine and not be covered by any particular rule. Here the boys put their judgment against that of the under-manager. It was of the utmost importance that discipline and authority should be maintained in mines and the High Court sustained the decision of the lower court and dismissed the appeal. (*Colbeck v. Whitwham.*)

Minimum Wage in Coal Mine— Abnormal Place.

An agreement was made between colliery owners and the miners employed at a certain colliery by which it was provided that the minimum wages for colliers working in abnormal places, or unusually hard or difficult places, should be fixed at 4s. a day together with certain percentages which raised the minimum to 6s. a day. A dispute arose between the miners claiming to have been engaged in an abnormal

place and the employers as to the amount of wages payable under the agreement. A case was brought by certain of the miners in the County Court by way of settling the dispute. On the evidence given the County Court judge found as a fact that the men had been working in an abnormal place, and gave judgment in their favour. But instead of awarding them the difference between what they had been paid and the minimum of 6s. a day, he gave them the difference between what they had received and what they would have earned if they had been working in a normal place which latter sum he fixed at 5s. a day. He also deprived the plaintiffs of costs on the ground that they had allowed so long a time to elapse before bringing their action that the defendants had a difficulty in calling evidence as to the nature of the place in which the plaintiffs had been working. The men appealed against this decision. For the employers it was pointed out that the result of the agreement was extraordinary in this case, as the 6s. minimum in relation to work in abnormal places turned out to be greater than the average weekly earnings of 5s. in normal places. The court held that the judgment appealed against could not stand, since it had the effect of making a new contract between the parties and that the County Court judge, ought to have given the plaintiffs the 6s. a day which was their under the agreement—less the amount they had been paid—and allowed the costs. The appeal was therefore allowed. (*Jones and others v. Phoenix Colliery Company.*)

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